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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): OMNIPOINT CORPORATION [US/US]; 1365 Garden of the Gods Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80907 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

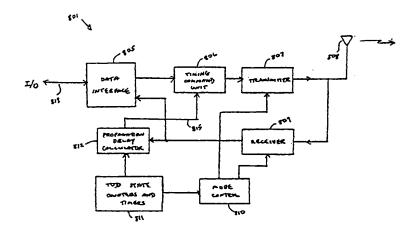
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): SCOTT, Logan [US/US]; 132 North Fuller Place, Breckenridge, CO 80424 (US).
- (74) Agents: HEMMINGER, Steven, D. et al.; Lyon & Lyon, First Interstate World Center, Suite 4700, 633 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071-2066 (US).

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(54) Title: TIMING ADJUSTMENT CONTROL FOR EFFICIENT TIME DIVISION DUPLEX COMMUNICATION



BASE STATION

(57) Abstract

A system for time division duplex communication over a single frequency band wherein guard time overhead is reduced by active adjustment of reverse link transmission timing as a function of round trip propagation delay. Responding to a polling message from the base station, a user station seeking to establish communication transmits a reply message. The base station using a propagation delay calculator (812) calculates the distance of the user station by measuring the propagation delay with respect to receipt of the reply message and a timing control unit (806) and transmitter (807) for sending a timing adjustment command to the user station instructing it to advance or retard its timing. Thereafter, the base station monitors the user station transmissions and periodically commands it to adjust its timing in a like manner. The user station transmits a control preamble at the start of each time slot to allow the base station to perform round trip timing calculations and adjustment of the user station's power or antenna selection.

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DESCRIPTION

Timing Adjustment Control for Efficient Time Division Duplex Communication

5 Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

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The field of the present invention pertains to communications and, more particularly, to an air interface structure and protocol suitable for use in a cellular communication environment.

Description of Related Art

A growing demand for flexible, mobile communication has led to development of a variety of techniques for allocating available communication bandwidth among a steadily increasing number of users of cellular services. Two conventional techniques for allocating communication bandwidth between a cellular base station and a set of cellular user stations (also called "mobile stations") are frequency division duplex (FDD) and time division duplex (TDD).

As used herein, FDD refers to a technique for establishing full duplex communications having both forward and reverse links separated in frequency, and TDD refers to a technique for establishing full duplex communications having both forward and reverse links occurring on the same frequency but separated in time to avoid collisions. Other techniques for communication are time division multiple access (TDMA), wherein transmissions by a plurality of users are separated in time to avoid conflicts, frequency division multiple access (FDMA), wherein transmissions by a plurality of users are separated in frequency to avoid conflicts, and time division multiplex (TDM), wherein multiple data streams are time multiplexed together over a single carrier. Various combinations of FDD, TDD, FDMA, and TDMA may also be utilized.

In a particular FDD technique, a base station is allocated a set of frequencies over which it may transmit, using a different frequency slot for each user station, and each user station is allocated a different frequency over

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which it may transmit to the base station. For each new user in contact with a base station, a new pair of frequencies is required to support the communication link between the base station and the new user station. The number of users that can be supported by a single base station is therefore limited by the number of available frequency slots.

In a particular TDD technique, the same frequency is used for all user stations in communication with a particular base station. Interference between user stations is avoided by requiring that user stations transmit at different times from one another and from the base station. This is accomplished by dividing a time period into a plurality of time frames, and each time frame into a plurality of time slots. Typically, the base station communicates with only one user station during a time slot, and communicates with all the user stations sequentially during different time slots over a single time frame. Thus, the base station communicates with a particular user station once during each time frame.

In one version of the described system, the base station is allocated a first portion of each time slot during which the base station transmits to a particular user station, and the user station is allocated a second portion of the time slot during which the user station responds to the base station. Thus, the base station may transmit to a first user station, await a response, and, after receiving a response from the first user station, transmit to a second user station, and so on, until the base station has communicated with all user stations sequentially over a particular time frame.

Time division duplex has an advantage over FDD and FDMA of requiring use of only a single frequency bandwidth.

However, a drawback of many conventional TDD or TDMA systems is that their efficiency suffers as cell size increases. The reduction in efficiency stems from the relatively unpredictable nature of propagation delay times of transmissions from the base station over air channels to the user stations, and from the user stations over air channels

back to the base station. Because user stations are often mobile and can move anywhere within the radius of the cell covered by a base station, the base station generally does not know in advance how long the propagation delay will be for communicating with a particular user station. In order to plan for the worst case, conventional TDD systems typically provide a round-trip guard time to ensure that communication will be completed with the first user station before initiating communication with the second user station.

Because the round-trip guard time is present in each time slot regardless of how near or far a user station is, the required

10 Because the round-trip guard time is present in each time sloc regardless of how near or far a user station is, the required round-trip guard time can add substantial overhead, particularly in large cells. The extra overhead limits the number of users, and hence the efficiency, of TDD systems.

Figure 1 is an illustration of the basic round trip timing for a TDD system from a base station perspective. A polling loop 101, or time frame, for a base station is divided into a plurality of time slots 103. Each time slot 103 is used for communication from the base station to a particular user station. Thus, each time slot comprises a base transmission 105, a user transmission 107, and a delay period 106 during which the base transmission 105 propagates to the user station, the user station processes and generates a responsive user transmission 107, and the user transmission 107 propagates to the base station.

If the user station is located right next to the base station, then the base station can expect to hear from the user station immediately after finishing its transmission and switching to a receive mode. As the distance between the user station and the base station grows, the time spent by the base station waiting for a response grows as well. The base station will not hear from the user station immediately but will have to wait for signals to propagate to the user station and back.

As shown in Fig. 1, in a first time slot 110 the user transmission 107 arrives at the base station at a time approximately equidistant between the end of the base

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transmission 105 and the start of the user transmission 107, indicating that the user station is about half a cell radius from the base station. In a second time slot 111, the user transmission 107 appears very close to the end of the base transmission 105, indicating that the user station is very close to the base station. In a third time slot 112, the user transmission 107 appears at the very end of the time slot 112, indicating that the user station is near or at the cell boundary. Because the third time slot 112 corresponds to a user station at the maximum communication distance for a particular base station, the delay 106 shown in the third time slot 112 represents the maximum round-trip propagation time and, hence, the maximum round-trip guard time.

In addition to propagation delay times, there also may be delays in switching between receive and transmit mode in the user station, base station, or both, which are not depicted in Fig. 1 for simplicity. Typical transmit/receive switching times are about two microseconds, but additional allocations may be made to account for channel ringing effects associated with multipath.

As cell size increases, TDD guard time must increase to account for longer propagation times. In such a case, guard time consumes an increasingly large portion of the available time slot, particularly for shorter round trip frame durations. The percentage increase in time spent for overhead is due to the fact that TDD guard time is a fixed length, determined by cell radius, while the actual round trip frame duration varies according to the distance of the user station. Consequently, as cells get larger, an increasing amount of time is spent on overhead in the form of guard times rather than actual information transfer between user stations and the base station.

One conventional TDD system is the Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) system developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI). In the DECT system, a base station transmits a long burst of data segmented into time slots, with each time slot having data

associated with a particular user station. After a guard time, user stations respond in a designated group of consecutive time slots, in the same order as the base station sent data to the user stations.

Another system in current use is the Global System for Figure 4 illustrates a timing Mobile communications ("GSM"). pattern according to certain existing GSM standards. According to these standards, communication between a base station and user stations is divided into eight burst periods 10 402. Up to eight different user stations can communicate with a base station, one in each burst period 402.

GSM standards require two separate frequency bands. base station transmits over a first frequency F_{A} , while the user stations transmit over a second frequency F_B . After a user station receives a base transmission 405 on the first frequency F_A during a particular burst period 402, the user station shifts in frequency by 45 MHz to the second frequency F_{B} and transmits a user transmission 406 in response to the base transmission 405 approximately three burst periods 402 later. The three burst period delay is assumed to be large enough to account for propagation time between the base station and the user station.

It is important in the GSM system that the user transmissions 406 received at the base station fit into the appropriate burst periods 402. Otherwise, the user transmissions 406 from user stations using adjacent burst periods 402 could overlap, resulting in poor transmission quality or even loss of communication due to interference between user stations. Accordingly, each burst period 402 is surrounded by a guard times 407 to account for uncertain signal propagation delays between the base station and the user station. By comparing the time of the signal actually received from the user station 302 to the expected receive time, the base station may command the user station to advance or retard its transmission timing in order to fall within the proper burst period 402, a feature known as adaptive frame

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alignment. A specification relating to adaptive frame alignment for the GSM system is TS GSM 05.10.

A drawback of the described GSM system is that it requires two separate frequency bands. It also has a relatively rigid structure, which may limit its flexibility or adaptability to certain cellular environments.

Another system in presence use is known as Wide Area Coverage System (WACS), a narrowband system employing aspects of both FDMA and TDMA. Under WACS, as in GSM, two distinct 10 frequency bands are used. One frequency band is used for user station transmissions, and the other frequency band is used for base station transmissions. The user station transmissions are offset by one-half of a time slot from the corresponding base station transmissions, in order to allow for propagation time between the base station and the user 15 Standard WACS does not support spread spectrum communication (a known type of communication wherein the bandwidth of the transmitted signal exceeds the bandwidth of the data to be transmitted), and has an overall structure that 20 may be characterized as relatively rigid.

In a number of systems, the channel structure is such that a user station may have to transmit a response to a base station while receiving information on another channel. The capability for simultaneous transmission and reception generally requires the use of a diplexer, which is a relatively expensive component for a mobile handset.

It would be advantageous to provide a flexible system having the benefits of time division duplex communication, particularly in large cells, but without having an overhead of a full round-trip guard time in every time slot. It would further be advantageous to provide such a system requiring only a single frequency band for communication. It would further be advantageous to provide a TDMA or combination TDMA/FDMA system wherein user stations are not required to be fitted with a diplexer. It would further be advantageous to provide a time frame structure readily adaptable to single or

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multiple frequency bands, and for use in either a variety of communication environments.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention in one aspect provides an efficient means for carrying out time division multiplexed communication, particularly in large cell environments.

In one embodiment, in a first portion of a time frame, a base station issues consecutive base transmissions directed to each of the communicating user stations. A single collective guard time is allocated while the base station awaits a response from the first user station. The user stations then respond, one by one, in allocated time slots on the same frequency as the base station, with only minimal guard times between each reception. In order to prevent interference among the user transmissions, the base station commands the user stations to advance or retard their transmission timing.

To initiate communication between a base station and a user station, each base transmission may have a header indicating whether or not the slot pair is unoccupied. If a slot pair is free, the user station responds with a brief message in its designated portion of the slot pair. The user portion of the slot pair includes a full round-trip guard time allowance to account for the uncertain distance between the base station and the user station upon initial communication. The base station compares the actual time of receiving the user transmission with the expected time of reception, and determines how far away the user station is. In subsequent time frames, the base station may command the user station to advance or retard its timing as necessary so that full information messages may thereafter be sent without interference among user stations.

In another aspect of the invention, base transmissions are alternated with user transmissions over the same frequency band. The base station and user stations may precede their main data transmissions with a preamble, such as, for example, where desired for synchronization of spread spectrum

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communication signals or for conducting power control. The preamble may be transmitted at a designated time interval between two data transmissions. The base station may command the user station to advance or retard its timing based on a calculated round-trip propagation time.

In other embodiments of the invention, multiple frequency bands are utilized. For example, one frequency band may be used for base station transmissions, and another frequency band may be used for user station transmissions. Reverse-link 10 user station transmissions are offset from the base station transmissions by a predetermined amount. A base station and user stations may transmit a preamble prior to a time slot designated for a main data transmission, and may interleave the preamble in a designated time interval between two time other time slots. The preamble may consist of multiple 15 bursts, one burst from each a different antenna, to allow channel sounding at the target. The base station may command the user station to advance or retard its timing based on a calculation of round-trip propagation delay time.

In another aspect of the present invention, a universal frame structure is provided for use in a TDMA or TDMA/FDMA system. A suitable frame structure employing ranging capability may be constructed from timing elements which may include provision for data transmissions, preambles, guard times, and the like. A frame structure may be constructed suitable for operation in various embodiments in either a high tier or a low tier environment, by selecting an appropriate combination of the generic timing elements.

A dual-mode base station structure is also provided capable of multiple frequency band operation. The base station takes advantage of a low IF digital correlator design.

Further variations, adaptations, details and refinements of the embodiments generally described above are also disclosed in herein.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

The various objects, features and advantages of the present invention may be better understood by examining the Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments found below, together with the appended figures, wherein:

Figure 1 is an illustration of the basic round trip timing for a prior art TDD system, from a base station perspective.

Figure 2 is a graph of round-trip guard time as a percentage of the actual round trip frame duration in the prior art TDD system of Fig. 1.

Figures 3A and 3B are diagrams of cellular environments for communication.

Figure 4 is an illustration of a timing pattern according to existing GSM standards.

Figure 5A is an illustration of the basic round trip timing of a TDD/TDM/TDMA system, from a base station perspective, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

20 Figure 5B is a timing diagram showing an initial communication link-up between a base station 304 and a user station 302.

Figure 5C is a timing diagram showing a variation of the TDD/TDM/TDMA system of Fig. 5A using an interleaved symbol transmission format.

Figure 5D is a chart comparing performance of the system of Fig. 5A, without forward error correction, and the system of Fig. 5C, with forward error correction.

Figure 6 is a graph of round-trip guard time as a percentage of the actual round trip frame duration in the embodiment of Fig. 5A.

Figure 7 is an illustration of an alternative timing protocol for reducing total round trip guard time.

Figure 8A is a hardware block diagram of a base station in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 8B is a hardware block diagram of an alternative embodiment of a base station.

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Figure 9 is a hardware block diagram of a user station in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 10A is a diagram of timing sub-elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, and Figures 10B through 10E are diagrams of time frame structures expressed in terms of the timing sub-elements of Fig. 10A.

Figure 11A is a diagram of timing sub-elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, and Figures 11B through 11D are diagrams of time frame structures expressed in terms of the timing sub-elements of Fig. 10A.

Figures 12A-C are tables of a preferred message formats for base station and user station transmissions.

Figures 13A-B are diagrams showing the construction of concatenated preambles, and Figure 13C is a chart comparing preamble performance. Figures 13D-E are graphs comparing preamble performance using matched and mismatched filters.

Figures 14-17 are charts comparing various performance aspects of high tier and low tier air interfaces incorporating selected features of the embodiments described herein.

Figure 18 is a block diagram of a low IF digital correlator.

Figure 19A is a block diagram of a dual-mode base station capable of operating over multiple frequencies and having both spread spectrum and narrowband communication capabilities, and Fig. 19B is a chart showing selected frequencies and other parameters for use in the dual-mode base station of Fig. 19A.

30 Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention provides in one aspect an efficient means for carrying out time division duplex communication, and is well suited for a large cell environment. Embodiments of the invention may take advantage of spread spectrum communication techniques, such as, for example, code division multiple access (CDMA) techniques in which communication signals are encoded using a pseudo-random coding sequence, or

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may be used in conjunction with frequency division multiple access (FDMA) techniques in which communication signals are multiplexed over different frequencies, or may be used in conjunction with a combination of CDMA, FDMA or other communication techniques.

Figure 3A is a diagram of a cellular environment for a communication system having base stations and user stations.

In Fig. 3A, a communication system 301 for communication among a plurality of user stations 302 includes a plurality of cells 303, each with a base station 304, typically located at the center of the cell 303. Each station (both the base stations 304 and the user stations 302) generally comprises a receiver and a transmitter. The user stations 302 and base stations 304 may communicate using time division duplex or any of the other communication techniques disclosed herein.

Figure 3B is a diagram of a cellular environment in which the invention may operate. As shown in Fig. 3B, a geographical region 309 is divided into a plurality of cells 303. Associated with each cell 303 is an assigned frequency F1, F2 or F3 and an assigned spread spectrum code or code set C1 through C7. In order to minimize interference between adjacent cells 303, in a preferred embodiment three different frequencies F1, F2 and F3 are assigned in such a manner that no two adjacent cells 303 have the same assigned frequency F1, F2 or F3.

To further reduce the possibility of intercell interference, different orthogonal spread spectrum codes or code sets C1 through C7 are assigned as shown in adjacent clusters 310. Although seven spread spectrum codes or code sets C1 through C7, which are convenient to form a 7-cell repeated pattern, are shown in Fig. 3B, the number of spread spectrum codes or code sets may vary depending upon the particular application. Further information regarding a particular cellular communication environment may be found in U.S. Application Serial No. 07/682,050 entitled "Three Cell Wireless Communication System" filed on April 8, 1991 in the name of Robert C. Dixon, and in U.S. Application Serial No.

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08/284,053 entitled "PCS Pocket Phone/Microcell Communication Over-Air Protocol" filed on August 1, 1994 in the name of Gary B. Anderson et al., each of which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

5 While the use of spread spectrum for carrier modulation is not a requirement for practicing the invention, its use in the cellular environment of Fig. 3B may permit a very efficient frequency reuse factor of N = 3 for allocating different carrier frequencies F1, F2 and F3 to adjacent cells Interference between cells 303 using the same carrier 10 frequency F1, F2 or F3 is reduced by the propagation loss due to the distance separating the cells 303 (no two cells 303 using the same frequency F1, F2 or F3 are less than two cells 303 in distance away from one another), and also by the spread 15 spectrum processing gain of cells 103 using the same carrier frequencies F1, F2 or F3. Additional interference isolation is provided through CDMA code separation. TDD or TDMA communication techniques may also be used in conjunction with the cellular architecture of Fig. 3B.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the invention using time division duplex, the same frequency F1, F2 or F3 is used for all user stations 302 in communication with a particular base station 304. Interference between user stations 302 is avoided by requiring that different user stations 302 do not 25 transmit at the same time, or at the same time as the base station 304. The base station 304 is allocated a first portion of a time slot during which the base station 304 transmits to a particular user station, and each user station 302'is allocated a second portion of the time slot during 30 which it responds. Thus, the base station 304 may transmit to a first user station 302, await a response, and, after receiving a response from the first user station 302, transmit to a second user station 302, and so on.

As noted previously with respect to Fig. 1, the mobility
35 of user stations 302 leads to unpredictability in the
propagation delay times of transmissions from the base station
304 over air channels to the user stations 302, and from the

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user stations 302 over air channels back to the base station 304. Thus, the base station 304 generally does not know in advance how long the propagation delay will be for communicating with a particular user station 302. In order to plan for the worst case, conventional TDD systems provide a round-trip guard time in each time slot to ensure that communication will be completed with the first user station 302 before initiating communication with the second user station 302.

Typical round trip guard times are 6.7 microseconds per kilometer of cell radius; thus, for a cell 303 of 3 kilometer radius, a round trip guard time of 20 microseconds is needed. In conventional systems, the round-trip guard time is applied in each time slot 103 regardless of how near or far a user station 302 is from the base station 304. The required round-trip guard time therefore increases timing overhead and inherently limits the number of users in such conventional TDD systems.

As cell size increases, TDD guard time must increase to account for longer propagation times. The relationship between cell radius and guard time can be established as follows:

TDD Guard Time = 2 x (Cell Radius)/(Speed of Light)
Figure 2 is a graph of round-trip guard time as a
percentage of the actual round trip frame duration (i.e., the
amount of time actually necessary for a base transmission 105,
a propagation delay time 106, and a user transmission 107) for
a conventional TDD system such as depicted in Fig. 1. Four
microseconds have been added to account for transmit/receive
switching delays. The graph of Fig. 2 illustrates that,
because TDD guard time is a fixed length, determined by the
cell radius, while actual round trip transmission time varies
according to the distance of the user station 302, an
increasing amount of time is spent on overhead in the form of
guard times rather than actual information transfer between
user stations 302 and the base station 304 as cell radius
increases. The efficiency of conventional TDD systems,

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especially those with large cells, therefore suffers as a consequence of round trip guard times.

Figure 5A is an illustration of the basic round trip timing of a TDD/TDM/TDMA system, from a base station perspective, for reducing total round trip guard time in accordance with one or more aspects of the present invention.

In the Fig. 5A embodiment, a time frame 501 is divided into a transmission portion 502, a collective guard time portion 503, and a receiving portion 504. The transmission portion 502 comprises a plurality of transmit time slots 510. The receiving portion 504 comprises a plurality of receive time slots 504.

In the transmission portion 502, the base station 304 transmits to a plurality of user stations 302, one in each of the transmit time slots 510 of the transmission portion 502 of the time frame 501. During the collective guard time portion 503, the base station 304 waits for the last base transmission from the last transmit time slot 510 to be received by the appropriate user station 302, and for the first user transmission to arrive from a user station 302. In the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501, the base station 304 receives user transmissions, one in each receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501.

A particular transmit time slot 510 and its corresponding receive time slot 511 may be thought of as collectively comprising a duplex time slot analogous to time slots 110, 111 and 112 shown in Fig. 1. Although there are eight time slots 510, 511 shown in Fig. 5A, more than eight or fewer than eight time slots 510, 511 can be used as needed for a particular application.

The base station 304 preferably transmits messages to and receives messages from each of the user stations 302 in a duplex fashion once during each time frame 501. In one embodiment of the invention, the user station 302 receiving a base transmission from the first transmit time slot 510 is the first to send a responsive user transmission in the first receive time slot 511, the user station 302 receiving the base

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transmission from the second transmit time slot 510 is the second to send a responsive user transmission in the second receive time slot 511, and so on. In this manner, the base station 304 sends a series of consecutive base transmissions, each directed to a separate user station 302, and receives a series of consecutive user transmissions in matching return order.

Although the user stations 302 may respond in the same order as the base transmissions, alternatively the base station may include a command, in a header or otherwise, instructing a particular user station 302 to respond in a different position.

The collective guard time portion 503 of the time frame 501 is essentially a single collective idle time during which the base station 304 awaits a response from the first user station 302. The collective guard time portion 503 is necessary to allow the base transmission in the last transmit time slot 510 to reach the intended user station 302, which could be located at the cell periphery, before the first user station 302 responds. If the first user station 302 were permitted to respond before the expiration of the collective guard time portion 503, then its transmission could interfere with the last base transmission. The collective guard time portion 503 therefore needs to be roughly the same length as the delay 106 shown in the third time slot 112 of Fig. 1, which, as noted, represents the maximum round-trip guard time of the Fig. 1 system. However, unlike the Fig. 1 system, only one maximum round-trip guard time (i.e., the collective guard time portion 503) is needed in the Fig. 5A embodiment.

It should be noted that there are slight delay times, such as with the Fig. 1 system, for the base station 304 and the user stations 302 to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode, or from a receive mode to a transmit mode. These delays are roughly 2 microseconds for each switching operation. Unlike the conventional Fig. 1 system, wherein the base station needs to switch modes in each time slot 103, the base station 304 in the Fig. 5A embodiment may need to only

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switch once from transmit to receive mode and back again in a given time frame 501. Also unlike the Fig. 1 system, in which the base station must wait in each time slot 103 for the user station to switch from receive to transmit mode, only the first user station 302 responding in the time frame 501 of the Fig. 5A embodiment potentially adds a receive/transmit switching delay to the system.

In the Fig. 5A embodiment, the timing structure is preferably organized such that user-to-base messages from the 10 user stations 302 arriving at the base station 304 during the receiving portion 504 do not overlap. If each user station 302 were to begin reverse link transmissions at a fixed offset from the time of forward link data reception according to its time slot number, overlapping messages and resulting 15 interference would occasionally be seen by the base station To prevent such interference of incoming user transmissions, each user station 302 biases its transmission start timing as a function its own two-way propagation time to the base station 304, as further explained below. link messages thus arrive in the receiving portion 504 of the 20 time frame 501 at the base station 304 in sequence and without overlap. In order to allow for timing errors and channel ringing, abbreviated guard bands 512 are provided between each pair of receive time slots 511. These abbreviated guard bands 25 512 are significantly shorter than the maximum round trip guard time 106 as described with respect to Fig. 1.

To bias its transmission start timing, in a preferred embodiment the base station 304 is provided with means for determining round trip propagation delay to each user station 302. A round trip timing (RTT) measurement is preferably accomplished as a cooperative effort between the base station 304 and the user station 302 and therefore comprises a communication transaction between the base station 304 and the user station 302. An RTT transaction may be done upon initial establishment of communication between a base station 304 and a user station 302, and periodically thereafter as necessary.

The measured round-trip time from the RTT transaction may also be averaged over time.

In an RTT transaction, the base station 304 sends an RTT command message instructing the user station 302 to return a short RTT reply message a predetermined delay period ΔT after reception. The predetermined delay period ΔT may be sent as part of the RTT command message, or may be pre-programmed as a system parameter. The base station 304 measures the time at which it receives the RTT reply message. The base station 304 then computes the propagation delay to the user station 302 based on the time of sending the RTT command message, the predetermined delay period ΔT , and the time of receiving the short RTT reply message.

Once the base station 304 has computed the propagation delay to the user station 302, the base station 304 then sends 15 a bias time message to the user station 302 either informing the user station 302 of the propagation delay measured in the RTT transaction, or providing a specific timing adjustment The user station 302 thereafter times its transmissions based on the information contained in the bias 20 time message. Once timing has been established in such a manner, the base station 304 may periodically command the user station 302 to advance or retard its transmission timing to keep reverse link TDMA time slots aligned. The mechanics of adjusting the timing responsive to the timing adjustment 25 commands may be similar to the techniques conventionally employed in the GSM system generally described elsewhere Timing adjustment command control may be carried out, for example, according to the techniques described in GSM specification TS GSM 05.10, which is incorporated by reference 30 as if set forth fully herein. After a response from the user station 302 is received at the base station 304, the base station 304 may maintain closed loop control over the timing of the user station 302 by adjusting timing of the user station transmission as often as each time frame 501 if 35

necessary.

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For precise timing measurements in the RTT transaction, communication between the user station 302 and the base station 304 is preferably carried out using a direct sequence spread spectrum modulation format. Other formats can be used but may result in less accurate RTT measurements, leading to larger allowances needed in the abbreviated guard bands 512 for timing errors in the user station 302 transmissions.

Figure 5B is a timing diagram showing an example of initial communication link-up between a base station 304 and a user station 302 in accordance with the system of Fig. 5A. facilitate initial communication between a base station 304 and a user station 302, each base transmission during a transmit time slot 510 may have a brief header 550 preceding a data link message 551 indicating whether or not the particular slot pair 510, 511 is available. If a slot pair 510, 511 is available, a user station 302 desiring to establish communication with the base station 304 responds with a brief reply message 562 in the receive time slot 511 of the slot. pair 510, 511. The receive time slot 511 should have a duration of at least a full round-trip guard time, plus the length of a reply message 562, to account for the initial maximum distance uncertainty between the base station 304 and the user station 302 upon initial communication.

The base station 304 compares the actual time of receiving the reply message 562 with the expected time of reception, and determines how far away the user station 302 is. In subsequent time frames 501, the base station 304 may command the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing as necessary so that full length information messages may thereafter be sent without interference among user stations 302.

The timing protocol illustrated in Fig. 5B will now be explained in greater detail. A user station 302 desiring to establish communication with a base station 304 listens to the headers 550 transmitted from a base station 304 at the start of each transmit time slot 510. When the user station 302 detects a header 550 containing a status message indicating

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that the corresponding time slot pair 510, 511 is available or unoccupied, the user station 302 attempts to respond with a reply message. The header 550 may contain bits which define a delay time ΔT and indicate to the responding user station 302 a predetermined delay time before it should transmit in reply. The delay time ΔT may by measured with respect to a variety of references, but is preferably measured relative to the start of the corresponding receive time slot 511. The user station 302 preferably comprises means (such as timers and/or counters) for keeping track of the relative position and timing of the time slots 510 and 511 in order to respond accurately.

In the example of Fig. 5B, the delay time ΔT represents a relative delay time measured from the start of the appropriate receive time slot 511. An exploded view of the receive time slot 511 is shown in Fig. 5B. At the appropriate receive time slot 511, the user station 302 delays for a delay time ΔT before sending a reply message 562. The delay time ΔT may be used by the user station 302 for error processing or other internal housekeeping tasks. As Fig. 5B is illustrated from the perspective of the base station 304 awaiting receipt of the reply message 562, the base station 304 will perceive a propagation delay 561 from the time the user station 302 transmits the reply message 362 until the time of actual receipt of the reply message 362. By measuring the difference in time between the end of the delay time ΔT and the start of the reply message 562, the base station 304 may ascertain the propagation delay 561.

The reply message 562 may therefore serve the function of the RTT reply message described earlier, in that the base station 304 ascertains the proper timing for the user station 302 by measuring the propagation delay 561 in receiving the reply message 562.

Once the propagation delay 561 has been determined, the base station 304 can command the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a desired amount. For example, the base station 304 in the exemplary Fig. 5B system may command

the user station 302 to advance its timing by an amount of time equal to the propagation delay time 561, so that the user station 302 transmits essentially at the very end of the abbreviated guard band 512. Thus, when the user station 302 is at the maximum range, the timing advance command will be set to zero (not including the delay ΔT , which is implicit in the user station transmissions). Conversely, when the user station 302 is very close to the base station, the timing advance command will be set close to the full guard time 10 provided (i.e., the maximum propagation delay time). timing advance command may be expressed as a number of bits or chips, so that the user station 302 will respond by advancing or retarding its timing by the number of bits or chips specified. Alternatively, the timing advance command may be expressed as a fractional amount of seconds (e.g., 2 15 microseconds). As noted, the user station 302 may advance or retard its timing using techniques already developed and conventionally used for the GSM system described earlier, or by any other suitable means.

In one embodiment, the delay time ΔT is preferably set equal to the receive/transmit switching time of the user station 302. Thus, the delay associated with a user station 302 switching from a receive mode to a transmit mode is not included in the RTT measurement. The delay time ΔT should also be selected short enough so that there will be no overlap between the reply message 562 of a particular user station 302 and the user-to-base transmissions in other receive time slots 511.

If two user stations 302 attempting to establish

communication transmit in the same receive time slot 511 using short reply messages 562, the reply messages 562 may or may not overlap depending on how far each user station 302 is positioned from the base station 304. In some situations the simultaneous reply messages 562 will cause jamming. Should the base station 304 receive two reply messages 562 in the same receive time slot 511, the base station 304 may select

the user station 302 with the stronger signal for communication.

Alternatively, the base station 304 may initiate a backoff procedure or otherwise resolve the conflict as appropriate for the particular application. For example, the base station 304 may issue a backoff command which causes each user station 302 to back off for a variable period based on an internal programming parameter unique to each user station 302 (e.g., such as a unique user identification number). As another alternative, if the base station 304 can discriminate between the two reply messages 562, then the base station 304 may instruct one or both user stations 302 to relocate to a different slot pair 510, 511.

The system of Figs. 5A-5B thus depicts in one aspect a combined TDD/TDM/TDMA message structure that adjusts reverse 15 link transmission timing so that user-to-base messages transmitted from user stations 302 arrive at the base station 304 sequentially and do not overlap. The base station 304, using a TDM technique, transmits during the transmission portion 502 of a time frame 501 a single, long burst of data 20 comprising a plurality of base-to-user messages, one base-touser message per transmit time slot 510. After the transmission portion 502, the base station 304 switches to a receive mode. Each user station 302 extracts from the long base station burst the particular data that is intended for 25 Reverse link transmissions are not allowed to commence until all user stations 302 have had a chance to receive their The user stations 302 then respond, one by forward link data. one, in allocated receive time slots 511 on the same frequency as used by the base station 304, with only minimal guard times 30 512 between each reception. In order to prevent interference among the user transmissions, the base station 304 commands the user stations 302 to advance or retard their transmission timing as necessary.

Figure 6 is a graph of total round trip guard time (i.e., the collective guard portion 503 plus abbreviated guard bands 512 and transmit/receive switching delays) as a percentage of

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frame time for the system of Figs. 5A-5B. Four microseconds has been added to account for transmit/receive switching delays, and it is assumed that reverse link TDMA time slots are separated by 2 microseconds to allow for timing errors. A time frame 501 having a duration of 4 milliseconds is selected for the example of Fig. 6. The graph of Fig. 6 illustrates that relatively modest overhead requirements are possible even with cell diameters approaching 25 miles. The graph of Fig. 6 also shows that, as the number of time slots increases, more total time per time frame 501 is allocated for user station timing errors, but that total overhead is nevertheless held to less than 10% for a 25 mile radius cell.

Figure 7 is an illustration of a TDD/TDM/TDMA timing structure having an alternative initial timing protocol for reducing total round trip guard time. Like Figs. 5A-5B, the TDM aspect of Fig. 7 relates to the base transmissions, while the TDMA aspect relates to the user transmissions.

The Fig. 7 embodiment uses the collective guard portion 503 (as previously shown in Fig. 5A) for initial establishment of communication and RTT measurement. The approach of Fig. 7 20 contrasts with the approach described with respect to Fig. 5B, wherein each of the receive time slots 511, as noted, are preferably of a duration no less than the maximum round-trip guard time (plus reply message length) due to the initial 25 round trip timing uncertainty. In a Fig. 5B system wherein the time frame 501 comprises many receive time slots 511 of relatively short duration, then, for very large cells, the initial round trip timing uncertainty may cover several receive time slots 511. In such a case, attempts to send a 30 reply message 562 during initial link-up by one user station 302 could interfere with the data link transmissions from other user stations 302, leading to interference or overlapping messages received by the base station 304 during the receive time slots 511.

In order to prevent such a situation, each of the receive time slots in the Fig. 5B system should, as noted, be of a duration no less than the sum of the maximum round-trip guard

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time plus the duration of a reply message 562. The maximum round trip propagation time therefore places a maximum limit on the number of time slots (and hence users) in the Fig. 5B system.

The Fig. 7 system resolves this same problem by using a designated portion of the time frame 501 for initial establishment of communication. In the system of Fig. 7, in order to prevent the possibility of RTT reply message overlap or interference yet provide the capability of handling more time slots (particularly in larger cells), initial communication link-up (including RTT transactions) are conducted during the idle time of the collective guard portion 503 between the end of transmission portion 502 of the time frame 501 up to and, if necessary, including the first receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501. The collective guard portion 503 is thereby utilized in the Fig. 7 system for conducting RTT measurements and to assist in establishing an initial communication link between the base station 304 and a new user station 302.

In the Fig. 7 system, a transmission time slot 510 may comprise a header, similar to the header 550 shown in Fig. 5B. The header may indicate whether a particular time slot pair 510, 511 is free. If a time slot pair 510 is free, a user station 302 desiring to establish communication responds with a message indicating the desired time slot of communication. If no header is used, the user station 302 responds with a general request for access, and the base station 304 may in the following time frame 501 instruct the user station 302 to use a particular time slot pair 510, 511 for communication. The general request for access by the user station 302 may comprise a user station identifier, to allow the base station 304 to specifically address the user station 302 requesting access.

The header 550 in the Fig. 7 system may include a command indicating a delay time ΔT after which a user station 302 desiring to establish communication may respond. Alternatively, such a delay time ΔT may be pre-programmed as a

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system parameter, such that the user station 302 delays its response until the delay time ΔT elapses. After detecting the end of the base transmission 502 and waiting for the delay time ΔT to elapse, the user station 302 transmits an RTT reply message 701 or 702.

If the user station 302 is very close to the base station 304, then the RTT reply message 701 will appear to the base station 304 immediately after the end of the base transmission 502, and presumably within the collective guard portion 503.

If the user station 302 is near the cell periphery, then the RTT reply message 702 will appear to the base station 304 either towards the end of the collective guard portion 503 or within the first receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501, depending on the particular system definition and timing. The first receive time slot 511 available for established data link communication is the first receive time slot 511 designated after the maximum round-trip propagation delay (including message length) of a reply message from a user station 302 at the maximum cell periphery. Some guard time allowance may also be added to ensure that reply messages from more distant user stations 302 will not interfere with the reverse data link transmissions from user stations 302 in established communication.

In an embodiment wherein the headers 550 contain 25 information as to the availability of time slot pairs 510, 511, the RTT reply message 701 or 702 may contain a time slot identifier indicating which available time slot the user station 302 desires to use for communication. station 302 may also determine time slot availability by monitoring the base transmission 502 and/or user transmissions 30 504 for a period of time, and thus transmit a RTT reply message 701 or 702 containing a time slot identifier indicating which available time slot pair 510, 511 the user station 302 desires to use for communication. In response, 35 during the first transmit time slot 510 of the transmission portion 502, the base station 304 may issue a command approving the user station 302 to use the requested time slot

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pair 510, 511 for communication, instructing the user station 302 to use a different time slot pair 510, 511 for communication, or informing the user station 302 that the base station 304 is busy.

If no headers are used, or if the user station 302 does not have specific information as to the availability of time slot pairs 510, 511, the user station 302 may still transmit an RTT reply message 701 or 702 as a general request for access. In response, during the first transmit time slot 510 of the transmission portion 502, the base station 304 may issue a command instructing the user station 302 to use a specific time slot pair 510, 511 for communication, or informing the user station 302 that the base station 304 is busy. The general request for access by the user station 302 may comprise a user station identifier, to allow the base station 304 to specifically address the user station 302 requesting access.

In one embodiment of the Fig. 7 system, the first receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 is used solely for receiving RTT reply messages 701 or 702 to establish communication, unless all the other time slot pairs 510, 511 are busy, in which case the first receive time slot 511 could be used for data link communication. In the latter case, if another time slot pair 510, 511 becomes available as a result of communication terminating with a different user station 302, the user station 302 occupying the first receive time slot 511 may be transferred to the available receive time slot 511, thus opening up the first receive time slot 511 for access by a new user station 302 seeking to establish communication with the same base station 304.

In the described embodiment, wherein both the collective guard portion 503 and the first receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 are being used to receive RTT reply messages 701 or 702, the combined length of the collective guard time 503 and the first receive time slot 511 should be no less than the sum of the maximum round trip propagation time plus the duration of an RTT reply message 701 or 702.

In a variation of the Fig. 7 embodiment, only the collective guard portion 503 is used for initial communication link-up, and for receiving RTT reply messages 701. The first receive time slot 511 in this embodiment is not used for such a purpose. In this variation, the length of the collective guard portion 503 should be no less than the sum of the maximum round trip propagation time plus the duration of an RTT reply message 701.

After receiving an RTT reply message 701 or 702 at the base station 304, the manner of response of the base station 10 304 depends on the particular system protocol. As noted, the base station 304 may transmit using headers 550, but need not; the user station 302 may respond with an RTT reply message 701 or 702, with or without a specific time slot request; and the first receive time slot 511 may or may not be used to receive 15 RTT reply messages 701 or 702. The manner of response of the base station 304 therefore depends on the particular structure of the system, and the particular embodiments described herein are not meant to limit the possible base/user station initial 20 communication processes falling within the scope of the invention.

Where the first receive time slot 511 is being used along with the collective guard time 503 to receive RTT reply messages 701, 702, then the base station 304 may respond to an RTT reply message 701 or 702 with an initial communication response message in the first transmit time slot 510 of the transmit portion 502 of the immediately following time frame 501. The base station 304 may utilize a particular transmit time slot 510 (e.g., the first transmit time slot 510) for assisting in the initiation.

If an RTT reply message 701 or 702 identifies a specific time slot pair 510, 511 which the user station 302 desires to use for communication, then the base station 304 may respond to the user station 302 in either the header 550, the data message portion 551, or both, of the designated transmit time slot 510 in the next immediate time frame 510. If two user stations 302 send RTT reply messages 701 or 702 requesting the

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initiation of communication in the same time slot pair 510, 511, the base station 304 may send a response in the header 550 of the designated transmit time slot 510 selecting one of the two user stations 302 and instructing the other user station 302 to use a different time slot pair 510, 511 or instruct it to backoff for a period of time, and may in the same time frame 501 transmit a data message in the data message portion 551 of the designated transmit time slot 510 intended for the selected user station 302.

If two user stations 302 attempt to access the base station 304 simultaneously (that is, within the same time frame 501), then the base station 304 may select the user station 302 with the stronger signal.

Alternatively, the base station 304 may initiate a backoff procedure or otherwise resolve the conflict as appropriate for the particular application. For example, the base station 304 may issue a backoff command which causes each user station 302 to back off for a variable period based on an internal programming parameter unique to each user station 302 (e.g., such as a unique user identification number).

As another alternative, the base station 304 may instruct one or both user stations 302 to relocate to a different slot pair 510, 511. If the reply messages 701, 702 each contain a different time slot identifier (assuming that the user stations 302 had information as to which time slots were open, such as from the base station headers 550), then the base station 304 could initiate communication simultaneously with both user stations 302 provided the reply messages 701, 702 were not corrupted by mutual interference (which may occur, for example, when the different user stations 302 are the same distance away from the base station 504).

As with the Fig. 5B embodiment, in the Fig. 7 embodiment the RTT reply message 701 or 702 may be used by the base station 304 to ascertain the proper timing for the user station 302 by measuring the propagation delay in receiving the reply message 701 or 702. A user station 302 seeking to establish communication delays for a delay time ΔT before

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sending a reply message 701 or 702 after receiving the base transmission 502. The base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station 302 to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the base transmission 502 to the time of actual receipt of the reply message 701 or 702, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

Once the propagation delay time has been determined, the base station 304 can command the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a desired amount, relative to the appropriate time slot pair 510, 511 to be used for communication. For example, the base station 304 may command the user station 302 to advance its timing by an amount of time equal to the round trip propagation time, so that the user station 302 transmits essentially at the very end of the abbreviated guard band 512. The user station 302 may, for example, advance or retard its timing using techniques developed and conventionally used in the GSM system described earlier, or by any other suitable means.

20 The time delay ΔT in Fig. 7 is preferably set equal to the larger of the transmit/receive switching time of the base station 304 and the receive/transmit switching time of the user station 302. This is to ensure that if the responding user station 302 is located extremely close to the base 25 station 304, the delay of the user station 302 in switching from a receive mode to a transmit mode will not be included in the RTT measurement, and to allow the user station 302 adequate processing time. Once the user station 302 desiring to establish communication has detected the end of the base 30 transmission 502, the user station 302 may commence its reply message 562 immediately after the delay time ΔT without fear of interference, as it is not physically possible for the reply message 562 to overtake the outward-radiating forward link message so as to cause interference with the forward link 35 reception by other user stations 302.

Figure 8A is an hardware block diagram of a base station 304 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The

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base station 304 of Fig. 8A comprises a data interface 805, a timing command unit 806, a transmitter 807, an antenna 808, a receiver 809, a mode control 810, a TDD state control 811, and a propagation delay calculator 812.

Timing control for the system of Fig. 8A is carried out by the TDD state control 811. The TDD state control 811 comprises appropriate means, such as counters and clock circuits, for maintaining synchronous operation of the TDD system. The TDD state control 811 thereby precisely times the duration of the time frame 501 and its constituent parts, including each of the transmit time slots 510, the receive time slots 511, the abbreviated guard bands 512, and the collective guard portion 503.

The TDD state control 811 may be synchronized from time to time with a system clock such as may be located in a base station controller, a cluster controller, or an associated network, so as to permit global synchronization among base stations in a zone or cluster.

The mode control 810 selects between a transmit mode and a receive mode of operation. The mode control 810 reads information from the TDD state control 811 to determine the appropriate mode. For example, at the end of the transmission portion 502, as indicated by status bits in the TDD state control 811, the mode control 810 may switch modes from transmit mode to receive mode. At the end of the receiving portion 504, as indicated by status bits in the TDD state control 811, the mode control 810 may switch modes from receive mode to transmit mode.

During the transmit mode, data to be transmitted is provided to the data interface 805 from a data bus 813. The data interface 805 provides the data to be transmitted to a timing command unit 806. As explained in more detail herein, the timing command unit 806 formats the data to be transmitted to include, if desired, a timing adjustment command 815. The data output by the timing command unit 806 may be in a format such as the transmission portion 502 shown in Fig. 5A, whereby

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data targeted for each user station 302 is properly segregated.

The output of the timing command unit 806 is provided to the transmitter 807, which modulates the data for communication and transmits the data targeted for each user station 302 in the proper transmit time slot 510. The transmitter 807 obtains necessary timing information from either the mode control 810, or directly from the TDD state control 811. The transmitter 807 may comprise a spread spectrum modulator such as is known in the art. The data is transmitted by transmitter 807 from antenna 808.

The user stations 302 receive the transmitted data, formulate responsive user-to-base messages, and send the user-to-base messages in return order. A structure of a user station 302, whereby receipt of the transmissions from the base station 304 and formulation of responsive messages is carried out, is shown in Fig. 9 and described further below. The messages from the user stations 302 appear at the base station 304 in the receive time slots 511.

After switching from transmit mode to receive mode, the antenna 808 is used to receive data from the user stations 302. Although a single antenna 808 is shown in the Fig. 8A embodiment, different antennas may be used for transmit and receive functions, and multiple antennas may be used for purposes of achieving the benefits of antenna diversity. The antenna 808 is coupled to a receiver 809. The receiver 809 may comprise a demodulator or a spread spectrum correlator, or both. Demodulated data is provided to the data interface 805 and thereupon to the data bus 813. Demodulated data is also provided to the propagation delay calculator 812, which calculates the propagation delay time for the RTT transaction.

In operation, the timing command unit 806 inserts a timing adjustment command, such as a time period T (which may or may not include the delay period ΔT used in the initial round trip timing transaction), into the transmit time slot 510 instructing the user station 302 to delay sending its response by an amount of time equal to the time period T. The

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timing adjustment command may be placed at a designated position in a base-to-user message sent during the appropriate transmit time slot 510. For example, the timing adjustment command may be placed in a header 550 or a data message portion 551 of the transmit time slot 510. At initial communication link-up, the timing adjustment command is preferably set to the receive/transmit switching delay time of a user station 302, and is thereafter adjusted based on a calculated propagation delay time.

The user station 302 receiving the timing adjustment command delays sending its response by an amount of time designated thereby. The responsive message sent by the user station 302 is received by the receiver 809 and provided to the propagation delay calculator 812. The propagation delay calculator 812 obtains precise timing information from the TDD state control 811, so that the propagation delay calculator 812 may accurately determine the over-air propagation delay of the responsive message sent from the user station 302. Specifically, the propagation delay may be calculated as the difference in time between the time of actual receipt of the responsive message from the user station 302, and the amount of time equal to the time T past the beginning of the appropriate receive time slot 511 (plus the delay period ΔT if such a delay is programmed into each user response).

In a preferred embodiment, the propagation delay calculator 812 then calculates a new timing adjustment command 815 for the particular user station 302. The new timing adjustment command 815 is preferably selected so that the responsive message from the user station 302 in the following time frame 501 begins at the end of the abbreviated guard band 512 and does not overlap with the responsive message from any other user station 302. For example, the new timing adjustment command 815 may be equal to the calculated round-trip propagation time for the particular user station 302.

The timing adjustment command 815 may be updated as often as necessary to maintain a sufficient quality of communication between the base station 304 and all of the user stations 302.

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The propagation delay calculator 812 therefore preferably stores the calculated timing adjustment command 815 for each independent user station 302. As the user station 302 moves closer to the base station 304, the timing adjustment command 815 is increased, while as the user station 302 moves farther away from the base station 304, the timing adjustment command 815 is decreased. Thus, in a dynamic manner, the timing of the user stations 302 is advanced or retarded, and the ongoing communications between the base station 304 and the user stations 302 will not be interrupted by overlapping responsive user-to-base messages received from the user stations 302.

Figure 8B is a hardware block diagram of an alternative embodiment of a base station 304. The Fig. 8B base station is similar to that of Fig. 8A, except that a start counter command and a stop counter command are employed as follows. At the start of a base transmission from the transmitter 807, a start counter command 830 is sent from the transmitter 807 to the TDD state control 811 for the target user station 302. When the receiver 809 receives a response from the target user station 302, the user station sends a stop counter command 831 to the TDD state control 811 for the target user station 302. The value stored in the counter for the particular user station 302 represents the round trip propagation delay time. A separate counter may be employed for each user station 302 with which the base station 304 is in contact.

Figure 9 is a hardware block diagram of a user station 302 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The user station 302 of Fig. 9 comprises a data interface 905, a timing command interpreter 906, a transmitter 907, an antenna 908, a receiver 909, a mode control 910, and a TDD state control 911.

Timing control for the system of Fig. 9 is carried out by the TDD state control 911. The TDD state control 911 comprises appropriate means, such as counters and clock circuits, for maintaining synchronous operation of the user station 302 within the TDD system. The TDD state control 911 thereby precisely times the duration of the time frame 501 and

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its constituent parts, including each of the transmit time slots 510, the receive time slots 511, the abbreviated guard bands 512, and the collective guard portion 503.

The mode control 910 selects between a transmit mode and a receive mode of operation. The mode control 910 reads information from the TDD state control 911 to determine the appropriate mode. For example, the mode control 910, in response to status bits in the TDD state control 911; may switch modes to a receive mode during the appropriate transmit time slot 510 of the time frame 501. The mode control 910 may switch modes, in response to status bits in the TDD state control 911, to transmit mode during the appropriate receive time slot 511. At other times, the mode control 910 may maintain a dormant mode, or may be kept in a receive mode in order to monitor transmissions from the base station 304, to monitor the activity of other nearby base stations 304, or for other purposes.

During the transmit mode, data to be transmitted is provided to the data interface 905 from a data bus 913. The data interface 905 provides the data to be transmitted to the transmitter 907, which modulates the data for communication and transmits the data in the appropriate receive time slot 511. The transmitter 907 obtains necessary timing information from either the mode control 910, or directly from the TDD state control 911. The transmitter 907 may (but need not) comprise a spread spectrum modulator such as is known in the art. The data is transmitted by transmitter 907 from antenna 908.

The base station 304 receives the transmitted data, formulates responsive base-to-user messages as desired, and sends the base-to-user messages in the appropriate transmit time slot 510.

In receive mode, the antenna 908 is used to receive data from the base station 304. Although a single antenna 908 is shown in the Fig. 9 embodiment, different antennas may be used for transmit and receive functions, or multiple antennas may be used to obtain antenna diversity. The antenna 908 is

coupled to a receiver 909. The receiver 909 may comprise a demodulator or a spread spectrum correlator, or both. Demodulated data is provided to the data interface 905 and thereupon to the data bus 913. Demodulated data is also provided to the timing command interpreter 906, which applies the timing adjustment command received from the base station 304.

In operation, the timing command interpreter 906 parses the data received from the base station 304 to determine the timing adjustment command. Assuming the timing adjustment 10 command comprises a time T equal to the calculated round-trip propagation (RTT) time, the timing command interpreter 906 may reset the clocks and/or timers in the TDD state control 911 at the appropriate instant (such as around the start of the next time frame 501) so as to achieve global re-alignment of its 15 timing. If the timing adjustment command is an instruction to advance timing by an amount of time T, then the timing command interpreter 906 may reset the TDD state control 911 at a period of time T just prior to the elapsing of the currenttime frame 501. If the timing adjustment command is an 20 instruction to retard timing by an amount of time T, then the timing command interpreter 906 may reset the TDD state control 911 at a period of time T just after the elapsing of the current time frame 501.

The timing adjustment command may, as noted, be expressed in terms of a number of bits or chips by which the user station 302 should advance or retard its timing. The timing adjustment command may also be expressed in terms of a fractional timing unit (e.g., milliseconds).

Alternatively, the timing command interpreter 906 may maintain an internal timing adjustment variable, thereby utilizing a delta modulation technique. The internal timing adjustment variable is updated each time a timing adjustment command is received from the base station 304. If the timing adjustment command is an instruction to advance timing, then the timing adjustment variable is decreased by an amount T. If the timing adjustment command is an instruction to retard

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timing, then the timing adjustment variable is increased by an amount T. The timing adjustment variable may be added to the output of the TDD state control 511 in order to synchronize to the base station timing. Alternatively, the timing adjustment variable may be provided directly to the transmitter 907 and the receiver 909, which alter the timing of their operations accordingly.

The timing command interpreter 906 may comprise a first order tracking circuit which integrates the requested change in transmission timing from time period to time period, and adjusts the timing of the user station 302 transmission on such a basis.

Figure 5C is a timing diagram, illustrated from a base station perspective, showing a variation of the TDD/TDM/TDMA 15 system of Fig. 5A using an interleaved symbol transmission format. In Fig. 5C, a time frame 570 is divided into a transmission portion 571, a collective guard time portion 576, and a receiving portion 572, similar to Fig. 5A or Fig. 7. During the transmission portion 571, the base station 304 20 transmits to a plurality of user stations 302 during a plurality of transmit time slots 574. In each transmit time slot 574, rather than sending a message directed to a single user station 302, the base station 304 sends an interleaved message 578 containing a sub-message 589 for each of the user 25 stations 302 (or a sub-message 589 for general polling or other functions if the receive time slot is unoccupied). user stations 302 therefore receive a portion of their total incoming message from each of the transmit time slots 574, and must listen over the entire transmission portion 571 to obtain their entire message for the time frame 570. 30

In more detail, as shown in Fig. 5C, each transmit time slot 574 comprises a plurality of sub-messages 589, preferably one sub-message 589 for each receive time slot 575 (and therefore one sub-message 589 for each potential user station 302). For example, if there are 16 transmit time slots 574 and 16 receive time slots 575, each transmit time slot 574 would comprises 16 sub-messages 589, denoted in order 589-1,

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589-2,... 589-16. Each sub-message 589 preferably comprises the same number of symbols, e.g. 40 symbols. The first sub-message 589-1 is intended for the first user station 302, the second sub-message 589-2 is intended for the second user station 302, and so on, up to the last sub-message 589-16. A user station 302 reads part of its incoming message from the appropriate sub-message 589 in the first transmit time slot 574, the next part of its incoming message from the appropriate sub-message 589 of the second transmit time slot, and so on, until the last transmit time slot 574, in which the user station 302 receives the last part of its message.

In each transmit time slot 574, preceding the interleaved message 578 is a preamble 577. The preamble 577 assists the user station 302 in synchronization, and may comprise a spread 15 spectrum code. Preambles 577 appear in each transmit time slot 574 and are dispersed throughout the transmission portion 574, therefore allowing the user station 302 to support channel sounding operations useful for setting up a rake receiver (e.g., synchronization) and/or selection diversity. 20 Because the user station 302 obtains its information over the entire transmission portion 571, the communication path is less sensitive to sudden fading or interference affecting only a relatively brief period of the transmission portion 571. Thus, if interference or fading corrupt information in a particular transmit time slot 574 (e.g., the second transmit 25 time slot 574), the user station 302 would still have 15 submessages 589 received without being subject to such interference or fading.

By employing forward error correction techniques, the

user station 302 can correct for one or more sub-messages 589
received in error. A preferred forward error correction
technique utilizes Reed-Solomon codes, which can be generated
by algorithms generally known in the art. The number of
erroneous sub-messages 589 that can be corrected is given by
the equation INT[(R - K)/2], where R = the number of symbols
sent to a user station 302 over a burst period, K = the number
of symbols used for traffic information (i.e., non-error

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correction), and INT represents the function of rounding down to the nearest integer. Thus, for a Reed-Solomon code designated R(N, K) = R(40, 31), up to INT[(40 - 31)/2] = 4 erroneous sub-messages 589 can be corrected.

Although a particular symbol interleaving scheme is shown in Fig. 5C, other symbol interleaving techniques, such as diagonal interleaving, may also be used.

The user stations 302 respond over the reverse link in generally the same manner as described with respect to Figs. 5A or 7. Thus, the user stations 302 respond with a user transmission in a designated receive time slot 575 of the receive portion 572. The receive time slot 575 comprises a preamble 579 and a user message 580. The receive time slots 575 are separated by abbreviated guard times 573, and ranging may be used to instruct the user stations 302 to advance or retard their timing as previously mentioned.

Figure 5D is a chart comparing performance of a particular TDD/TDM/TDMA system in accordance with Fig. 5A, without forward error correction, and a particular system in accordance with Fig. 5C, with forward error correction. Figure 5D plots frame error probability against signal-to-In Fig. 5D are shown separate noise ratio (Eb/No), in dB. plots for different rake diversity channels L (i.e., resolvable multipaths) of 1, 2 and 4. The solid plot lines in Fig. 5D represent the performance of the Fig. 5A system without forward error correction, while the dotted plot lines represent the performance of the Fig. 5C system with Reed-Solomon forward error correction. Figure 5D thus illustrates a substantial reduction in frame error probability over the Fig. 5A system by use of interleaved symbol transmission and forward error correction.

Another embodiment of a time frame structure and associated timing components for carrying out communication between a base station and multiple user stations is shown in Figs. 10A-E. Figure 10A is a diagram of timing sub-elements having predefined formats for use in a time division duplex system. The three timing sub-elements shown in Fig. 10A may

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be used to construct a time division duplex frame structure, such as the frame structures shown in Figs. 10B-E. Although systems constructed in accordance with Figs. 10A-E preferably use spread spectrum for communication, spread spectrum is not required. However, the following description assumes the use of spread spectrum techniques. For the present example, a chipping rate of 5 MHz is preferred.

In Fig. 10A are shown a base timing sub-element 1001, a user datalink timing sub-element 1011, and a range timing sub-element 1021. For each of these sub-elements 1001, 1011, and 1021, as explained more fully below, timing is shown from the perspective of the base station 304 with the initial range of the user station 302 at zero for range timing sub-element 1021.

The base timing sub-element 1001 comprises a base 15 preamble interval 1002, a base message interval 1003, and a transmit/receive switch interval 1004. The base preamble interval 1002 may be 56 chips in length. The base message interval 1003 may be 205 bits in length (or, equivalently, 20 1312 chips if using 32-ary encoding). In a preferred 32-ary encoding technique, each sequence of five data bits is represented by a unique spread spectrum code of 32 chips in The number of spread spectrum codes used is 32, each the same number of chips long (e.g., 32 chips), to represent all possible combinations of five data bits. From the set of 25 32 spread spectrum codes, individual spread spectrum codes are selectively combined in series to form a transmission in the base message interval 1003. The base message interval 1003 comprises a total of up to 41 5-bit data sequences, for a total of 205 bits; thus, a transmission in the base message 30 interval 1003 may comprise a series of up to 41 spread spectrum codes, each selected from the set of 32 spread spectrum codes, for a total of 1312 chips.

Although the present preferred system of Figs 10A-E is described using a 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique, other spread spectrum techniques, including other M-ary

encoding schemes (such as 4-ary, 16-ary, etc.) may also be used, depending on the particular system needs.

The transmit/receive switch interval 1004 is preferably selected as a length of time sufficient to enable the switching of the base station 304 from a transmit mode to a receive mode or, in some embodiments, to enable the switching of a user station 302 from a receive mode to a transmit mode, and may be, for example, two microseconds in length.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1011 and the range timing sub-element 1021 each generally provide for transmissions by more than one user station 302. As explained further below, each of these timing sub-elements 1011, 1021 provides for transmission by a first user station 302 of a data message or a ranging message in the first part of the timing sub-element 1011 or 1021, and transmission by a second user station 302 of a control pulse preamble in the latter part of the timing sub-element 1011 or 1021. The control pulse preamble, as further described below, generally allows the base station 304 to carry out certain functions (e.g., power control) with respect to the second user station 302.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1011 comprises a datalink preamble interval 1012, a user message interval 1013, a quard band 1014, a transmit/receive switch interval 1015, a second preamble interval 1016, an antenna adjustment interval 1017, a second guard band 1018, and a second transmit/receive switch interval 1019. The preamble intervals 1012, 1016 may each be 56 chips in length. The user message interval 1013 may be 205 bits in length, or 1312 chips, using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described above with respect to the base timing sub-element 1001. The guard bands 1014, 1018 may each be 102.5 chips in length. The transmit/receive switch intervals 1015, 1019 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. The antenna adjustment interval 1017 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol indicating selection of a particular antenna beam or

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permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base station 302, or permitting selection of one or more antennas if the base station 302 is so equipped.

The range timing sub-element 1021 comprises a ranging preamble interval 1022, a user ranging message interval 1023, 5 a ranging guard band 1024, a transmit/receive switch interval 1025, a second preamble interval 1026, an antenna adjustment interval 1027, a second guard band 1028, and a second transmit/receive switch interval 1029. The preamble intervals 10 1022, 1026 may each be 56 chips in length. The user ranging message interval 1023 may be 150 bits in length, or 960 chips, using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described above with respect to the base timing sub-element 1001. ranging guard band 1024 may be 454.5 chips in length. 15 other guard band 1028 may be 102.5 chips in length. transmit/receive switch intervals 1025, 1029 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. The antenna adjustment interval 1027 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol 20 for selecting a particular antenna beam or permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base station 302, or permitting selection of one or more antennas if the base station 302 is so equipped.

25 The total length of the base timing sub-element 1001 may be 1400 chips. The total length of each of the user datalink timing sub-element 1011 and the range timing sub-element 1021 may be 1725 chips. For these particular exemplary values, a chipping rate of 5 MHz is assumed.

Figure 10B is a timing diagram for a fixed time division duplex frame structure (or alternatively, a zero offset TDD frame structure) using the timing sub-elements depicted in Fig. 10A. The frame structure of Fig. 10B, as well as of Figs. 10C-E described below, is shown from the perspective of the base station 304.

In Fig. 10B, a time frame 1040 comprises a plurality of time slots 1041. For convenience, time slots are also

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designated in sequential order as TS1, TS2, TS3, etc. Each time slot 1041 comprises a base timing sub-element 1001 and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1011 or a range timing sub-element 1021. While the frame structure of Fig. 10B supports range timing sub-elements 1021, it is

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10B supports range timing sub-elements 1021, it is contemplated that communication in the Fig. 10B system, which may be denoted a fixed framing structure, will ordinarily occur using user datalink timing sub-elements 1011.

It may be noted that the designated starting point of the time slots TS1, TS2, TS3, etc. is to some degree arbitrary in the Fig. 10B frame structure and various of the other embodiments as are described further herein. Accordingly, the frame structure may be defined such that time slots each start at the beginning of the user timing sub-elements 1011 or 1021, or at the start of the preamble interval 1016, or at the start or end of any particular timing interval, without changing the operation of the system in a material way.

In operation, the base station 304 transmits, as part of the base timing sub-element 1001 of each time slot 1041, to user stations 302 in sequence with which it has established communication. Thus, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the preamble interval 1002 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003. In the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the base station 304 switches from a transmit mode to a receive mode. Likewise, the user station 302 during the transmit/receive switch interval 1004 switches from a receive mode to a transmit mode.

In the first time slot TS1, the base-to-user message transmitted in the base message interval 1003 is directed to a first user station M1, which may be mobile. After the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the first user station M1 responds with a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1012 and with a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1013. Proper timing is preferably set upon initial establishment of communication, and the transmissions from the user stations, such as the first user station M1, may be maintained in time alignment as seen at the base station

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304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 304, such as the timing adjustment commands described with respect to Figs. 8-9 and elsewhere herein. However, a round-trip guard time must be included in each time slot 1041 so as to allow the base-to-user message to propagate to the user station 302 and the user-to-base message to propagate to the base station 304. The depiction of the exploded time slot TS1 in Fig. 10B is generally shown with the assumption that the user station M1 is at zero distance from the base station 304; hence, the user-to-base messages appear in Fig. 10B directly after the transmit/receive switch interval 1004 of the base timing sub-element 1001. However, if the user station M1 is not immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1014 will be consumed in the propagation of the user-to-base message to the base station 304. Thus, if the user station M1 is at the cell periphery, then the user-tobase message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time 1014. Timing adjustment commands from the base station 304 may allow a shorter maximum necessary guard time 1014 than would otherwise be possible.

After the transmission of the user-to-base message from the first user station M1, which may, as perceived by the base station 304, consume up to all of the user message interval 1013 and the guard band 1014, is another transmit/receive switch interval 1015. Following the transmit/receive switch interval 1015, a control pulse preamble is received from a second user station M2 during the preamble interval 1016. function of the control pulse preamble is explained in more detail below. Following the preamble interval 1016 is an antenna adjustment interval 1017, during which the base station 304 adjusts its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2. the antenna adjustment interval 1017 is another guard band 1018, which accounts for the propagation time of the control pulse preamble to the base station 304. After the preamble interval is another transmit/receive switching interval 1019

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receive mode.

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to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to a transmit mode, and to allow the second user station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a

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The control pulse preamble received during the preamble interval 1016 preferably serves a number of functions. The control pulse preamble may be used by the base station 304 to determine information about the communication link with the user station 302. Thus, the control pulse preamble may provide the base station 304 with a power measurement indicative of the path transmission loss and link quality over the air channel. The base station 304 may determine the quality of the received signal, including the received power and the signal-to-noise ratio. The base station 304 may also determine, in response to the power, envelope, or phase of the control pulse preamble, the direction or distance of the user station 302, and the degree of noise or multipath error to which the communication link with the user station 302 may be prone.

In response to receiving the control pulse preamble in the preamble interval 1016 and determining the quality of the received signal and other operating parameters, the base station 304 may if necessary send a message commanding the user station 302 to adjust its power. Based on the quality of the received signal, the base station 304 may command the user station 302 to change (i.e., increase or decrease) its transmit power by a discrete amount (e.g., in minimum steps of 3 dB) relative to its current setting, until the quality of the control pulse preamble as periodically received by the base station 304 in the preamble interval 1016 is above an acceptable threshold.

After the base station 304 determines the power setting of the user station 302, the base station 304 may adjust its own power as well. The base station 304 may adjust its power separately for each time slot 1041.

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A preferred power control command from the base station 304 to the user station 302 may be encoded according to the Table 10-1 below:

5		<u>Table 10-1</u>	
	Power Control	Command	Adjustment
10	000	No change	
	001	-3 dB	
	010	-6 dB	
	011	-9 dB	
	100	+3 dB	
	101	+6 dB	
	110	+12 dB	
	111	+21 dB	

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Although preferred values are provided in Table 10-1, the number of power control command steps and the differential therebetween may vary depending upon the particular application and the system requirements. Further details regarding the use of a control pulse preamble (i.e., control pulse) as a power control mechanism, and other related details, may be found in copending Application Serial Nos. 08/215,306 and 08/293,671, filed March 21, 1994 and August 1, 1994, respectively, both in the name of inventors Gary B.

25 Anderson, Ryan N. Jensen, Bryan K. Petch, and Peter O. Peterson, both entitled "PCS Pocket Phone/Microcell Communication Over-Air Protocol," and both of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Returning to Fig. 10B, in the following time slot TS2

30 after time slot TS1, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the base preamble interval 1002 and transmits a baseto-user message during the base message interval 1003, both directed to the second user station M2. The base station 304 thereby rapidly responds to the control pulse preamble sent by the user station M2. As with the first time slot TS1, following the base message interval 1003 is a transmit/receive switch interval 1004 during which the base station 304

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switches to a receive mode and the user station M2 switches to a transmit mode. The user station M2 then responds with a preamble in the datalink preamble interval 1012 and a user-to-base message in the user message interval 1013. The remaining steps in time slot TS2 are similar to those of the first time slot TS1, except with respect to the preamble interval 1016 as noted below.

It is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1040 of Fig. 10B that there is no established communication link in the third time slot TS3, and therefore the third time slot TS3 is free for communication. Because no user station 302 is in established communication during time slot TS3, no control pulse preamble is transmitted during the preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2. The base station 304 may indicate that a particular time slot 1041, such as time slot TS3, is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the time slot TS3.

Should a third user station M3 desire to establish communication with the base station 304, then, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the third time slot TS3, the third user station M3 sends a general polling response message in a user message interval 1013 of the time slot TS3. When the third user station M3 responds with the general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station M3 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station M3.

For efficiency reasons, the guard times 1014 and 1018 are preferably kept to a minimum. The smaller the guard times 1014, 1018, the more user stations 302 may be supported by the frame structure of Fig. 10B. Typically, therefore, the guard times 1014, 1018 will not be of sufficient duration to allow a full ranging transaction to occur. In particular, a ranging transaction (such as may be carried out using timing subelement 1021 instead of timing sub-element 1011) may result in

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interference between the transmission of a user station 302 seeking to establish communication and the control pulse preamble of the user station 302 already in communication in the immediately following time slot 1041 with the base station 304. If the guard times are lengthened to permit ranging transactions, then fewer user stations 302 can be supported, particularly in a large cell environment. An alternative structure having improved efficiency in a large cell environment, along with the flexibility of ranging transactions, is shown in Figs. 10D and 10E and explained in more detail below.

It may be possible to minimize potential interference between ranging messages and control pulse preambles by using a particular designated spread spectrum code for only ranging messages, or for only control pulse preambles. However, code division multiplexing in such a manner may not provide satisfactory isolation between the interfering signals.

If a ranging transaction is supported in the Fig. 10B environment, then the latter portion of the time slot TS3 may comprise a range timing sub-element 1021, as described 20 previously with respect to Fig. 10A, during which a ranging transaction is carried out between the base station 304 and user station M3, instead of timing sub-element 1011. a case, the user station M3 transmits a preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1022 of time slot TS3, and transmits 25 a ranging message during the user ranging message interval 1023 of time slot TS3. The user station M3 delays transmitting the preamble and ranging message for an amount of The delay time ΔT may be communicated by the base time ΔT . 30 station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be a pre-programmed system parameter. The base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station M3 to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the base message interval 1003 (i.e., 35 the earliest possible receipt of the preamble and ranging message) to the time of actual receipt of the responsive

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preamble and ranging message from the user station M3, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

The ranging guard band 1024 in time slot TS3 is preferably of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station M3 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1024 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

10 In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station M3 and determining the distance of the user station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to the user station M3 in the next time frame 1040 instructing the 15 user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1040 immediately after communication with the user station M3 is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment 20 command is selected so as to cause the user transmission from the user station M3 to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1040 to be received by the base station 304 immediately after the end of the transmit/receive switch 25 interval 1004, as described with respect to Fig. 10A.

In addition to its use for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user station M3. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station M3 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station M3 in subsequent communications.

35 The base station 304 may determine the range of the user station 302 by using the reception time of the control pulse preamble (or, alternatively, the user-to-base message) and

periodically issue a timing adjustment command during the base-to-user message interval directed to the user station 302.

Figure 10C shows a subsequent time frame 1040 after communication has been established between the base station 304 and the third user station M3, with or without the use of a ranging transaction. In Fig. 10C, the transactions occurring in the first time slot TS1 between the user station M1 and the base station 304 are the same as those for Fig. 10 Also, the transactions occurring in the second time slot TS2 between the user station M2 and the base station 304 are the same as those for Fig. 10B. However, during the second time slot TS2, instead of there being no transmitted control pulse preamble in the preamble interval 1016, the third user 15 station M3 transmits a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2. Alternatively, the user station M3 may wait until the base station 304 acknowledges its ranging message, sent in the prior time frame 1040, before transmitting a control pulse-20 preamble in each time slot TS2 preceding its designated time slot TS3 for communication.

The base station 304 may use the control pulse preamble for a variety of purposes, including power control and other purposes, as previously described. In the third time slot TS3 of Fig. 10C, the base station 304 may send an acknowledgment signal to the user station M3 during the base message interval 1003. The acknowledgment signal may be sent using a spread spectrum code determined by a user identifier sent by the user station M3 as part of the ranging message. As part of the acknowledgment signal, or in addition thereto, the base station 304 sends a timing adjustment command instructing the user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount.

In the following time frames 1040, after establishing
communication with the third user station M3 in the manner
described above, communication may be carried out between the
base station 304 and the third user station M3 in time slot

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TS3. In each preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2, the user station M3 transmits a control pulse preamble allowing the base station 304 to exercise power control, synchronize to the user station M3, or determine the distance of the user station M3. The base station 304 then sends a transmission directed to the user station M3 in the first portion of the third time slot TS3, and the user station M3 responds with a transmission directed to the base station 304 in the latter portion of the third time slot TS3. As part of each transmission from the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1041 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot 1041, indicating that the time slot 1041 is free for communication. New user stations 302 may thereby establish communication with the same base station 304.

Figure 10D is a timing diagram for another embodiment of a frame structure in accordance with certain aspects of the present invention. Figure 10D shows an interleaved time division duplex frame structure using the timing sub-elements depicted in Fig. 10A. A time frame 1050 comprises a plurality of time slots 1051. For convenience, time slots 1051 are designated in sequential order as TS1', TS2', TS3', etc. Each time slot 1051 comprises a base timing sub-element 1001 and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1011 or a user ranging sub-element 1021, as described in more detail below.

The primary difference between the frame structure of Figs. 10B-C and the frame structure of Fig. 10D is that the frame structure of Fig. 10D may be considered interleaved in the sense that each user station 302 does not respond immediately to the communication from the base station 304 intended for it, but rather delays its response until a subsequent time slot 1051. The effect of the interleaved frame structure of Fig. 10D is that guard times can be

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shorter, allowing more time slots 1051 per time frame 1050, and therefore more user stations 302 per base station 304. The interleaved frame structure of Fig. 10D also allows efficient use of ranging transactions between the base station and the user stations, particularly upon initial link-up of communication. Because the frame structure of Fig. 10D is interleaved, the first time slot TS1' comprises a transmission from the base station 304 to the first user station M1 and a responsive transmission, not from the first user station M1, but from the last user station MN.

In operation of the Fig. 10D system, the base station 304 transmits, as part of the base timing sub-element 1001 of each time slot 1051, to user stations 302 with which it has established communication. The base station 304 thus transmits a preamble during the preamble interval 1002 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003. In the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the base station 304 switches from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

In the first time slot TS1', the base-to-user messages 20 transmitted in the base message interval 1003 is directed to a first user station M1, which may be mobile. After the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the last user station MN to have been sent a message from the base station in the last time slot TSN' of the prior time frame 1050 transmits a 25 preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1012 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1013. The frame structure of Fig. 10D, as noted previously, is shown from a perspective of the base station 304, and the transmissions from the user stations, such as user station MN, are maintained in time alignment as seen by the base station 30 304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 304, similar to the timing adjustment commands described elsewhere herein. Proper timing is preferably set upon initial establishment of communication, by use of a ranging 35 transaction.

After the transmission of the user-to-base message from the first user station M1, which may, as perceived by the base

station 304, consume up to all of the user message interval 1013 and the guard band 1014, is another transmit/receive switch interval 1015. Following is another transmit/receive switch interval 1015 to allow appropriate switching of modes. Following the transmit/receive switch interval 1015, a control pulse preamble is received from a second user station M2 during the preamble interval 1016. The control pulse preamble sent during the preamble interval 1016 may serve functions such as those described with respect to the Fig. 10B-C 10 embodiments. Thus, the base station 304 may determine, in response to the power, envelope, or phase of the control pulse preamble, the direction or distance of the user station M2, and/or the degree of noise or multipath error to which the communication link with the user station M2 may be prone. base station 304 may command the user station M2 to adjust its 15 power based on the quality and strength of the received control pulse preamble.

After the preamble interval 1016 is an antenna adjustment interval 1017 during which the base station 304 has opportunity to adjust its transmission antenna, if necessary, to direct it towards the second user station M2. Following the preamble interval 1016 is an antenna adjustment interval 1017, during which the base station 304 adjusts its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2. Following the antenna adjustment interval 1017 is another guard band 1018, which accounts for the propagation time of the control pulse preamble to the base station 304. After the preamble interval is another transmit/receive switching interval 1019 to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to a transmit mode, and to allow the second user station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

In the following time slot TS2 after time slot TS1, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the base preamble interval 1002 and transmits a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003, both directed to the second user station M2. The base station 304 thereby rapidly responds to

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the control pulse sent by the user station M2. As with the first time slot TS1', following the base message interval 1003 occurs a transmit/receive switch interval 1004 during which the base station 304 switches to a receive mode. Unlike the Fig. 10B-C embodiment, in which the latter portion of the time 5 slot TS2' is used for receiving a transmission from the second user station M2, in the Fig. 10D embodiment the latter portion of the time slot TS2' is used for receiving a transmission from the first user station M1. While the first user station 10 M1 is in the process of transmitting, the second user station M2 thus has the opportunity to process the data received from the base station 304 during the same time slot TS2', and to transmit a responsive transmission timed to arrive at the base station 304 in the following time slot TS3' without interfering with other transmissions from either the base 15 station 304 or other user stations 302.

Thus, in the second time slot TS2', the base station receives from the first user station M1 a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1012 and a user-to-base message in the user message interval 1013.

It is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1050 shown of Fig. 10D that there is no established communication link in the duplex channel comprising the base portion of the third time slot TS3' and the user portion of the fourth time slot 25 TS4', and therefore that particular duplex channel is free for communication. Because no user station 302 is in established communication during the duplex channel, no control pulse preamble is transmitted during the preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2'. The base station 304 may indicate 30 that a particular duplex channel is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the duplex channel, such as during the base message interval 1003 of time slot TS3'.

35 Should a new user station M3 desire to establish communication with the base station 304, then the new user station M3 waits until an open user portion of a time slot

1051, such as the fourth time slot TS4' in the present example, to take action. Thus, ordinary communication is carried out between the base station 304 and the second user station M2 in the latter portion of the third time slot TS3' in a manner similar to that of the first user station M1. Moreover, because another user station M4 is in established communication with the base station 304, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1016 of the third time slot TS3' from the next user station M4. In the subsequent time slot TS4', the base station 304 sends a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003 to the user station M4. The user station M4 responds with a user-to-base message in the following time slot TS5'.

In the meantime, during the fourth time slot TS4', the new user station M3 attempts to establish communication with the base station 304. Thus, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the third time slot TS3', the new user station M3 sends a general polling response message in a user message interval 1013 of the following time slot TS4'. When the new user station M3 responds with the general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station M3 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station M3.

The latter portion of the time slot TS4' preferably comprises a range timing sub-element 1021 as previously described with respect to Fig. 10A. Thus, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message in the base message interval 1003 of the third time slot TS3', the new user station M3 sends a ranging message in a user ranging message interval 1023 of the following time slot TS4'. The depiction of the exploded time slot TS4' in frame structure in Fig. 10D assumes that the user station M3 is at zero distance from the base station 304; hence, the user-to-base messages appear in Fig. 10D directly after the transmit/receive switch interval 1004 of the base timing sub-element 1001. However,

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if the user station M3 is not immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1014 will be consumed in the propagation of the user-to-base message to the base station 304. Thus, if the user station M3 is at the cell periphery, then the user-to-base message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time 1014. Timing adjustment commands from the base station 304 may allow a shorter maximum necessary guard time 1014 than would otherwise be possible.

When the base station 304 receives the response from the new user station M3, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station M3 and thereby determine a required timing advance for subsequent transmissions by the user station M3.

15 In more detail, a ranging transaction is carried out between the base station 304 and the user station M3, whereby the user station M3 transmits a preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1022 of time slot TS4' and a ranging message during the user ranging message interval 1023 of time slot TS4'. The user station M3 delays transmitting the preamble 20 and ranging message for an amount of time ΔT . The delay time ΔT may be communicated by the base station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be a pre-programmed system parameter. The base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station M3 to the base station 304 by 25 measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the base message interval 1003 in the fourth time slot TS4' (i.e., the earliest possible receipt of the preamble and ranging message) to the time of actual receipt of the responsive preamble and ranging message from the user station M3, taking 30 into account the delay time AT.

The ranging guard band 1024 in time slot TS4' is preferably of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station M3 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1024 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which

the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station M3 and determining the distance of the user station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to the user station M3 in the next time frame 1050 instructing the user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1050 immediately after communication with the user station M3 is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment command is selected so as to cause the user transmission from the user station M3 to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1050 to be received by the base station 304 immediately after the end of the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, as described with respect to Fig. 10A, giving the base station 304 an opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode, but not interfering with the base-touser message sent in the base message interval 1003.

The base station 304 may periodically instruct a user station 302 to adjust its timing by issuing subsequent timing adjustment commands, e.g., as often as each time frame. The base station 304 may monitor the distance of the user station 302 by measuring the time of receipt of the user-to-base message. Preferably, however, the base station 304 monitors the range of the user station 302 by using the reception time of the control pulse preamble, because of the preamble's known timing and message structure, and responds during the base-to-user message interval with a timing adjustment command.

In addition to being used for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user station M3. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station M3 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a

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preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station M3 in subsequent communications.

Figure 10E shows a subsequent time frame 1050 after a ranging transaction has been completed with the third user station M3. In Fig. 10E, the transactions between the user stations M1, MN and the base station 304 occurring in the first time slot TS1' are the same as for Fig. 10D. Also, the transactions between the user stations M1, M2 and the base station 304 occurring in the second time slot TS2 are the same as for Fig. 10D. However, during the second time slot TS2', instead of there being no transmitted control pulse preamble in the preamble interval 1016, the third user station M3 may transmit a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2'. Alternatively, the user station M3 may wait until the base station 304 acknowledges its ranging message sent in the prior time frame 1050 before transmitting a control pulse preamble during the preamble. interval 1016 of each preceding time slot TS2'.

The base station 304 may use the control pulse preamble for a variety of purposes, including power control and other purposes, as previously described. In the third time slot TS3' of Fig. 10E, the base station 304 may respond by sending an acknowledgment signal to the user station M3 during the base message interval 1003. The acknowledgment signal may be sent using a spread spectrum code determined by a user identifier sent by the user station M3 as part of the ranging message. As part of the acknowledgment signal, or in addition thereto, the base station 304 preferably sends a timing adjustment command instructing the user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount.

In following time frames 1050, communication may be carried out between the base station 304 and the user station M3 in an interleaved fashion in time slots TS3' and TS4' (in addition to the receipt of the control pulse preamble in the second time slot TS2' each time frame 1050). In each preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2', the user station

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M3 transmits a control pulse preamble allowing the base station 304 to take certain actions -- for example, to exercise power control, synchronize to the user station M3, or determine the distance of the user station M3. The base station 304 then sends a communication directed to the user station M3 in the first portion of the third time slot TS3', and the user station M3 responds with a communication directed to the base station 304 in the latter portion of the following time slot TS4'. During each communication from the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1051 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot 1051, indicating that the time slot 1051 is free for communication. New user stations 302 may thereby establish communication with the same base station 304.

In another embodiment of the present invention, described with respect to Figs. 11A-D, two frequency bands are used for communication instead of a single frequency band.

Figure 11A is a diagram of timing sub-elements having predefined formats for use in an FDD/TDMA system. The three timing sub-elements shown in Fig. 11A may be used to construct an FDD/TDMA frame structure, such as the frame structures shown in Figs. 11B-D. Although systems constructed in accordance with Figs. 11A-D preferably use spread spectrum for communication, spread spectrum is not required. The following description, however, assumes the use of spread spectrum techniques. For the present example, unless otherwise specified, a chipping rate of 2.8 MHz is preferred, although the chipping rate selected depends upon the application.

In Fig. 11A are shown a base timing sub-element 1101, a user datalink timing sub-element 1110, and a range timing sub-element 1121. For each of these sub-elements 1101, 1110, and 1121, as explained more fully below, timing is shown from the

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perspective of the base station 304 with the range of the user station 302 at zero.

The base timing sub-element 1101 comprises a base preamble interval 1102, a base message interval 1103, three more preamble burst intervals 1104, 1105, and 1106 (collectively referred to as a 123-preamble burst interval 1109), a base fill code interval 1107, and a transmit/receive switch interval 1108. The base preamble interval 1102 may be 56 chips in length. The base message interval 1103 may be 205 bits in length, or 1312 chips using 32-ary coding, as described previously herein with respect to Figs. 10A-E. base message interval 1103 comprises a total of up to 41 5-bit data sequences, for a total of 205 bits; thus, a transmission in the base message interval 1103 may comprise a series of up to 41 spread spectrum codes, each selected from the set of 32 15 spread spectrum codes, for a total of 1312 chips.

Although the present preferred system of Figs 11A-E is described using 32-ary spread spectrum coding techniques, other spread spectrum techniques, including other M-ary coding schemes (such as 4-ary, 16-ary, etc.) may also be used, depending on the particular system requirements.

The three preamble burst intervals 1104, 1105, and 1106 are each preferably 56 chips in length; thus, the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 is preferably 168 chips in length. transmit/receive switch interval 1108 is preferably selected as a length of time sufficient to enable the switching of the base station 304 from a transmit mode to a receive mode and may be, for example, 32 chips or 11.43 microseconds in length. The transmit/receive switch interval 1108 and the base fill code interval 1107 collectively comprise, in a preferred embodiment, a length of 189 chips.

Thus, the total length of the base timing sub-element 1101 is preferably 1750 chips (for the assumed 2.8 MHz chipping rate), which matches the length of the user datalink timing sub-element 1110 and the range timing sub-element 1121 as described below. In the Figs. 11A-D embodiment, it is preferred to have the base timing sub-element 1101 equal in

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length to the user timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 to maintain synchronicity in the dual-frequency band system described in Figs. 11A-D, wherein the base station 304 communicates over one frequency band and the user stations 302 over another frequency band.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1110 and the range timing sub-element 1121 each generally provide for transmissions by more than one user station 302. As explained further below, these timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 provide for transmission by a first user station 302 of a data message or a ranging message in the first part of the timing sub-element 1110 or 1121, and transmission by a second user station 302 of a control pulse preamble in the latter part of the timing sub-element 1110 or 1121. The control pulse preamble, as further described below, generally allows the base station 304 to carry out certain functions (e.g., power control) with respect to the second user station 302.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1110 comprises a datalink preamble interval 1112, a user message interval 1113, a guard band 1114, a transmit/receive switch interval 1115, a second preamble interval 1116, an antenna adjustment interval 1117, a second guard band 1118, and a second transmit/receive switch interval 1119. The preamble intervals 1112, 1116 may each be 56 chips in length. The user message interval 1113 may be 205 bits in length, or 1312 chips, using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described previously herein. The length of the guard bands 1114, 1118 may vary, but should be sufficient to allow receipt of the pertinent message transmissions without interference. The transmit/receive switch intervals 1115, 1119 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. The antenna adjustment interval 1117 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol for selecting a particular antenna beam or permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base

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station 302, or permitting selection of one or more antennas if the base station 302 is so equipped.

The range timing sub-element 1121 comprises a ranging preamble interval 1122, a user ranging message interval 1123, a ranging guard band 1124, a transmit/receive switch interval 1125, a second preamble interval 1126, an antenna adjustment interval 1127, a second guard band 1128, and a second transmit/receive switch interval 1129. The preamble intervals 1122, 1126 may each be 56 chips in length. The user ranging message interval 1123 may be 150 bits in length, or 960 chips, 10 using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described previously herein. The length of the ranging guard band 1124 may vary depending, for example, on cell radius, but should be sufficient to allow receipt of a ranging message without interference. The other guard band 1128 should likewise be of 15 sufficient length to allow receipt of the pertinent The transmit/receive switch information without interference. intervals 1125, 1129 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. 20 antenna adjustment interval 1127 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol for selecting a particular antenna beam or permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base station 302, or permitting selection of one or more antennas if the base 25 station 302 is so equipped.

The total length of each of the user datalink timing subelement 1110 and the range timing sub-element 1121 may be 1750 chips, or the same length as the base timing sub-element 1101. These particular exemplary values assume a chipping rate of 2.8 MHz.

Figure 11B is a timing diagram for a fixed or zero offset FDD/TDMA frame structure using the timing sub-elements depicted in Fig. 11A. The frame structures of Figs. 11B-E are shown from the perspective of the base station 304.

Figure 11B is a frame structure for a system using two frequency bands for communication in addition to certain

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aspects of time division multiple access. A first frequency band 1170, also referred to as a base station frequency band, is used primarily for communication from a base station 304 to user stations 302. A second frequency band 1171, also referred to as a user station frequency band, is used primarily for communication from the user stations 302 to the base station 304. The two frequency bands 1170, 1171 are preferably located 80 MHz apart. The 80 MHz frequency separation helps to minimize co-channel interference and allows easier construction of filters in the receiver for filtering out potentially interfering signals from the reverse path communication.

In the frame structure of Fig. 11B, a time frame 1140 comprises a plurality of time slots 1141. For convenience, time slots are designated in sequential order as TS1", TS2", 15 TS3", and so on. Each time slot 1141 comprises a base timing sub-element 1101 on the base station frequency band 1170, and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1110 or a range timing sub-element 1121 on the user station frequency band 1171. The time slots 1141 are shown from the perspective of 20 the base station 304, so that the base timing sub-elements 1101 and the user timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 appear lined up in Fig. 11B. While the frame structure of Fig. 11B supports range timing sub-elements 1121 on the user station frequency band 1171, it is contemplated that communication 25 from the user stations 302 to the base station 304 in the Fig. 11B system will ordinarily occur using user datalink timing sub-elements 1110.

In operation, the base station 304 transmits, as part of
the base timing sub-element 1101 of each time slot 1141, in
sequence to user stations 302 with which the base station 304
has established communication. More specifically, the base
station 304 transmits a preamble during the preamble interval
1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message
interval 1103. After the base message interval 1103, the base
station 304 transmits three short preamble bursts in the 123preamble burst interval 1109 directed to a different user

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station 302. In the exemplary system of Fig. 11B, the three preamble bursts in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 are directed to the user station 302 to which the base station 304 will be sending a main data message two time slots 1141 later.

The three short preamble bursts sent in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 may be used for forward link diversity sensing and forward link power control purposes. Each of these three preamble bursts may be transmitted on a different antenna to allow receiving user stations 302 an opportunity to make a diversity selection for an upcoming forward link data message in a subsequent time slot 1141.

Following the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 is the base fill code interval 1107, during which the base station 304 transmits a fill code. Following the base code fill interval 1107 is the transmit/receive switch interval 1104, during which the base station 304 may switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode. If the base station 304 has separate transmit and receive hardware, however, then the base station need not switch modes, and may instead continue to transmit a fill code during the transmit/receive switch interval 1104.

The specific communication exchanges shown in the example of Fig. 11B will now be explained in more detail. first time slot TS1", on the base station frequency band 1170, the base station transmits a base-to-user message in the base message interval 1103 directed to a first user station M1. The base station 304 then transmits a 123-preamble burst during the 123-preamble burst interval 1109, directed to another user station M3. Simultaneous with the base station transmissions, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1171, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the last user station MN with which the base station 304 is in communication. During the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the first time slot TS1" on the user station frequency band 1171, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M2

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to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot TS2".

The functions of the control pulse preamble sent during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 are similar to those described earlier with respect to the control pulse preamble of Figs. 10A-E (e.g., power control, antenna adjustment, etc.). Following the preamble interval 1116 is an antenna adjustment interval 1117, during which the base station 304 has an opportunity to adjust its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2 based upon information acquired from receipt of the control pulse preamble. Following the antenna adjustment interval 1117 is another guard band 1118, which accounts for the propagation time of the control pulse preamble to the base station 304. After the preamble interval is another transmit/receive switching interval 1119 to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to a transmit mode (if necessary), and to allow the second user station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

In the following time slot TS2" after the first time slot TS1", the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1170, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103, both directed to the second user station M2. The base station 304 thereby rapidly responds to the control pulse preamble sent by the user station M2. It is assumed, however, in the exemplary time frame 1140 of Fig. 11B that the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot TS4" over the base station frequency band 1170. Thus, in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 following the base message interval 1103, the base station 304 does not transmit a 123-preamble burst directed to a user station 302.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions in the second time slot TS2", the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1171, a preamble during the

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datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the user station M1 with which the base station 304 communicated in the first time slot TS1". Similar to the first time slot TS1", during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the second time slot TS2" on the user station frequency band 1171, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M3 to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot TS3".

In the third time slot TS3", the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1170, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103, both directed to the third user station M3. Following the base message interval 1103 is a 123-preamble burst interval 1109 during which the base station 304 transmits three short preamble bursts (i.e., the 123-preamble burst) directed to a different user station M5, with which the base station 304 intends to communicate two time slots 1141 later.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1171, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the user station M2 with which the base station 304 communicated in the previous time slot TS2". Because the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot TS4" over the base station frequency band 1470, the base station 304 does not receive a control pulse preamble during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the third time slot TS3" on the user station frequency band 1171.

A similar exchange is carried out in the fourth time slot TS4", and in subsequent time slots 1141 as well. Whether or not particular user-to-base message, base-to-user messages, and preambles or control pulse preambles are transmitted depends on whether or not the base station 304 is in

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communication with a user station 302 requiring such exchanges at the particular time.

Thus, in general, to support communication between a user station 302 and base station 304 communicating during a single time slot 1141, four messages are exchanged in each time frame 1140 between the particular user station 302 and the base station 304. The base station 304 first sends a 123-preamble in a 123-preamble interval 1109 of the time slot 1141 two slots 1141 prior to which the base station 304 intends to transmit to the user station 302. In the following time slot 1141, on a different frequency band 1171, the user station 302 responds by sending a control pulse preamble, which is received at the base station 304 during the control pulse preamble interval 1116. In the following time slot 1141, after making determinations as to power adjustment and/or timing adjustment, the base station 304 transmits to the user station 304 a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103 on the base station frequency band 1170. following time slot 1141, after adjusting its power and/or timing, the user station 304 responds with a user-to-base message, which is received at the base station 304 during the user message interval 1113.

As noted, it is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1140 of Fig. 11B that the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot TS4" over the base station frequency band 1170. The base station 304 may indicate that a particular time slot 1141, such as time slot TS4", is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the time slot TS4".

Should a user station 302 desire to establish communication with the base station 304 (such as in the fourth time slot TS4"), then, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the fourth time slot TS4", the new user station 302 may send a general polling response message during a user message interval 1113 of the following time slot TS5"

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(not shown). When the new user station 302 responds with a general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station 302 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station 302. The base station 304 may thereafter issue periodic timing adjustment commands to maintain receipt of user-to-base transmissions at the start of each user timing interval. The base station 304 may monitor the distance of the user station 302 by looking to the time of receiving either the control pulse preamble or the user-to-base message from a user station 302.

For efficiency reasons, the guard times 1114 and 1118 are preferably kept to a minimum. The smaller the guard times 1114, 1118, the more user stations 302 may be supported by the frame structure of Fig. 11B. Typically, therefore, the guard times 1114, 1118 will not be of sufficient duration to allow a full ranging transaction to occur. In particular, a ranging transaction may result in interference between the transmission of a user station 302 seeking to establish communication and the control pulse preamble of the user station 302 already in communication in the immediately following time slot 1141 with the base station 304. guard times are lengthened to permit ranging transactions, then fewer user stations 302 can be supported, particularly in a large cell environment. An alternative structure having improved efficiency in a large cell environment, along with the flexibility of ranging transactions, is shown in Figs. 11C and 11D and explained in more detail below.

establishment of communication, and the transmissions from the user stations, such as the first user station M1, may be maintained in time alignment as seen at the base station 304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 304, similar to the timing adjustment commands described elsewhere herein. A full round-trip guard time need not be included in each time slot 1141 because the user stations 302 and base station 304 transmit on different frequency bands, preventing

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interference between base-to-user messages and user-to-base messages.

The depiction of the frame structure in Figs. 11A-B assumes that the user stations 302 are at zero distance from the base station 304, and therefore the user-to-base message appears immediately after the preamble interval 1112 or 1122. However, if the user station 302 is not immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1114 shown in Fig. 11A will be consumed in the propagation of the preamble and user-to-base message to the base station 304. the user station 302 is at the cell periphery, then the userto-base message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time 1114. In order to ensure that the guard times 1114 and 1118 are kept to a minimum, timing adjustment commands are preferably transmitted from the base station 304 periodically so as to keep the user preambles and user-to-base messages arriving at the base station 304 as close to the start of the user timing sub-element 1110 as possible, without interfering with the transmissions of the previous use station 302.

20 If a ranging transaction is supported in the Fig. 11B environment, then the portion of a time slot 1141 on the user station frequency band 1171 may comprise a range timing subelement 1121, as described previously with respect to Fig. 11A, during which a ranging transaction is carried out between 25 the base station 304 and a new user station 302. Thus, the user station 302 transmits a preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1122 of time slot 1141, and transmits a ranging message during the user ranging message interval 1123 of time slot 1141. The user station 302 delays transmitting 30 the preamble and ranging message for an amount of time ΔT . The delay time ΔT may be communicated by the base station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be a preprogrammed system parameter. The base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station 302 to the base 35 station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the previous time slot 1141 to the time of actual

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receipt of the responsive preamble and ranging message from the user station 302, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

In the above described embodiment supporting ranging transactions, the ranging guard band 1124 is preferably of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station 302 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1124 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station 302 and determining the distance of the user station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to the user station 302 in the next time frame 1140 instructing the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1140 immediately after communication with the user station 302 is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment command is selected so as to cause the user transmission from the user station 302 to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1140 to be received by the base station 304 immediately after the end of the previous time slot 1141.

In addition to being used for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user station 302. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station 302 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station 302 in subsequent communications.

It may be possible to minimize potential interference between ranging messages and control pulse preambles by using a particular designated spread spectrum code for only ranging

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messages, or for only control pulse preambles. However, code division multiplexing in such a manner may not provide satisfactory isolation between the interfering signals, or may require unacceptably long time slots.

In the following time frames 1140, after establishing communication with user station M3 in the manner described above, communication may be carried out between the base station 304 and the user station M3 in an interleaved fashion over several time slots 1140. As part of each transmission from the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1141 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot 1141, indicating that the time slot 1141 is free for communication. New user stations 302 may thereby establish communication with the same base station 304.

A simple means to adapt an FDD/TDMA system such as shown in Fig. 11B to emulate a TDD system is to alternately black 20 out time slots on each of the two frequency bands 1170 and Thus, during time slot TS1", the base station 304 transmits to a user station M_1 over frequency band 1170, while no transmission is conducted over frequency band 1171. During the next time slot TS2", the user station M1 responds over 25 frequency band 1171, while no transmission is conducted over frequency band 1170. The next two time slots TS3" and TS4" are used for duplex communication between the base station 304 and the next user station M_2 , with the user slot in TS3" and the base slot in TS4" being dormant. The described frame 30 structure generally supports fewer user stations 302 than the frame structure shown in Fig. 11B due to the dormancy of alternating time slots on each frequency band 1170 and 1171, but allows a TDD interface such as shown in Fig. 10B to be emulated with minimal modification to the base and user 35 stations (e.g., by transmitting and receiving on different frequency bands). If both frequency bands 1170 and 1171 are

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selected to be the same, then the system will be true TDD, thus allowing the same hardware to be capable of either FDD/TDMA or TDD operation simply by appropriate selection of the frequency bands and appropriate selection of the time slots (i.e., by selecting in an alternating manner) on the forward and reverse links during which to transmit.

Figure 11C is a timing diagram for an offset interleaved FDD/TDMA frame structure using the timing sub-elements depicted in Fig. 11A, as shown from the perspective of the base station 304. As described further below, the offset interleaved FDD/TDMA frame structure of Fig. 11C permits larger cells by allowing time for user stations 302 to receive base station transmissions intended for them before having to reply, and may prevent the need for a costly diplexer in the user station 302.

Figure 11C is a frame structure for a system using two frequency bands for communication in addition to certain aspects of time division multiple access. A first frequency band 1172, also referred to as a base station frequency band, is used primarily for communication from a base station 304 to user stations 302. A second frequency band 1173, also referred to as a user station frequency band, is used primarily for communication from the user stations 302 to the base station 304. The two frequency bands 1172, 1173 are preferably located 80 MHz apart. The 80 MHz frequency separation helps to minimize co-channel interference and allows easier construction of filters in the receiver for filtering out potentially interfering signals from the reverse path communication.

In the frame structure of Fig. 11C, a time frame 1150 comprises a plurality of time slots 1151. For convenience, time slots are designated in sequential order as OTS1, OTS2, OTS3, and so on. Each time slot 1151 comprises a base timing sub-element 1101 on the base station frequency band 1170, and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1110 or a range timing sub-element 1121 on the user station frequency band 1171. The time slots 1151 are shown from the perspective of

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the base station 304, so that the base timing sub-elements 1101 and the user timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 appear staggered in Fig. 11C by a predetermined offset time 1160. The frame structure of Fig. 11C supports both range timing sub-elements 1121 and user datalink timing sub-elements 1110 on the user station frequency band 1171.

In operation, the base station 304 transmits, as part of the base timing sub-element 1101 of each time slot 1151, in sequence to user stations 302 with which the base station 304 has established communication. Thus, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103. After the base message interval 1103, the base station 304 transmits three short preamble bursts in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 directed to a different user station 302. In the exemplary system of Fig. 11C, the three preamble bursts in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 are directed to the user station 302 to which the base station 304 will be sending a main data message two time slots 1151 later.

As with the system of Fig. 11B, the three short preamble bursts sent in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 may be used for forward link diversity sensing and forward link power control purposes. Each of these three preamble bursts may be transmitted on a different antenna to allow receiving user stations 302 an opportunity to make a diversity selection for an upcoming forward link data message in a subsequent time slot 1151.

Following the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 is the base fill code interval 1107, during which the base station 304 transmits a fill code. Following the base code fill interval 1107 is the transmit/receive switch interval 1104, during which the base station 304 may switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode. Preferably, however, the base station 304 has separate transmit and receive hardware, and therefore does not need to switch modes. Instead, the base station 304 may continue to transmit a fill code during the transmit/receive switch interval 1104.

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The specific communication exchanges shown in the example of Fig. 11C will now be explained in more detail. first time slot OTS1, on the base station frequency band 1172, the base station transmits a base-to-user message in the base message interval 1103 directed to a first user station M1. 5 The base station 304 then transmits a 123-preamble burst during the 123-preamble burst interval 1109, directed to another user station M3. Simultaneous with the base station transmissions, but offset therefrom by an offset time 1160, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency 10 band 1173, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the last user station MN with which the base station 304 is in communication. During the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the first time slot OTS1 on 15 the user station frequency band 1173, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M2 to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot OTS2.

The functions of the control pulse preamble sent during 20 the control pulse preamble interval 1116 are similar to those described earlier with respect to the control pulse preamble of Figs. 10A-E and 11B (e.g., power control, antenna adjustment, etc.). Following the preamble interval 1116 is an antenna adjustment interval 1117, during which the base 25 station 304 has an opportunity to adjust its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2 based upon information acquired from receipt of the control pulse preamble. Following the antenna adjustment interval 1117 is another guard band 1118, to allow 30 for propagation of the control pulse preamble to the base station 304. After the preamble interval is another transmit/receive switching interval 1119 to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to a transmit mode (if necessary), and to allow the second user 35 station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

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In the following time slot OTS2 after the first time slot OTS1, the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1172, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103, both directed to the second user station M2. The base station 304 thereby rapidly responds to the control pulse preamble sent by the user station M2. It is assumed, however, in the exemplary time frame 1150 of Fig. 11C that the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot OTS4 Thus, in the 123over the base station frequency band 1172. preamble burst interval 1109 following the base message interval 1103 in the second time slot OTS2, the base station 304 does not transmit a 123-preamble burst directed to a user station 302.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions in the second time slot OTS2 but offset therefrom by an offset time 1160, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1173, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the user station M1 with which the base station 304 communicated in the first time slot OTS1. As with the first time slot OTS1, during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the second time slot OTS2 on the user station frequency band 1173, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M3 to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot OTS3.

In the third time slot OTS3, the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1172, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103, both directed to the third user station M3. Following the base message interval 1103 is a 123-preamble burst interval 1109 during which the base station 304 transmits three short preamble bursts (i.e., the 123-preamble burst) directed to a

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different user station M5, with which the base station 304 will communicate two slots 1151 later.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions but offset therefrom by an offset time 1160, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1173, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the user station M2 with which the base station 304 communicated in the previous time slot OTS2. Because the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot OTS4 over the base station frequency band 1172, the base station 304 does not receive a control pulse preamble during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the third time slot OTS3 on the user station frequency band 1173.

A similar exchange is carried out in the fourth time slot OTS4, and in subsequent time slots 1151 as well. Whether or not particular user-to-base message, base-to-user messages, and preambles or control pulse preambles are transmitted depends on whether or not the base station 304 is in communication with a user station 302 requiring such exchanges at the particular time.

Thus, in general, to support communication between a user station 302 and base station 304 communicating during a single time slot 1151, four messages are exchanged in each time frame 1150 between the particular user station 302 and the base station 304. The base station 304 first sends a 123-preamble in a 123-preamble interval 1109 of the time slot 1151 two slots 1151 prior to which the base station 304 intends to transmit to the user station 302. In the following time slot 1151, on a different frequency band 1173 and delayed by an offset time 1160, the user station 302 responds by sending a control pulse preamble, which is received at the base station 304 during the control pulse preamble interval 1116. In the following time slot 1151, after making determinations as to power adjustment and/or timing adjustment, the base station 304 transmits to the user station 304 a base-to-user message

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during the base message interval 1103 on the base station frequency band 1172 In the following time slot 1151, after adjusting its power and/or timing, the user station 304 responds with a user-to-base message, which is received at the base station 304 during the user message interval 1113.

It is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1150 of Fig. 11C that the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot OTS4 over the base station frequency band 1172. The base station 304 may indicate that a particular time slot 1151, such as time slot OTS4, is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the time slot OTS4.

Should a user station 302 desire to establish communication with the base station 304 (such as in the fourth time slot OTS4), then, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the fourth time slot OTS4, the new user station 302 may send a general polling response message during a user message interval 1113 of the following time slot OTS5. When the new user station 302 responds with a general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station 302 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station 302.

For efficiency reasons, the guard times 1114 and 1118 are preferably kept to a minimum. The smaller the guard times 1114, 1118, the more user stations 302 may be supported by the frame structure of Fig. 11C.

Proper timing is preferably set upon initial establishment of communication, and the transmissions from the user stations, such as the first user station M1, may be maintained in time alignment as seen at the base station 304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 304, similar to the timing adjustment commands described elsewhere herein. A full round-trip guard time need not be included in each time slot 1151 because the user stations 302 and base

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station 304 transmit on different frequency bands, preventing interference between base-to-user messages and user-to-base messages.

The depiction of the frame structure in Fig. 11C (i.e., the exploded time slots 1151) assumes that the user stations 302 are at zero distance from the base station 304. if the user station 302 is not immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1114 (as shown in Fig. 11A) will be consumed in the propagation of the preamble and user-to-base message to the base station 304. the user station 302 is at the cell periphery, then the userto-base message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time 1114. In order to ensure that the guard times 1114 and 1118 are kept to a minimum, timing adjustment commands are preferably transmitted from the base station 304 periodically so as to keep the user preambles and user-to-base messages arriving at the base station 304 as close to the start of the user timing sub-element 1110 as possible, without interfering with the transmissions of the previous use station 302.

When a user station 302 first establishes communication with the base station 304 in the Fig. 11C frame structure, a ranging transaction is carried out. The time slot 1151 on the user station frequency band 1173 during which the ranging transaction is initiated preferably comprises a range timing sub-element 1121, as described previously with respect to Fig. The user station 302 transmits a preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1122 of time slot 1151, and transmits a ranging message during the user ranging message The user station 302 delays interval 1123 of time slot 1151. transmitting the preamble and ranging message for an amount of The delay time ΔT may be communicated by the base station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be The base station 304 a pre-programmed system parameter. determines the propagation delay from the user station 302 to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the previous time slot 1151 to the time

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of actual receipt of the responsive preamble and ranging message from the user station 302, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

The ranging guard band 1124 should be of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station 302 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1124 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station 302 and determining the distance of the user station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to the user station 302 in the next time frame 1150 instructing the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1150 immediately after communication with the user station 302 is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment command is selected so as to cause the user transmission from the user station 302 to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1150 to be received by the base station 304 in the subsequent immediately after the end of the previous time slot 1151.

In addition to being used for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user station 302. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station 302 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station 302 in subsequent communications.

It may also be possible to minimize potential interference between ranging messages and control pulse preambles by using a particular designated spread spectrum

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code for only ranging messages, or for only control pulse preambles. However, it is anticipated that in most cases the use of an offset time 1160 between time slots 1151 on the base frequency band 1172 and the user frequency band 1173 should sufficiently separate the relevant transmissions in time so as to result in a system having minimal interference between user stations 302.

An advantage of the frame structure of Figs. 11C-D utilizing the offset time 1160 is that a diplexer, a device which allows simultaneous transmission and reception of 10 signals, is generally not necessary in the user station 302. With the fixed offset frame structure of Fig. 11B, on the other hand, a diplexer may be necessary to support a high density of users, particularly in a large cell environment, because a user station 302 may need to transmit in a time slot 15 1141 prior to receiving the entire base-to-user message intended for it sent in the previous time slot 1141. Fig. 11B is constructed from a perspective of the base station 304, the time slots 1141 appear lined up to the base station 304, but the user station 302 is required to send its 20 information in advance of the user portion of the time slot 1141 in order for the information to arrive at the base station 304 lined up as shown in Fig. 11B. In a large cell environment, where a user station 302 is distant, the user station 302 may be required to send its information prior to 25 receiving the entire base-to-user message. In order to do so, the user station 302 may require the capability to transmit and receive information simultaneously, and may thus require a diplexer. In a protocol requiring that the user station 302 receive the base message before responding, the Fig. 11B 30 system may thus not be suitable in a very large cell environment.

In the Fig. 11C-D embodiment, time slots 1151 on the user frequency band 1173 are offset from those on the base frequency band 1172 by an offset time 1160. The offset time 1160 allows the base-to-user message to propagate to the user station 302 prior to transmission of the user-to-base message

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by the user station 302. The user station 302 therefore does not need a diplexer, which can be a relatively expensive component. Operation without a diplexer is particularly beneficial where the user station 302 is embodied as a mobile handset, because it is often important to keep manufacturing costs of the handset as low as possible. Other hardware efficiency may also be achieved by not requiring simultaneous transmission and reception; for example, the user station 302 could use the same frequency synthesizer for both transmitting and receiving functions.

Figure 11D shows a subsequent time frame 1150 after a ranging transaction has been completed with the third user In Fig. 11D, the transactions between the user stations M1, MN and the base station 304 occurring in the first time slot OTS1 are the same as for Fig. 11C. Also, the transactions between the user stations M1, M2 and the base station 304 occurring in the second time slot OTS2 are the same as for Fig. 11C. However, during the second time slot OTS2, instead of there being no transmitted control pulse preamble in the preamble interval 1116, the third user station M3 may transmit a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1116 of the second time slot OTS2. Alternatively, the user station M3 may wait until the base station 304 acknowledges its ranging message sent in the prior time frame 1150 before transmitting a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1116 of each preceding time slot OTS2.

In the following time frames 1150, after establishing communication with the third user station M3 in the manner described above, communication may be carried out between the base station 304 and the user station M3 as shown in Fig. 11D. As part of each transmission from the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1151 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot 1151,

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indicating that the time slot 1151 is free for communication. New user stations 302 may thereby establish communication with the same base station 304.

Figures 12A-C are tables showing preferred message formats for base station and user station transmissions. Tables 12B-1 through 12B-3 show message formats for transmissions used in handshaking or an acquisition mode. Tables 12C-1 through 12C-4 show message formats (both symmetric and asymmetric) after acquisition when in traffic mode. It should be noted that the asymmetric message formats are intended for use in the TDD based system variants, but not the FDD based systems. Tables 12A-1 through 12A-4 show the header format for each of the different message types in Tables 12B-1 through 12C-4.

For example, Table 12A-1 shows a header format for a base 15 polling transmission (general or specific) as described earlier. The header format of Table 12A-1 comprises 21 bits. The particular header format comprises 10 fields totalling 19 bits, leaving two spare bits. The fields include a B/H field of 1 bit identifying whether the transmission source is a base 20 station or a user station; an E field of 1 bit which may be used as an extension of the B/H field; a G/S field of 1 bit indicating whether the polling message is general or specific; a P/N field of 1 bit indicating whether the transmission is in a polling or traffic message; an SA field of 1 bit used for 25 identification checking and verification; a PWR field of 3 bits used for power control; a CU field of 2 bits indicating slot utilization; an opposite link quality field of 2 bits indicating how well the sending unit is receiving the opposite sense link; a timing adjustment command of 3 bits providing a 30 command to the user station to adjust its timing if necessary; and a header FCW (frame check word) field of 4 bits used for error detection (similar to a CRC).

A header format for a base traffic transmission is shown in Table 12A-2. The header format is the same as that of Table 12A-1, except that an additional B/W grant field of 2 bits for the allocation of addition bandwidth to the user

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station 302 through time slot aggregation or asymmetric time slot use. The header format of Table 12A-2 utilizes 21 bits.

A header format for a mobile or user polling transmission is shown in Table 12A-3. The header format is similar to that of Table 12A-1, except that it does not include a CU field or a timing command field. Also, the header format of Table 12A-3 includes a B/W request field of 1 bit for a request of additional bandwidth or time slots. The Table 12A-3 header format includes 6 spare bits.

A header format for a mobile or user traffic transmission is shown in Table 12A-4. The header format of Table 12A-4 is the same as that of Table 12A-3, except that the B/W request field is designated in place of a B/W grant field.

Thus, the header formats for user stations 302 and base stations 304 are selected to be the same length in the exemplary embodiment described with respect to Figs. 12A-C, whether or not in polling or traffic mode, and whether or not the polling message is general or specific.

Tables 12B-1 through 12B-3 show message formats for transmissions used in handshaking or an acquisition mode. Table 12B-1 shows a message format of 205 bits for a base general polling transmission. The message format of Table 12B-1 includes a header field of 21 bits, which comprises fields shown in Table 12A-1; a base ID field of 32 bits for identifying the base station 304 transmitting the general polling message; various network and system identification fields, such as a service provider field of 16 bits which may be used to indicate, e.g., a telephone network or other communication source, a zone field of 16 bits which may be used to identify, e.g., a paging cluster, and a facility field of 32 bits; a slot number field of 6 bits indicating the slot number of the associated general polling transmission so as to assist the user station 302 in synchronization; and a frame FCW field of 16 bits for error correction and transmission integrity verification.

A message format of 150 bits for a mobile or user station response transmission is shown in Table 12B-3. The message

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format of Table 12B-3 includes a header field of 21 bits, which comprises fields shown in Table 12A-3; a PID field of 40 bits for identifying the user station 302 responding to the general polling message; a service provider field of 16 bits; a service request field of 16 bits indicating which of a variety of available services from the base station 304 is being sought; a mobile capability field of 8 bits; and a frame FCW field of 16 bits. The mobile capability field comprises two sub-fields, a type or capability sub-field of 2 bits indicating the user station's capability (e.g., diplexer, 10 interleaving of traffic slots), and a home base slot number field of 6 bits for echoing the slot number received from the slot number field of the base general polling transmission. The user station polling response transmission, at 150 bits, is substantially shorter than a base station polling 15 transmission or a traffic message transmission so as to accommodate ranging transactions and allow for uncertain initial propagation delay time from the user station 302 seeking to establish communication.

A message format of 205 bits for a base station specific polling transmission is shown in Table 12B-2. The message format of Table 12B-2 includes a header field of 21 bits, which comprises fields shown in Table 12A-1; a correlative ID field of 8 bits indicating the relative slot location; a result field of 8 bits; a PID field of 40 bits for echoing the identification number received from the user station 302; a map type field of 8 bits for indicating, e.g., the number of time slots for the particular base station 304; a map field of 32 bits, indicating which slots are in use (which the user station 302 may evaluate in gauging potential slot aggregation); a slot number field of 6 bits; and a frame FCW field of 16 bits.

Tables 12C-1 through 12C-4 show message formats (both symmetric and asymmetric) after acquisition when in traffic mode. Tables 12A-1 and 12A-2 are base station traffic mode message formats; the message format of Table 12A-1 is used for a symmetric frame structure, and the format of Table 12A-2 is

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used for an asymmetric frame structure. Similarly, Tables 12A-3 and 12A-4 are mobile or user station traffic mode message formats; the message format of Table 12A-3 is used for a symmetric frame structure, and the format of Table 12A-4 is used for an asymmetric frame structure.

In a symmetric frame structure, each of the traffic mode messages is 205 bits in length. Each of the traffic mode message comprises a D-channel field (or data field) of 8 bits in length for slow data rate messaging capability, and a B-channel field (or bearer field) of 160 or 176 bits in length, depending on whether or not a frame FCW field of 16 bits is used.

In an asymmetric frame structure, used only in TDD system variants, the traffic mode message from one source is a different length, usually much longer, than the traffic mode The asymmetric frame message from the other source. structure allows a much higher data bandwidth in one direction of the communication link than the other direction. Thus, one of the traffic mode messages is 45 bits in length, while the other traffic mode messages is 365 bits in length. The total length for a forward and reverse link message still totals 410 bits, as with the symmetric frame structure. Each of the traffic mode message comprises a D-channel field (or data field) of 8 bits in length for slow data rate messaging capability, and a B-channel field (or bearer field) of either 0, 16, 320 or 336 bits in length, depending on which source has the higher transmission rate, and depending on whether or not a frame FCW field of 16 bits is used.

Base and user messages are preferably sent using an M-ary encoding technique. The base and user messages are preferably comprised of a concatenated sequence of data symbols, wherein each data symbol represents 5 bits. A spread spectrum code, or symbol code, is transmitted for each data symbol. Thus, a transmitted symbol code may represent a whole or a portion of a data field, or multiple data fields, or portions of more than one data field, of a base or user message.

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Because processing load generally increases proportionally to the length of preambles, which often require asynchronous processing, concatenated preamble code structures similar to those used in MPRF modes of the APG-63 radar may be used in the various communication interfaces described herein. A general description of APG-63 radar may be found in Morris, Airborne Pulsed Doppler Radar (Artech House 1988).

Figures 13A-B are diagrams showing the construction of concatenated preambles. In Fig. 13A, a length 112 preamble code is formed by taking a kronecker product between a Barker-4 (B4) code 1302 and a Minimum Peak Sidelobe-28 (MPS28) code In one sense, the resultant preamble can be thought of as an MPS28 code wherein each "chip" is in actuality a B4 sequence. One advantage of this preamble structure is that correlation processing can be accomplished using a 4-tap B4 matched filter 1310 followed by a 28 non-zero tap MPS28 € [1,0,0,0] matched filter 1311, as shown in Fig. 13B. of processing complexity, the technique of Figs. 13A-B is roughly the equivalent of a 32-tap matched filter, except with a higher memory requirement. Performance can be enhanced by embodying the first stage filter 1310 as a mismatched filter instead of a matched filter, thereby reducing sidelobes in the filter response.

Figures 13D and 13E are graphs comparing the filter response for concatenated preambles using matched filters and 25 mismatched filters, respectively. For the purposes of Figs. 13D and 13E, a length 140 preamble is assumed. The preamble comprises a kronecker product between a Barker-5 (B5) code and an MPS28 code. Figure 13D shows a composite filter response for the MPS28 \otimes B5, length 140 preamble processed by a 5-tap 30 B5 matched filter 1310 followed by a 28-tap MPS28 matched filter 1311. Four sidelobe spikes 1320 of about -14 dB are apparent in the graph of Fig. 13D. Figure 13E shows a composite filter response for the same preamble processed by a 17-tap B5 mismatched filter 1310 followed by a 28-tap MPS28 35 matched filter 1311, showing elimination of the sidelobe spikes 1320 shown in Fig. 13D.

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As an alternative processing mechanism, M of N detectors can be used for detection alert purposes while the full length preamble is used for detection confirmation and channel sensing/equalization purposes. Code sets may be created having preambles using different MPS28 codes exhibiting low cross-correlation. A potential limitation with this approach is that there are only two MPS28 codewords. Thus, to create an N=7 code reuse pattern, "near" MPS28 codewords may be included so as to enlarge the potential available preambles exhibiting favorable cross-correlation characteristics. two MPS28 codewords have peak temporal sidelobe levels of -22.9 dB, while the near MPS28 codewords have peak temporal sidelobe levels of -19.4 dB.

Preamble processing may further be augmented by taking advantage of the control pulse preamble (e.g., in preamble interval 1016) and 123-preamble message transmissions described earlier herein with respect to Figs. 10A-11D. control pulse preamble and 123-preamble transmissions generally have fixed timing with respect to the initial preamble transmissions (e.g., in preamble intervals 1002 or 1102) preceding each main user or base transmission, and can be used to aid in synchronization particularly on the reverse link where two full-length preamble transmissions are associated with each main user or base transmission. Preamble length is effectively doubled by processing both the control pulse preamble or 123-preamble, and the preambles preceding the main user or base transmission.

Figures 14-17 are charts comparing various performance aspects of selected high tier and low tier air interfaces 30 incorporating designated features of the embodiments described By the term "high tier" is generally meant system coverage over a wide area and hence low capacity. Conversely, the term "low tier" is generally applied to communication services for localized high capacity and/or specialized needs. In one scheme, users are assigned to the lowest tier possible to preserve capacity in higher tiers.

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In general, high tier applications are characterized by relatively large cells to provide umbrella coverage and connectivity, wherein users tend to have high measured mobility factors (e.g., high speed vehicular). High tier operations may also be characterized by high transmit power at the base station, high gain receive antennas, and high elevation antenna placement. Factors such as delay spread (resulting from multiple propagation delays due to reflections) and horizontal phase center separation as applied to multipath and antenna diversity can be quite important. For example, increased antenna complexity and aperture size may weigh against the use of large numbers of diversity antennas in high tier applications. Receiver sensitivity may also be an important limiting factor. Small coherence bandwidths make spread spectrum waveforms favored in high tier applications.

Low tier applications are generally characterized by smaller cells with coverage limited by physical obstructions and number of radiating centers rather than receiver sensitivity. Small delay spreads allow for higher symbol rate and favor antenna diversity techniques for overcoming multipath fading. Either spread spectrum or narrowband signals may be used, and narrowband signals may be advantageous for achieving high capacity spot coverage and dynamic channel allocation. Dynamic channel assignment algorithms are favored to provide rapid response to changing traffic requirements and to permit relatively small reuse patterns by taking advantage of physical obstructions. Low tier applications may include, for example, wireless local loop, spot coverage for "holes" in high tier coverage, localized high capacity, and wireless Centrex.

While certain general characteristics of high tier and low tier applications have been described, these terms as applied herein are not meant to restrict the applicability of the principles of the present invention as set forth in its various embodiments. Categorization as high or low tier is merely intended to facilitate illustration of the exemplary

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embodiments described herein, and provide useful guideposts in system design. The designations of high or low tier are not necessarily exclusive of one another, nor do they necessarily encompass all possible communication systems.

High tier and low tier designations may be applied to operations in either the licensed or unlicensed frequency bands. In the unlicensed isochronous band (1910-1920 MHz), FCC rules essentially require a TDD or TDMA/FDD hybrid because of the narrow available frequency range, with a maximum signal bandwidth of 1.25 MHz. "Listen before talk" capability is commonly required in order to sense and avoid the transmissions of other users prior to transmitting.

Applications in the isochronous band are typically of the low tier variety, and include wireless PBX, smart badges (e.g., position determining devices and passive RF radiating devices), home cordless, and compressed video distribution. Dynamic channel allocation and low tier structure is preferred due to the FCC requirements. Further, power limitations generally preclude large cells.

In the Industrial Scientific Medical (ISM) band (2400-2483.5 MHz), applications are similar to the unlicensed isochronous band, except that the federal regulations are somewhat less restrictive. Spread spectrum techniques are preferred to minimize transmission power (e.g., to 1 watt or less), with a minimum of 10 dB processing gain typically required. A TDD or TDMA/FDD hybrid structure is preferred due to the small frequency range of the ISM band.

Figure 14 is a summary chart comparing various air interfaces, generally grouped by high tier and low tier designations. The first column of Fig. 14 identifies the air interface type. The air interface type is identified by the chipping rate, tier, and frame structure -- either TDD (single frequency band with time division) or FDD/TDMA (multiple frequency bands with time division), such as described earlier with respect to Figs. 10A-E and 11A-D. Thus, for example, the identifier "5.00HT" appearing in the first row of the first column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the air interface as

ha chipping rate of 5.00 Megachips (Mcp), being high ing a chipping rate of 5.00 Megachips (Mcp), the identifier sing a TDD structure. Similarly, the identifies of and having a TDD structure of column one identifies in the sixth row of column one identifies of interface as having a chipping rate of 0.64 Mcp, being a structure of interface as having a chipping rate of 16 interface as having an FDD/TDMA structure. A total of 16 interface and having an FDD/TDMA structure of low tier, and having an interfaces (10 high tier, 6 low tier) are different air interfaces (10 high tier, 6 low tier).

The second column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the duplex method, which is also indicated, as described above, by the last initial of the air interface type. The third column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the number of time slots for each particular air interface type. For the particular described embodiments, time slots range from 8 to 32. The fourth column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the chipping rate (in MHz) for each particular air interface type. The fifth column of the Fig. 14 chart indicates the number of channels in each allocation, which is an approximation of the number of supportable RF channels given a particular bandwidth allocation (e.g., 30 MHz), and may vary according to a chosen modulation technique and the chipping rate. The sixth column 15 of the Fig. 14 chart indicates the sensitivity (in dBm) measured at the antenna post. The seventh and eighth columns of the Fig. 14 chart indicate the number of base stations required in different propagation environments, with 100% 20 being a reference set with respect to the 5.00HT air interface. The propagation environments considered in the Fig. 14 chart include R^2 (open area), R^4 (urban), and R^7 (low 25

antenna urban), as listed.

The air interface types in Fig. 14 are also broken into

The air interface types in Fig. 14 are also broken into

The air interface types in Fig. 14 are also broken into

The air interface types. High

four general categories, including high tier, low tier,

and ISM air interface types.

Two

unlicensed isochronous, and ISM air interface types.

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antennas, a number of resolvable function of receiver capability,

antennas, a number allocation. The number operation

allocation of receiver capability,

multipaths is generally a function of receiver operation

delay spread and antenna placement. Low tier operation

delay spread and antenna placement. Low tier operation

assumes antenna diversity using three antennas, a single

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resolvable communication path, and a 30 MHz bandwidth allocation. Unlicensed isochronous operation assumes antenna diversity using three antennas, a single resolvable communication path, and a 1.25 MHz channel bandwidth. ISM operation assumes antenna diversity using three antennas, a single resolvable communication path, and an 83.5 MHz bandwidth allocation.

Figure 15 compares the digital range limits (in miles) for the air interfaces described in Fig. 14. Digital range depends in part upon the number of time slots employed and whether ranging (i.e., timing adjustment control) is used. The multiple columns under the heading "Ranging Used" indicate whether or not timing control is implemented in the system, and correspond in the same order to the multiple columns under the "Time Slots" heading, which indicates the number of time slots used. The multiple columns under the "Digital Range" heading correspond in the same order to the columns under the "Ranging Used" and the "Time Slots" headings. example, with the 5.00HT air interface, there are three possible embodiments shown. A first embodiment uses 32 time slots and ranging (timing adjustment), leading to a digital range of 8.47 miles. A second embodiment uses 32 time slots and no ranging, leading to a digital range of 1.91 miles. A third embodiment uses 25 time slots and no ranging, leading to a digital range of 10.06 miles.

It may be observed from the exemplary system parameters shown in the Fig. 15 chart that digital range may be increased either by reducing the number of time slots used, increasing the chipping rate, utilizing multiple frequency bands (i.e., using FDD and TDD techniques), or using ranging (timing adjustment).

Figure 16 is a chart describing the impact of various air interface structures on base-user initial handshaking negotiations and on time slot aggregation. The variables considered in Fig. 16 are whether the base station 304 operates in a ranging or non-ranging mode, whether the user station 302 has a diplexer, whether a forward link antenna

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probe signal is employed, and whether interleaved traffic streams are supported. The number of base time slots which must occur between each communication are shown under the heading "Number of Base Slots Forbidden Between." The number is different for initial acquisition transactions, which appear under the sub-heading "GP/SP Negotiations" (GP referring to general polling messages, and SP referring to specific polling messages, as explained previously herein), and for traffic mode transactions, which appear under the heading "Same Mobile Traffic Slots." The latter number determines maximum slot aggregation, which appears in the last column (as a percentage of the total time frame).

From the Fig. 16 chart, it can be seen that supporting ranging transactions may require a system to take into consideration delays in initial acquisition transactions. Further, the ability to support ranging transactions may also impact slot aggregation potential. This impact may be mitigated or eliminated if the user station 302 is outfitted with a diplexer, allowing the user station 302 to transmit and receive signals simultaneously.

Tables A-1 through A-28 (pp. 103-130) set forth illustrative high tier and low tier air interface specifications in more detail. In particular, specifications are provided for the air interfaces designated as 5.00 HT, 2.80 HF, 1.60 HF, 1.40 HF, 0.64 LF, 0.56 LF, and 0.35 LF in various configurations.

Figure 13C is a chart comparing preamble detection performance in high tier and low tier environments for a number of different air interfaces previously described. Longer preambles may be desired for asynchronous code separation, particularly in high tier applications. Shorter preambles may suffice for selected non-spread low tier and unlicensed isochronous environments, particularly where larger average N reuse patterns are employed.

The Fig. 13C chart tabulates preamble detection performance in Rayleigh fading assuming use of three antennas and employment of antenna diversity techniques, wherein the

strongest of the three antenna signals is selected for communication. For preamble detection, it is desirable to have at least a 99.9% detection probability to ensure reliable communications and to prevent the preamble from becoming a link performance limiting factor. Antenna probe detections are not required to be as reliable because they are used only in diversity processing, so a failure to detect an antenna probe signal merely leads to a power increase command for the forward link.

Associated with each air interface type listed in the Fig. 13C chart is an exemplary preamble codeword length in the second column thereof, and an exemplary antenna probe codeword length (for each of three antenna probe signals in threeantenna diversity) in the fourth main column thereof. Codeword length is given in chips. The third main column and 15 the fifth main column of the Fig. 13C chart compare detection performance for a 99.9% detection threshold and a 90% detection threshold, respectively, for the case of no sidelobe and a -7 dB peak sidelobe. As preamble codeword length decreases, relative cross-correlation power levels (i.e., the 20 power difference between the peak autocorrelation power level and the cross-correlation power level) increase. Fig. 13C chart shows that raising detection thresholds to reject cross-correlation sidelobes from other transmitters also leads to degraded preamble detection performance. 25 higher signal-to-noise ratio for the system may be necessary where preamble detection thresholds are raised.

A flexible, highly adaptable air interface system has thus far been described, having application to TDD and FDD/TDMA operations wherein either spread spectrum or narrowband signal techniques, or both, are employed. timing elements for ranging transactions and traffic mode exchanges, including a provision for a control pulse preamble, are used in the definition of a suitable frame structure. basic timing elements differ slightly for TDD and FDD/TDMA frame structures, as described with respect to Figs. 10A and The basic timing elements may be used in either a fixed

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or interleaved format, and either zero offset format or an offset format, as previously described. The frame structures are suitable for use in high tier or low tier applications, and a single base station or user station may support more than one frame structure and more than one mode (e.g., spread spectrum or narrowband, or low or high tier).

Advantages exist with both the TDD and FDD/TDMA air interface structures. A TDD structure more readily supports asymmetric data rates between forward and reverse links by shifting a percentage of the timeline allocated to each link. A TDD structure allows for antenna diversity to be accomplished at the base station 304 for both the forward and reverse links since the propagation paths are symmetric with respect to multipath fading (but not necessarily interference). A TDD structure also permits simpler phased array antenna designs in high-gain base station installations because separate forward and reverse link manifold structures are not needed. Further, TDD systems are more able to share frequencies with existing fixed microwave (OFS) users because fewer frequency bands are needed.

An FDD/TDMA structure may reduce adjacent channel interference caused by other base or mobile transmissions. An FDD/TDMA system generally has 3 dB better sensitivity than a comparable TDD system, therefore potentially requiring fewer 25 base stations and being less expensive to deploy. An FDD/TDMA structure may lessen sensitivity to multipath induced intersymbol interference because half the symbol rate is used as compared with TDD. Further, mobile units in an FDD/TDMA system may use less power and be cheaper to manufacture since 30 bandwidths are halved, D/A and A/D conversion rates are halved, and RF related signal processing elements operate at half the speed. An FDD/TDMA system may require less frequency separation between adjacent high and low tier operations, and may allow base stations to operate without global synchronization, particularly when in low tier modes. Digital 35 range may also be increased in an FDD/TDMA system because the timelines are twice as drawn out.

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Figure 18 is a block diagram of a particular low IF digital correlator for use in a receiver operating in conjunction with the air interface structures disclosed herein, although it should be noted that a variety of different correlators may be suitable for use in the various embodiments disclosed herein. In the Fig. 18 correlator, a received signal 1810 is provided to an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 1811. The A/D converter 1811 preferably performs one or two bit A/D conversion and operates at roughly four times the code rate or higher. Thus, code rates of 1.023 MHz to 10.23 MHz result in sample rates for A/D converter 1811 in the range of 4 to 50 MHz.

The A/D converter 1811 outputs a digitized signal 1812, which is connected to two multipliers 1815 and 1816. A carrier numerically controlled oscillator (NCO) block 1821 and a vector mapping block 1820 operate in conjunction to provide an appropriate frequency for demodulation and downconversion to a low IF frequency. The vector mapping block 1820 outputs a sine signal 1813 and a cosine signal 1814 at the selected conversion frequency. The sine signal 1813 is connected to multiplier 1815, and the cosine signal 1816 is connected to multiplier 1816, so as to generate an I IF signal 1830 and a Q IF signal 1831. The I IF signal 1830 is connected to an I multiplier 1842, and the Q IF signal 1831 is connected to a Q multiplier 1843.

A code NCO block 1840 and a code mapping block 1841 operate in conjunction to provide a selected spread spectrum code 1846. The selected spread spectrum code 1846 is coupled to both the I multiplier 1842 and the Q multiplier 1843. The output of the I multiplier 1842 is connected to an I summer 1844 which counts the number of matches between the I IF signal 1030 and the selected spread spectrum code 1846. The output of the Q multiplier 1843 is connected to an Q summer 1845 which counts the number of matches between the Q IF signal 1031 and the selected spread spectrum code 1846. The I summer 1844 outputs an I correlation signal 1850, and the Q summer 1845 outputs a Q correlation signal 1851.

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Alternatively, a zero IF digital correlator may be used instead of a low IF digital correlator. A zero IF digital correlator performs I and Q separation prior to A/D conversion, hence requiring the use of two A/D converters instead of one. The A/D converters for the zero IF correlator may operate at the code rate, instead of at four times the code rate as is done by A/D converter 1811.

Figure 19A is a block diagram of an exemplary dual-mode base station capable of operating over multiple frequencies and having both spread spectrum and narrowband communication capabilities. The base station block diagram of Fig. 19A includes a frequency plan architecture for use with a low IF digital transceiver ASIC 1920. The base station may employ an FDD technique wherein the user stations 302 transmit at the lower duplex frequency, and the base station 304 transmits at the higher duplex frequency. The base station of Fig. 19A preferably uses a direct synthesis digital CPM modulator, such as described, for example, in Kopta, "New Universal All Digital CPM Modulator," IEEE Trans. COM (April 1987).

The Fig. 19A dual-mode base station comprises an antenna 1901, preferably capable of operating at a 2 GHz frequency The antenna 1901 is connected to a diplexer 1910, which allows the base station to simultaneously transmit and receive signals through the antenna 1901. The transmitted and received signals are translated to appropriate frequencies generated by multiplying or dividing a master clock frequency output from a master oscillator 1921. The master oscillator 1921 generates a master frequency (e.g., 22.4 MHz) which is provided to a clock divider circuit 1922 for dividing the master frequency by a predefined factor, e.g., 28. The master oscillator 1921 is also connected to another clock divider circuit 1926 which divides the master frequency by a programmable parameter M, determined by the physical layer with over which the base station operates. The output of clock divider circuit 1926 may be further divided down by another clock divider 1927 which divides by a programmable

parameter M2, in order to support a second mode of operation over a different physical layer, if desired.

Signals to be transmitted are provided by ASIC 1920 to a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 1933, which is clocked by a signal from clock divider circuit 1926. The output of the D/A 5 converter 1933 is connected to a low pass filter 1934 to provide smoothing of the signal envelope. The low pass filter 1934 is connected to a multiplier 1936. An output from the clock divider circuit 1922 is connected to a frequency multiplier circuit 1935 which multiplies its input by a 10 conversion factor, such as 462. The frequency multiplier circuit 1935 is connected to a multiplier 1936, which multiplies its inputs to generate an IF transmission signal The IF transmission signal 1941 is connected to a spread spectrum bandpass filter 1937 and a narrowband bandpass 15 filter 1938. The spread spectrum bandpass filter 1937 is a wideband filter, while the narrowband bandpass filter 1938 operates over a relatively narrow bandwidth. The bandpass filters 1937 and 1938 filter out, among other things, CPM modulator spurs from the transmitter. A multiplexer 1939 20 selects between an output from the spread spectrum bandpass filter 1937 and an output from the narrowband bandpass filter 1938, depending upon the mode of operation of the base station.

Multiplexer 1939 is connected to a multiplier 1931. The clock divider circuit 1922 is connected to another clock divider circuit 1923, which divides its input by a factor, e.g., of 4. The output of the clock divider circuit 1923 is connected to a frequency multiplier circuit 1930, which multiplies its input by a factor of (N + 400), where N defines the frequency of the receiving channel, as further described herein. The frequency multiplier circuit 1930 is connected to the multiplier 1931, which multiplies its inputs to generate an output signal 1942. The output signal 1942 is connected to the diplexer 1910, which allows transmission of the output signal 1942 over the antenna 1901.

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Signals received over the antenna 1901 pass through the diplexer 1910 and are provided to a multiplier 1951. divider circuit 1923 is connected to a frequency multiplier circuit 1950, which multiplies its input by a factor of, e.g., The frequency multiplier circuit 1950 is connected to 5 multiplier 1951, which combines its inputs and generates a first IF signal 1944. The first IF signal 1944 is connected to a spread spectrum bandpass filter 1952 and a narrowband bandpass filter 1953. The spread spectrum bandpass filter 10 1952 is a wideband filter, while the narrowband bandpass filter 1953 operates over a relatively narrow bandwidth. bandpass filters 1952 and 1953 remove image noise and act as anti-aliasing filters. A multiplexer 1954 selects between an output from the spread spectrum bandpass filter 1952 and an 15 output from the narrowband bandpass filter 1953.

Multiplexer 1954 is connected to a multiplier 1960. An output from frequency multiplier circuit 1935 is also connected to multiplier 1960, which outputs a final IF signal 1946. The final IF signal 1946 is connected to a low pass filter 1961 and thereafter to an A/D converter 1962. The A/D converter 1962 is clocked at a rate determined by the clock divider circuit 1926. The output of the A/D converter is provided to ASIC 1920 for correlation and further processing. In particular, the received signal may be processed by the low 1951 IF correlator shown in Fig. 18 and described above, in which case A/D converter 1961 may be the same as A/D converter 1811.

Typically, due to cost and equipment constraints, only one narrowband and one spread spectrum mode will be supported, although as many modes as needed can be supported by a single base station by providing similar additional hardware.

Figure 19B is a chart showing selected frequencies and other parameters for use in the dual-mode base station of Fig. 19A. The Fig. 19B chart is divided according to spread spectrum and narrowband modes. The first three columns relate to different transmission rates using spread spectrum techniques, and the latter four columns relate to different transmission rates using narrowband techniques. The

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frequencies in each column are given in megahertz. The master oscillator frequency is designated in Fig. 19B as f0. M and M2 are programmable divide ratios for clock divider circuits 1926 and 1927. The sample rate in Fig. 19B applies to the A/D converter 1962 and D/A converter 1933. The Fs/(IB+Fch) figure represents the sampling ratio. The final IF frequency and second IF frequency are the center frequencies of the bandpass filters. Towards the bottom of Fig. 19B are sample first LO and N numbers for three different input frequencies, 1850 MHz, 1850.2 MHz, and 1930 MHz.

The frequencies and other parameters appearing in the Fig. 19B chart may be selected by use of a microprocessor or other software controller, which may refer to the system timing information or clocks as necessary to coordinate the time of switching the selected frequencies and other parameters when necessary.

A user station 302 may be designed in a similar fashion to the dual-mode base station of Figs. 19A-B, except that a user station 304 may not require a diplexer 1910 in air interface structures wherein the user station 302 does not need to transmit and receive simultaneously. Also, frequency multiplier circuits 1930 and 1950 would be swapped because the user station 302 transmits and receives on the opposite frequency bands from the base station 304.

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Alternative Embodiments

While preferred embodiments are disclosed herein, many variations are possible which remain within the concept and scope of the invention, and these variations would become clear to one of ordinary skill in the art after perusal of the specification, drawings and claims herein.

For example, although several embodiments have generally been described with reference to spread spectrum communication, the invention is not limited to spread spectrum communication techniques. In some narrowband applications, no preamble would be required as code synchronization is not an

issue (although synchronization within a TDD or TDMA structure would still be necessary).

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Moreover, while the control pulse preamble described with respect to Figs. 10A-E and 11A-D facilitates operation in some environments, these embodiments may also be implemented without the control pulse preamble. The various functions carried out by the control pulse preamble (e.g., power control, antenna selection, and the like) may be accomplished by analyzing other portions of the user transmission, or may not be necessary.

In an alternative embodiment, one or more system control channels are used so as to facilitate paging of and other transactions with user stations 302 operating within a covered In this embodiment, the control channel or channels provide base station or system information including traffic information at neighboring base stations to assist in handoff determinations, system identification and ownership information, open time slot information, antenna scan and gain parameters, and base station loading status. The control channel or channels may also specify user station operating parameters (e.g., timer counts, or actionable thresholds for power control, handoff, and the like), provide incoming call alerting (e.g., paging), provide time frame or other synchronization, and allocate system resources (e.g., time slots).

In heavy traffic (i.e., where a substantial portion of time slots are in use), it may be beneficial to dedicate a fixed time slot to handling paging transactions so as to minimize user station standby time. Further, a fixed paging time slot may eliminate the need for periodically transmitting a general polling message from the base station in various time slots when open, and thereby eliminate possible interference between polling messages from the base station 304 and forward link traffic transmissions. System information is preferably broadcast over the fixed paging time slot at or near full power so as to enable user stations 302 at a variety of ranges to hear and respond to the information.

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This alternative embodiment may be further modified by outfitting the user stations 302 with selection diversity antennas and eliminating the user of control pulse preamble transmissions. Two preambles may be sent on the forward link, rather than using a control pulse preamble followed by a reverse link transmission followed by another forward link transmission. A comparison of such a structure with the previous described embodiments is shown in Fig. 17. In Fig. 17, the air interface type is identified in the first column as before, but with a trailing "D" indicating a user station 302 having a selection diversity antenna, and a trailing "P" indicating a user station 302 having no diversity selection antenna but employing a control pulse preamble (or "PCP"). As shown in the Fig. 17 chart, digital range is improved for the alternative embodiment employing a diversity antenna, or the number of time slots may be increased. These gains accrue because elimination of the pulse control preamble increases time available in each time frame, which may be devoted to expanding the serviceable range or increasing the number of available time slots.

In another alternative embodiment, user transmissions are conducted before base transmissions. In this embodiment, no control pulse preamble may be needed as the base station 304 obtains information relating to mobile power and channel quality by analyzing the user transmission. However, in such an embodiment, there is a longer delay from when the base station 304 issues an adjustment command to the user station 302 until the user station actually effectuates the adjustment command in the following time frame, thereby increasing latency in the control loop. Whether or not the control loop latency adversely impacts performance depends on the system requirements.

In addition to the above modifications, inventions described herein may be made or used in conjunction with inventions described, in whole or in part, in the following patents or co-pending applications, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein:

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- U.S. Patent 5,016,255, issued in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon and Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Asymmetric Spread Spectrum Correlator";
- U.S. Patent 5,022,047, issued in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon and Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Spread Spectrum Correlator";
- U.S. Patent 5,285,469, issued in the name of inventor

 Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Spread Spectrum Wireless
 Telephone System";
 - U.S. Patent 5,291,516, issued in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon and Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Dual Mode Transmitter and Receiver";
 - U.S. Patent No. 5,402,413, issued in the name of inventor Robert C. Dixon, entitled "Three Cell Wireless Communication System";

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/161,187, filed December 3, 1993, in the name of inventor Robert C. Dixon, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Establishing Spread Spectrum Communication";

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/146,491, filed November 1, 1993, in the name of inventors Robert A. Gold and Robert C. Dixon, entitled "Despreading/Demodulating Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Signals";

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/293,671, filed August 18, 1994, in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon, Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, and Douglas G. Smith, entitled "Multi-Mode, Multi-Band Spread Spectrum Communication System";

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- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/293,671 filed on August 1, 1994, in the name of inventors Gary B. Anderson, Ryan N. Jensen, Bryan K. Petch, and Peter O. Peterson, entitled "PCS Pocket Phone/Microcell Communication Over-Air Protocol";
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/304,091, filed September 1, 1994, in the name of inventors Randy Durrant and Mark Burbach, entitled "Coherent and Noncoherent CPM Correlation Method and Apparatus";
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/334,587, filed November 3, 1994, in the name of inventor Logan Scott, entitled "Antenna Diversity Techniques"; and
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/383,518, filed February 3, 1995, Lyon & Lyon Docket No. 201/081, in the name of inventor Logan Scott, entitled "Spread Spectrum Correlation Using SAW Device."

It is also noted that variations in the transmission portion 502 of the time frame 501 may be employed. For example, systems employing error correction on the forward link (i.e., the base transmission) may interleave data destined for different user stations 302 across the entire burst of the transmission portion 502.

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rubile 1->2 Translent Time (used);	6.40	6.40	> -	n 5 k		ະ	32	J 2
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	•	•	•	œ i	.	, È	21	21
	160	160	160	160	105	2		
		0	•	0	9		160	160
	16	16	16	16	<u>.</u>	1		
(031d) gibber edeses verder	205	205	205	205	150	150	, ,	
diministration renders (symptos)	=	=	=	=	0 t	100	205	205
Simplex nessage Leagth (chips);	נונו	1313	1111	1312	950	960		1
rocar Manner of Chipe,	1456	1368	1456	1368	1104	1016	1456	1312
					_			,
					(7		
						-		
						2 2 0		
						(20)		

Table A-1

retrovers (necret be reto):	Fob 1->1 Trans or Dase R->T Swtch BND:	Hob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch START:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 EkD;	Dase Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START:	Dage Rx Guard Time 1 END:	Dase Rx Quard Time 1 START:	Base Rx PCP Blidt	Base Rx PCP STARTI	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) EUD:	Hobile 1->2 Translent Time (T/R) START:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 EMD:	Dass Rx Time Error Allowance 1 START;	Dave Hx Ouard Time 1 or 2 BMD;	Dase Rx Guard Time 1 or 3 START:	Base Rx Hessage ZND:	Dase RE Hessage START:	Base Rx Preamble END:	Base Rx Preamble START:	Base T->R Switch END:	Base T->R Switch START:	Base Twiddles Thumbs (PDD only) END:	Date it Added a Heart William	Dase ix Ancenda Message STARTI	Since The Street No. 12 Aprel	LINVIN absent XT area	Dave La reemble byte	Base Tx Preamble START:	Dave Slot Layout (mobile at zero range);	chip Duration (usec)	chlps/81ot;	on beitterne bytterion (maec) i	Sinorden per of chemist	Hax dof Voice Channels per ny Channel	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps):	Transmit Slot Duration (usec):
0.00	635.00	618.60	618.60	618.60	610.60	598.10	598.10	580.50	500.50	574.10	574.10	574.10	574.10	553.60	553.60	291.20	291.20	280.00	280.00	273.60		273.60	273.60	273.60	11.70	11.20	0.00	(ueoc)	0.20	1 3125	00		, t) c 6	291.20
o	3125	3093	3093	3093	3093	2990.5	2990.5	2902.5	2902.5	2870.5	2870.5	2870.5	2070.5	2768	2768	1456	1456	1400	1400	1368		1368	1368	1368	56	5		(chipe)			20	: :	200	; r o	273.60
0.00		793.60 3	793.60 3		_	685,60 3	685.60 3		_		661.60 3							_	280.00 1	273.60 1		273.60 1				11.70	0.00	(usac) (chips	0.20	4000	20	25			291.20 273
0	4000	3960	1968	3968	3968	3428	3428	3340	3340	3308	3308	3308	3308	2768	2768	1456	1456	1400	1400	1368		1360	1368	1368	56	56	0	(po)			20	25	100		273.60
0.00	625.00	610.60	618.60	618.60	618.60	527.70	527.70	510.10	510.10	503.70	503.70	503.70	503.70	412.80	412.80	220.80	220.80	209.60	209.60	203.20		203.20	203.20	203.20	11.20	11.20	0.00	(uooc)	0.20	3125	20	21	168	5.25	220.00
0	3125	3093	3093	3093	3093	2638.5	2630.5	2550.5	2550.5	2510.5	2518.5	2510.5	1510.5	2064	2064	1104	1104	1048	1048	1016		1016	1016	1016	56	56	0	(chipe)			20	21	168	5.25	203.20
0.00	625.00	610.60	618.60	598.10	598.10	598.10	590.10	580.50	580.50	574.10	574.10	553.60	551.60	553.60	553.60	291.20	291.30	200.00	280.00	273.60		273.60	273.60	273.60	11.20	11.20	0.00	(upoc)	0.20	3125	20	33	256		291.20
0	31.25	3093	3093	2990.5	2990.5	2990.5	2990.5	2902.5	2902.5	2870.5	2870.5	2768	2760	2768	2768	1456	1456	1400	1400	1368		1368	1368	1368	56	56	0	(chipe)			20	32	256		273.60

Table A-2

Data Rates/RP Channel;

Sproad TDD

Hax Duplex Data Rate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps); Dearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps); Link Asymmetry Factor (dB);	8/(N+I) into A/D (dB): 8/N into A/D (dB):	Symbol Duration (usec); Chips per Bit; Processing Gain per bit (dB);	Sensitivity in S/I (dIm); Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dBm); S/I Induced Bensitivity Loss (dB); Nequired Gensitivity in B/I (mM); Hax Bimplex Data Rate (kBps); Hax Simplex Symbol Rate (kBps);	H-ary NonCobar Format; Bits par Symbol; Required Frame Error Rate; Frame Length for Eb/Ho Calc. (bits); Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bits); Antenna Diversity Factor; Rake Diversity Factor; Required Eb/Ho (dB); 1/Eb/HoL (rum);	Frequency Rause Factor (N); Hinimum System Bandwidth (MHz); Holse Figure 0 290K (dB); Antenna Temperature (K); Oye kt inc. NF (dBn/Hz); Bye kt inc. NF (dMn/Hz); Bye kt inc. NF (dMn/Hz); Tye kt inc. NF (mM/MHz); Antennation Lose (dB); Implimentation Lose (dB);
353.00 0.00 353.00	2.91 5.88	32.00 6.400 8.06	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 28-10 781.25 156.25	1.08-07 200 205 205 205 2 2 2 7.9897 0.07962	5000 3 15000 6 4 10 18-14 3 58-05
353.00 0.00 353.00 0.00	2.93 5.80	32.00 6.400 6.40 8.06	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 38-10 781.25	32 5 1.08-03 200 205 2 2 2 7.9897 0.07963	5000 3 15000 6 4 300 -169.9 18-14 18-14
275.78 0.00 275.78	2.93 5.08	32.00 6.400 6.40 8.06	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 28-10 781.25 156.25	32 5 1.08-02 700 205 2 2 7.9097 0.07962	5000 3 15000 6 4 300 -169.9 1H-14 3
275.78 0.00 275.70 0.00	1.93 5.80	32.00 6.400 6.40 8.06	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 28-10 781.25 156.25	32 1.08-02 200 205 205 2 7.9897 0.07962	\$000 3 15000 6 4 300 -169.9 18-14 3
265.00 0.00 265.00	2.93 5.88	32.00 6.400 6.40 8.06	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 28-10 781.25	32 1.08-02 300 150 2 2 7.9897 0.07963	5000 3 15000 6 3000 -169,9 111-14 3
265.00 0.00 265.00 0.00	2.93 5.88	33.00 6.400 6.40	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 2E-10 781.25 156.25	32 5 1.0E-02 200 150 150 2 2 7.9897	5000 3 15000 6 6 300 -169.9 1E-14
353.00 0.00 353.00	2.93 5.88	32.00 6.400 6.40 8.06	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 28-10 781.25	1.0E-02 200 205 205 205 207 205 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207	5000 15000 6 18-16 18-14
353.00 0.00 353.00 0.00	2.93 5.88	32.00 6.400 6.40 8.06	-97.05 -100.00 2.95 28-10 781.25	32 32 5 1.0E-02 200 205 2 2 7.9097 0.07962	5000 15000 6 4 100 -169.9 18-14

Table A-3

Voice Channel/GOS Calculations:

Num Goographic Sectors (1 Bass/Sector): Sector Loss Due to Antenna Overlap: Not Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RF Channels at Site: 1% GOS Erlange Handeled at Site: 2% GOS Erlange Handeled at Site:	Dase Peak Transmit Power (mM); Dase Average Transmit Power (mM); Base Antenna Gain (dDd);	Capacity Calculations: Capacity Calculations: Capacity Cover (my); Capacity Peak Transmit Power (my); Capacity Calculations (my); Capacity Calculations: Capacity Capac	Dass Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	Single fundem Framing Delay (meec): Diel fundem Framing Pelay (meec):	Number of IP Channels/Sectors Deployed Bystem Bandwidth (HIIz); Hax Number Voice Channels Supported; Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO; Exlangs Supported at 1% 009; Exlangs Supported at 1% 009;	Vocader Rate (kbpe): Overhead Rate per Vocader (kbpe): Data Rate per Vpice Circuit (kbpe):
15.0% 2.55 3.59 49.19	17.00	300.00 4.37 0.00	43.70% 1.46%	20.00	15.00 32.0 25.00% 19.29 20.76	8.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 49.19 52.94	300.00 131.33 17.00	300.00 4.37 0.00	43.70%	20.00	15.00 32.0 25.00% 19.29 30.76	8.00 8.00
	24.0 21.2	(dDin) 24.0 6.4				
15.0% 2.55 3 35.98 39.06	17.00	300.00 4.37 0.00	34.20%	20.00	15.00 25.00 25.00 16.11 15.32	8.00
15.0% 2.55 3 35.98 39.06	300.00 103.60 17.00	300.00 4.37 0.00	40,00 34.20 1,46%	20.00	15.00 25.0 25.00% 14.11 15.32	8.00 9.00
	24.6 20.1	(dDin) 24.8 6.4				
3 15.0% 2.55 3 28.64 31.32	17.00	300.00 \$.05 0.00	32.51% 1.68%	30.00	15.00 21.0 25.00% 11.23 12.28	8.00 8.00
15.0% 2.55 2.64 31.32	300.00 97.54 17.00	300.00 5.05 0.00	40.00 33.51 1.68%	20.00	15.00 21.0 25.00% 11.23	8.00 8.00
	24.0 19.9	(dDin) 24.8 7.0				
15.0% 15.0% 2.55 3 49.19 52.94	17.00	300.00 4.37 0.00	40.00 43.70% 1.46%	20.00	15.00 32.0 25.00 19.29 20.76	8.00 8.00
15.0% 2.55 3.94 52.94	300.00 131.33 17.00	300.00 4.37 0.00	40.00 43.70% 1.46%	20.00	15.00 32.0 25.00 19.29 20.76	8.00 0.00 8.00
	24.8 21.2	(dlyn) 24.8 6.4				

Table A-4

		focal lumber of Culber	Simplex Hossage Length (chips);	Simplex Message Length (symbole);	Simplex Hessage Length (bits)	CPC Bits in Traffic Hode (bits)		D-Channel Message Length (bite);		Hender Hessage Laugth (hite);	Costness Length (Chipe)	Sysc Word Length (chips)		Antenna Select (bite):	Antenna Select (symbole)	PCP Symc Word Length (chips),	local Chipe per Antenna Word (chipe),	Antenna Switch Time (chipe),	. Base Antenna Probe Length (chips):	I of Ant Probes to Send (Forward Link)		Slot Structure Efficiency	Total Guard Time (carps)	Quard Time per min diard (chips);	Total TID Guard Time Available (ueec);	Total Ton Char Coll Radiue (mi)	Number of 2-vey TDD Quards	•	Total Hon Ouard Time Overhead (usec):	Hax Range Bin Step Size (mi)	Hobile Timing Brior Allowance (used)	Nobile Timing Stror Allowance (chae).	Total Switch Time (Used)	Port of top (used)	Base K/T switch Time (chipe);	Poste 1->1 Translent Time (used)	intil 1->1 Translent Time (chips);	Uchi) 1 3 T/R Switch Time (used);	Dase T/R Switch Time (chips):	2-way Hossage Brame Duration (used):	•	Slotting Efficiency,				PDD Satup for page 145 Operation	Link Donormar 1
		1216	960	30	150	16	0	105		2	256	112	144	5		112	60	_	56	0		77 864	411.00	411.00	116.79	13.67	_		23.86	0.00	9	•	22.86	11.43	11	11.4)	. 32	0.00	•	625.00	-12	Reverse	1	1197	2.800 H	ds 'daa	
	1 System	1604	1312	=	205	16		160	• ·	3	292	113	0	0	0	0	60	۵.	56	u		57.14			-0.00	-0.00	۰		52.14	3.79	110	•	11.43	0.00	0	0.00	0	11.43		625.00	Max	Porward		21:0-2-00-kbp0	2.800 MHz Chip Rate	PDD, Spread H-ary	
2,80 HF	,	1568.	נונו	2	205	16		160	. 1		256	112	114	s i	.	112	60	_	56	0	89.60	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.		65.00	11.07	2. 29		32.06	11.43	<u>ر</u> د	11.63	ָ ננ	0.00	0,00	626 00	rl nx	Rovorse		33.0 x	Var Slo	PDD, Sp	
• 41		1604	1313	=	205			- 5 a	21	!	392	112	0	0 (0 (5	60	_ :	56.	J				-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-		52.14	40.71	114		11.43	0.00	0	0.00		11.43	67.0		rin;	Rovorse Porward	•	33.0 x 8.00 kbon	Var Slote, Linked	PDD, Spread H-ary	-
																													0.97	9010 #														č	i		
		1560	1313	= ;	205	, ,	760	; 6	21		256	112	144	, .	- :	1 6	ŝ		, ,	>	89.60%	65.00	59.00	118.00	42.14	. 95	J	24.86	ر د د د	0.00	0		22.86			: :		9 0	625.00		도	Reverse Porward	•	13 0 V E	with Sma	PDD, Sp:	
		1604	: :	- 3	705	i a	160) æ	21		292	112	.	> c	,	, 8	<u>.</u>	- 0	<u>.</u>	•				-0.00	-0.00	5 0 1	•	52.14	3.79	40.71	114		11.43	3 6		, ,	11.43	:	625.00		Lipk	Porvard	and who	1) 0 × 8 00 thm	with Small Slote	Coad H-ary	
		1568	1112	100	35.		160		21	;	256	1 4 6	: .	٠,-	1112	. 60	` _	. %			78.40%	154.29	184.00	368.00	11.6.17	` .,	,	22.86	0.00	0.00	0		27 A6	: 33	11.43	2	0.00	0	714.29			Reverse	28.0 x 8.00 kbps	3.800 HIL	with nig	Vnn sara	
		1604	111	205	725	٥	160	c	21	;	797			. 0	0	00	٠,	56	ت !		80.20%	141.43	9 6	0.00	0.00	, 		141.43	12.11	130.00	364	11.43	0.00	,	0.00	0	11.43	32	714.29	5	T tok	Population	.00 kbp#	t Chip Hati	with mig Slote	14. L.	

Table A-5

Leftovers (Better be Zero):	Hob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch BUD;	Nob 2->1 Trans or Dase R->T Swtch STANT:	Dase Rx Time Error Allowance 2 BMD;	Base Rx Time Brror Allowance 2 START:	Base Rx Quard Time 1 END:	Dase Rr Guard Time 1 START:	Base For PCP Bitui	Dase Rx PCP START:	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) END:	Hobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) START:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END:	Dase Rx Time Error Allowance 1 START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START:	Dase Rx Hessage END:	Base Rx Hessage START:	Dase Rx Preamble BHD:	Dase Rx Preamble START:	Base T->R Bwitch END:	Dage T->R Switch GIART:	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) END:	Dago Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) BIART:	Base Tx Antenna Heseage EliD:	Base Tx Antenna Message START:	Base Tx Hessage EMD:	Base Tx Hessage START:	Base Tx Preamble END:	Base Tx Preamble START:	Dass Slot Layout (mobile at zero range);	macton (mact)	Chipe/8lot:	and a common parameter (magac) :	Shipper rome Divertion (Bear)	Hax # of Voice Channels per By Channel.	One Slot D-Channel Data Rate (kbpe); Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbpe);	Transialt Slot Duration (usec):
0.00	1350.00	1238.57	1238.57	1217.50	1217.50	1217.50	1217.50	1166.07	1166.07	1154.64	1154.64	1154.64	1154.64	1007.86	1007.86	665.00	665.00	625.00	625.00	613.57	613.57	572.86	572.86	508.57	508.57	40.00	40.00	0.00	(usec)	0.16	1750	•		٠ <u>.</u>	5.25	434.29
0	3500	3468	3460	3409	3409	3409	3409	3265	3265	3233	3233	3233	1211	2822	1822	1062	1862	1750	1750	1718	1718	1604	1604	1424	1424	112	113	0	(chips)			•) c 6	572.06
	32	0	59	0	0	0	144	0). }	0	•	0	411	0	960	0	112	0) 2	0	114	0	100	0	1112	0	112									
0.00	1250.00	1238.57	1238.57	1217.50	1217.50	1217.50	1217.50	1166.07	1166.07	1154.64	1154.64	1133.57	1133.57	1133.57	1133.57	665.00	665.00	625.00	625.00	613.57	613.57	572.86	573.06	508.57	500.57	40.00	40.00	0.00	(usec)	0.36	1750	20	:	100		560.00
0	3500	3468	3468	3 (09	3409	3409	3409	3165	3265	1111	3233	3174	3174	3174	3174	1862	1862	1750	1750	1718	1716	1604	1604	1424	1424	112	112	0	(chips)			20		200	,	572.86
	32	0	59	0	0	0	144	0) 2	0	59	0	0	0	1312	0	112	0	32	0	114	0	100	0	.1313	0	112									
0.00	1250.00	1230.57	1238.57	1238.57	1238.57	1217.50	1217.50	1166.07	1166.07	1154.64	1154.64	1154.64	1154.64	1133.57	1133.57	665.00	665.00	625.00	625.00	613.57	613.57	572.86	572.86	508.57	508.57	40.00	40:00	0.00	(usec)	0.36	1750	20	2	90.	, , ,	560.00
0	3500	3468	3468	3468	3468	3409	3409	3265	3265	3233	3233	3233	3233	3174	3174	1862	1862	1750	1750	1718	1710	1604	1604	1424	1424	11	113	0	(chlps)			20	7.7	256		572.86
	32	0	0	0	59	0	144	0	3.2	0	0	0	59	0	1)12	0	112	0	32	0	114	0	100	0	1312	0	112									
0.00	1428.57	1417.14	1417.14	1417.14	1417.14	1351.43	1351.43	1300.00	1300.00	1208.57	1288.57	1200.57	1288.57	1222.86	1222.86	754.29	754.29	714.29	714.29	702.86	702.86	572.86	572.86	508.57	508.57	40.00	40.00	0.00	(ueec)	0.36	2000	20	28	224		560.00
0	4000	1960	3960	3968	1968	3784	3784	3640	3640	3608	3608	3600	3600	3424	3424	2112	2112	2000	2000	1960	1968	1604	1604	1424	1424	112	112	0	(chipe)	٠		20	28	224	0	572.86
	77	0	0	0	104	0	144	0	7.2	0	0	0	104	0	1312	0	112	0	32	0	J64	•	100	0	1312	0	112									

Table A-6

Data Rates/RP Channel:

Hax Duplex Data Rate (kbps); Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps); Dearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps); Link Asymmetry Factor (dB);	8/N into A/D (dn);	Symbol Duration (usec); Chips per Bit; Processing Gain per bit (dn); B/(N+I) into A/D (dn);	Sonsitivity. The raw Noise Only (dbm), 9/I Induced Beneitivity Loss (db), Required Sansitivity in 8/I(mN), Hax Simplex Symbol Rate (kbps), Max Simplex Symbol Rate (keps),	Formation of the part of the p	DW per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz); Frequency Raues Pector (N); Hinimum System Bandwidth (kHz); Holse: Figure 0 290K (dB); Antenna Temperature (K); Sys kr inc. NF (dDm/Nz); Sys kr inc. NF (mM/kHz); Dmplimentation Loss (dB); I/(8.BM) (num);
159.38 0.00 159.38	5 	11.429 6.40 8.06	-99.57 -103.53 2.95 1.18-10 437.50 87.5	32 5 1.08-02 200 150 150 2 2 7.9897 0.07963	2800 3 16000 16900 -169.9 18-14 18-14
300.50 0.00 300.50 0.00	3.93 5.88	32.00 11.439 6.40 8.06	-99.57 -103.53 3.95 1.18-10 437.50 87.5	32 1.08-03 200 205 205 3 3 7.9097 0.07963	3800 3 16800 6 4 300 -169.9 18-14 3 98-05
196.00 0.00 196.00	2.93 5.80	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06	-99.57 -103.53 2.95 1.18-10 437.50 87.5	1.08-03 1.08-03 205 205 2 7.9097	2800 3 16000 6 4 300 -169,9 18-14 19-05
200.50 0.00 200.50	5.88	••	-99.57 -103.52 3.95 1.18-10 437.50	3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2800 3 10 16000 6 6 6 6 6 6 10 300 9 -169.9 12-14 3 12-14
196.00 0.00 196.00	2.93 . 5.80	32,00 11,429 6,40 8,06	-99.57 -103.52 2.95 1.18-10 437.50	32 5 1.0u-03 200 205 2 2 7.9097 0.07962	2800 3 16800 6 4 4 300 -169.9 1E-14 3
200,50 0.00 200,50 0.00	2.93 5.80	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06	-99.57 -102.52 2.95 1.18-10	33 5 1.08-07 200 205 2 2 2 2 7.9897 0.07962	2800 3 16800 6 4 300 -169.9 18-14
171.50 0.00 171.50	2.9) 5.88	87.5 32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06	-99.57 -102.52 2.95 1.18-10 437.50	32 5 1.08-02 200 205 205 2 7.9097 0.07962	2800 3 16800 6 4 300 11-14 12-14 3
175.44 0.00 175.44 0.00	2.91 5.66	87.5 32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06	-99.57 -107.52 3.95 1.1E-10 4J7.50	32 5 1.0E-03 200 205 205 2 2 2 7.9897 0.07962	2800 2 16800 5 6 6 6 7 18-14 98-05

Table A-7

Voice Channel/009 Calculations:

Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Sector Lose Due to Antenna Overlap: Net Sectorization dain in Capacity: Total Number of RF Channels at Site: 1% GOS Briange Handeled at Site: 1% GOS Briange Handeled at Site:	Base Peak Transmit Power (mW): Uase Average Transmit Power (mW): Base Antenna Gain (dDd):	Capacity Calculations; Handset Peak Transmit Power (mW); Handset Average Transmit Power (mW); Handset Antonna Gain (dnd);	Base Station Transmit Duty Cycles Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycles	Single Tandom Framing Delay (meec): Dual Tandam Framing Delay (meec):	Number of RF Channels/Sectors Doployed Systam Bandwidth (Hig); Hax Number Voice Channels Supported; Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO; Erlange Supported at 1% OOG; Erlange Supported at 2% OOG;	Vocoder Rate (kbps); Overhead Rate per Vocoder (kbps); Data Rate per Volce Circuit (kbps);
15.0% 2.55 3.564 31.32	17.00	300.00 9.93 0.00	91.66%	20.00 40.00	16.80 21.0 25.00% 11.23 11.23	8.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3.59 49.19	300.00 374.97 17.00	300.00 9.93 0.00	91.66%	20.00 40.00	16.00 32.0 35.00% 25.00% 19.29 20.76	8.00 8.00
	24.0 24.4	(dim) 24.8 10.0				
3 15.0% 2.55 3 49.19	17.00	300.00 8.40 0.00	91.66%	20.00 40.00	16.00 32.0 25.00% 19.29 20.76	8.00 8.00
15.0% 2.55 3.49.19	300.00 374.97 17.00	300.00 8.40 0.00	91.66%	30.00 40.00	16.80 32.0 25.00 19.29 20.76	9.00 8.00
	24.8 24.4	(dInn) 24.8 9.2				
15.0% 2.55 2.55 3 49.19	17.00	300.00 8.40 0.00	91.66%	20.00 40.00	16.80 32.0 25.00 19.29 20.76	8.00 8.00
15.0% 2.55 3.49.19	300.00 374.97 17.00	300.00 8.40 0.00	91.66% 2.80%	20.00 40.00	1 16.80 32.0 25.00% 19.29 30.76	8.00 8.00
	24.0 24.4	(dДm) 24.8 9.2				
3 15.0% 7.55 7.55 3 39.71	17.00	300.00 8.40 0.00	80.20% 2.80%	20.00 40.00	1 16.80 28.0 25.00 15.57	8.00 8.00
15.0% 2.55 3.9.71 42.99	300.00 240.60 17.00	300.00 8.40 0.00	00.20% 2.80%	20.00 40.00	1 16.00 28.0 25.00% 15.57	8.00 8.00
	24.0 23.0	(clibu) 24.0 9.2				

Table A-8

Spread PDD

·			Total Number of Chipsi	Simplex Heseage Langth (chips):	Simplex Hereage Laugth (symbole);		N-Channel Message Length (bite):			Header Heeenge Length (bite):	Overbeed Length (Chips):			Antanna Select (bite):	Antenna Select (symbole).		Total Chips per Antenna Nord (chips):	Antenna Switch Time (chipe);	. Dase Antenna Probe Length (chips):	f of Ast Probes to Send (Forward Link);	Blot Brincing Efficiency:	Total quard Time (usec);	Ounrd Time per TDD Ounrd (chips);	Total TDD Ouard Time Avail. (chips);	Total TDD Guard Time Available (usec)	TOD Har Cell Radius (mi);		Total Non Quard Time Overhead (usec);	Max Range Bin Step Size (mi) :	Hobile Timing Strot Allowance (chee):		Total Syltch Time (usec);	Date R/T Switch Time (used):	Base R/T Switch Time (chins):	Habite 1-22 francisor time (carpe)	Hobile 1->1 Transfert fire (chica).	Bree T/R Sylich Time (chips)	2-vay Hossage Frame Duration (usec):		Slotting Billetoney,			and setup for page 145 Operation	Cipk Designer 3	
		(1160	960	10	150	i o	10\$	-	= .	200	=	116	~	-	=	5	.	=		73.75%	363.50	373.00	372.00	331.50	31 66		30.00	o.	3 0		30.00	15.00	11.00		0.00		1000.00	- <u>.E</u>	-	,	13.1 x 2.00 kbre	VAT Blot	100, Opt	
	one System	}	1116	1111	2	205		160	-	21	174	=	•	•	0	0	<u>.</u>		=	u	93.88%	71.35	0.00	0.00	9 .	2 -		71.35	5.20	6 30 2 30		15.00	9) } •	15.00	2	1000.00	E	Porverd		a calp Hace	Var Blote, Ranging	FDD, Spread H-ary	
1.60 HF	stem		1512	: :	2 5	2		160		¥	200	•	116	•	- :	= :	30	~	20	0	91.50%	\$5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ~		\$5.00	1.16	: 20		30.00	1 20	20.00	: 24	0.00	0	1000.00	Link	•	*0.0 × 0	1.600 HI	Var Blot	roo, spr	
=			1106	=	2 5	ž		160	- :	¥	174	=	•	•	۰ ،	o '	j ,	.	20		93.88\	71.75	0.00	0.00	9 6	; 3 . .		71.25	5.23	. 8	;	5	3	0.00		15.00	2	1000.00	Link	Porward	40.0 × 0.00 KDp0	chip Rat	Var Slote, Linked	FDD, Sproad H-ary	
																													9010	1												•			
			1513	ב :	- 5	į -		160		<u>-</u>	200	=	116	۰ م	_ :	= ;	.	., :	3 6	>	94.501	\$5.00	20.00	40.00	7 . 10			0.00	9.0				; .	15.00	2	0.00	•	1000.00	다	Reverse Porward	20.0 x 8.00 kbps	1.600 HI	with Sma	PDD, Gpr	
			1106		265	: =		160	- :	=	174	8	0	•	> <	- 3	₹.	. ;	.	-	93.08%	71.15	0.00	9 6	9 6			71.25	56.25	90	3.00	6.00		0.00	•	15.00	~	1000 00	Link	Porverd	.00 kbp.	1.600 Mile Chip Rate	with Small Slots	old H-ary	
	•		1513		205		•	160	. :	=	200	e :	116			•	5 .	. 8	.	•	75.60	205.00	320.00	113.00	17.01	. 	30.00	i .	0.00	0	10.00	15.00	21	15.00	21	0.00	0	1750 00		Roveree	16.0 x 0.00 kbps	1.600 Hits	יונה פוס	מחק חחק	
			1406	= =	: 03	5	0	160	. :	:	27	2	۰ ،	- c	• •	, -	۶.		.	•	74.301	321.38	3 6	9 9	0.00	_	341.63	12.52	306.35	490	15.00	0.00	•	0.00	•	15.00	30.00		Link	Porveri	00 kbp.	1.600 Hitz Chip hat	vith old Slots		

Table A-9

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rattovata (Batter De Zelo) i	Tafferiate (Batter by Sweet BRU)	The service of base News Burket Bills	Not 2-1 Trans or Base R. T. Sat. Time	The prince of th	Dase Rx Guard Time 1 BND:	Dase KX Guard Time I STAIT!	Base Rx PCP BND:	Base Rx PCP START:	FACILY I->2 ILEDOISOE TIME (T/R) END:	Notice 1-21 Tension Time (T/R) START,	pass or lime strot Allowance 1 BHD:	Dang of the Briot Allowance I START	Dase Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 BND:	Dass Mr Chard Time 1 or 2 StART,	Dase Rx Heseage EMD;	Hase It Heesage START	Base Rx Preamble END	Daso Rx Preamble START:	Base T->R SVICCH RADI	Dage T->R Switch STANT:	IGNZ (ATTO AGA) ROMANT RETTAINS AGAIN	TAINTS (VID OUX) START	ICAN Speed words at season	Dane in Automor Heading BIART	Dear To Dear IX Meaning KND1	Date in negacia blant:	DANA TORRESTA XI DESCRIPTION ENDI	Base Tx Preamble START:	Davo Slot Layout (mobile at zero range);		Chip Duration (used)		Superframe Duration (masc)	Hax # of Voice Channels per RP Channel,	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (hbps);	Transmit Slot Duration (usec):
0.00	2000.00	1985.00	1985.00	1972.50	1972.50	1972.50	1972.50	1900.00	1900.00	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	1652.50	1652.50	1051,50	1053.50	1000.00	1000.00	985.00	985.00	928.75	928.75	877.50	872.50	52.50	52.50	0.00	(usec)		1600	1	30	13.125	5.25 105	725.00
o	3200	3176	3176	3156	3156	3156	3156	3040	3040	3016	3016	3016	3016	2644	2644	1604	1684	1600	1600	1576	1576	1486	1486	1396	1396	0.4	9.4	0	(chipe)			į	3 6	30	160 8	920.75
	24		20	0	. 0	0	116	0	24		0	0	372	0	960	0	04	0	24	0	90	0	90	0	1312	0	04									
0.00	2000.00	1985.00	1905.00	1977.50	1972.50	1972.50	1972.50	1900.00	1900.00	1885.00	1085.00	1872.50	1872.50	1872.50	1872.50	1052.50	1052.50	1000.00	1000.00	905.00	905.00	920.75	920.75	072.50	872.50	52.50	52.50	0.00	(upoc)	0.00	1600	à		3	160	945.00
0	3000	3176	3176	3156	3156	3156	3156	3040	3040	3016	3016	2996	2996	2996	2996	1684	1684	1600	1600	1576	1576	1406	1406	1396	1396	94	04	0	(chipo)			6	3 8	3 6	160	920.75
	24		20	0	0	0	116	0	24	0	20	0	0	0	1312	0	84	0	24	0	90	0	90	0	1312	0	04									
0.00	2000.00	1905.00	1985.00	1905.00	1985.00	1972.50	1972.50	1900.00	1900.00	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	1872.50	1872.50	1052.50	1052.50	1000.00	1000.00	905.00	905.00	920.75	920.75	872.50	872.50	52.50	52:50	0.00	(uooc)	0.63	1600	20	20	, ,	• • •	945.00
0	3200	3176	3176	3176	3176	3156	3156	3040	3040	3016	3016	3016	3016	2996	2996	1684	1684	1600	1600	1576	1576	1406	1406	1396	1396	04	84	0	(chipe)			20	20	100		928.75
	24	0	0	0	20	0	116	0	21	0	0	0	20	0	1312	0	04	0	24	0	90	0	90		1312	0	0.4									
0.00	2500.00	2485.00	2465.00	2405.00	2485.00	2347.50	2347.50	2275.00	2275.00	2260.00	2260.00	2260.00	2260.00													52.50		0.00	(usoc)	0.63	2000	20	16	178		915.00
0	4000	1976	3976	3976	3976	3756	3756	3640	3640	3616	3616	3616	3616	3396	1196	2084	2004	2000	2000	1976	1976	1406	1486	1396	1396	0	œ 4	0	(chips)			20	16	128	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	928.75
	2 4	0	0	0	220	0	116	0	24	0	0	0	270		1312	o :	<u> </u>	0 :	 _	0	90	c i	90	0	1112	o :	0									

Data Rates/RF Channel:

Hax Duplex Data Rate (kbps); Pilot Channel Overbead (kbps); Dearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps); Link Asymmatry Factor (dn);	9/(N+1) into A/D (dB); 3/N into A/D (dB);	Chips per Symbol, Symbol Duration (usec); Chips per Bit; Processing Oain per bit (dh);	Sensitivity in B/I (dnm), Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dBm), S/I Induced Sensitivity Lose (dB), Required Sensitivity in B/I(mW), Hax Simplex Data Rate (kbps), Hax Simplex Symbol Rate (ksps),	Required Frame Error Rate; Frame Length for Eb/No Calo.(bite); Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bite); Antenna Diversity Factor; Rake Diversity Factor; Rayulred Eb/No (db); 1/Eb/NoL (rum);	DW per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz); Frequency Rause Factor (N); Hinimum System Bandwidth (kHz); 101se Figure 0 290K (dB); Antenna Tamperature (K); Sys kT inc. NF (dEm/Hz); Sys kT inc. NF (mM/kHz); Implimentation Loss (dB); I/(3.BM) (rum);
93.19 0.00 93.19	1.93 5.88	32.00 20.000 6.40 8.06	-102.00 -104.95 2.95 6.38-11 250.00	31 5 1.08-03 200 150 15 2 2 7.9897 0.07963	1600 3 9600 6 4 4 300 -169.9 1B-14 3 0
116.09 0.00 116.09 0.00	3.93 5.80	32.00 20.000 6.40 8.06	-102.00 -104.95 2.95 6.38-11 250.00	32 5 1.08-03 200 205 205 2 2 2 7.9897 0.07962	1600 3 9600 6 4 300 -169.9 1E-14
118.13 0.00 118.13	2.93 5.80	32.00 32.00 20.000 6.40 8.06	-102.00 -104.95 2.95 6.38-11 250.00	32 5 1.02-02 200 205 2 7 7.9097	1600 3 9600 6 4 300 -169.9 18-14 3
116.09 0.00 116.09 0.00	2.93 5.00	32.00 20.000 6.40 8.06	-107.00 -104.95 1.95 6.38-11 250.00	32 5 1.08-02 200 205 205 2 2 2 7.9027 0.07962	1600 3 9600 6 6 18-14 18-13
116.13 0.00 118.13	2.93 5.00	\$0 37.00 20.000 6.40 8.06	-102.00 -104.95 2.95 6.32-11 250.00	32 5 5 1.08-02 200 205 205 207.9897	1600 9600 9600 6 4 300 -169,9 1E-14 3
116.09 0.00 116.09 0.00	2.93 5.00	32.00 32.00 20.000 6.40 8.06	-107.00 -104.95 -2.95 6.3H-11 250.00	32 1.08-02 200 205 205 2 7.9897	1600 3 9600 6 4 300 -169.9 1E-14 3
94.50 0.00 94.50	2.93	20.000 6.40	0.07962 -102.00 -104.95 2.95 6.38-11	1.0u-02 200 205 205 205 205 207	1600 3 9600 6 4 109.9 12-14 3 0.00016
92.88 0.00 92.88	2.93 5.00	30.00 32.00 20.000 6.40 8.06	0.07962 -102.00 -104.95 2.95 6.38-11		1600 19600 6 6 6 18-149

Table A-11

Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Sector Loss Dus to Antenna Overlap: Not Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RF Channels at Site: 1% OOS Briangs Handeled at Site: 7% OOS Briangs Handeled at Site:	Dase Peak Tranomit Power (mN): Dase Average Transmit Power (mM): Dase Antenna Gain (dnd):	Capacity Calculations: Handset Peak Transmit Power (mW): Handset Average Transmit Power (mW): Handset Antenna Gain (dBd):	Dase Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	Single Tandem Framing Delay (msec): Dual Tandem Framing Delay (msec):	Doployed System Bandwidth (HHs): Hax Number Voice Channels Supported: Percentage of Handsets in TBI/HO; Erlange Supported at 1% OOS; Erlange Supported at 2% OOS;	Vocader Rate (kbps); Overhead Rate per Vocader (kbps); Data Rate per Voice Circuit (kbps); Number of RP Channels/Sector;	Voice Channel/GOS Calculations:
15.0% 2.55 2.55 14.74	17.00	300.00 16.57 0.00	92.88% 5.52%	20.00 40.00	9.60 13.1 25.00% 5.78 6.48	8.00 9.00 1	•
15.0% 2.55 3 26.84 29.41	300.00 278.63 17.00	300.00 16.57 0.00	92.80% 5.52%	20.00 40.00	9.60 20.0 25.00% 10.53 11.53	8.00 8.00	
	24.0	(clDin) 24.0 12.2					٠
15.0% 2.55 3.6.84 29.41	17.00	300.00 14.10 0.00	92.00% 4.73%	20.00	9.60 20.0 25.00% 10.53 11.53	0.00 0.00 8.00	
3 15.0% 2.55 3 36.64 29.41	300.00 378.63 17.00	300.00 14.18 0.00	92.88%	20.00	9.60 20.0 25.00% 10.53 11.53	0.00 0.00 8.00	
	24.0 24.5	(dlbn) 24.8 11.5					
3 15.0% 2,55 3 36.84 29.41	17.00	300.00 14.18 0.00	92.88%	20.00 40.00	9.60 20.0 25.00% 10.53 11.53	0.00 8.00	
3 15.0% 2.55 3 36.84 29.41	300.00 270.63 17.00	300.00 14.18 0.00	92.88% 4.73%	20.00	9.60 20.0 25.00 10.5 11.5	0.00 0.00 8.00	
	24.0 24.5	(dIm) 24.8 11.5					
15.0% 2.55 3.90 19.80 21.93	17.00	300.00 14.18 0.00	74.30%	20.00	9.60 16.0 25.00% 7.77 8.60	8.00 0.00 8.00	
. 3 15.0% 2.55 3 19.00 21.93	300.00 222.90 17.00	300.00 14.18 0.00	74.30% 4.73%	20.00 40.00	9.60 16.0 25.00% 7.77 8.60	8.00 8.00 1	
	24. 23.	("Սհո) 24. 11.					

Table A-12

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T		

total summer of cutbal	Total Night of Chine.	Birmier Meaning Congres (appropriate	Simpler Message Canath (symbols)			R-Channel Hessage Longth (blts);	B-Channel Hessage Langth (bits)				Overhead Length (Chips);			Ancenna Belect (bite);	Anconna Beleck (symbols)	rer sync word Langen (chips)	(cat carps ber vaceupa Moto (cuths)		base Ancenna Frome Length (chips)	9 of Ant Probes to Send (Porward Link)								Number of 2-way TDD Guards;		Total Non Quard Time Overhead (user):	Max Range Bin Step Size (ml)	Nobile Timing Error Allowance (cape)	Poblic Timing Street Miles	TOTAL SWIECH Time (used):	Base M/T Switch Time (used);	pass NT bylech Time (chips);	Partie 1-34 Translent Time (usec);	Child 1->4 Transtent Time (chipe)	uses T/R Switch Time (usec)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		Slotting Hillelingy			FOU South for hade 145 Operation V		
1716	900	2	;	5	5	•	105	•	21		256	113	111	v	-	113	30	,	28	0		73.31%	333.57	19.00	419.00	299.29	27.86	-		1 30	0 0			34.29	17.14	2	17.14	24	0.00	0	1250.00	- 12	Roverse		100 10	ur Blot	o, spr	
1516		=	. 5	30.	.	0	160	•	21		202	113	0	0	0	0	30		38	u		86.514	168 57	000	0.00	0.00	9,	-	100.37	168 67	101.40	313		17.14	0.00	0	0.00	•	17.14	24	1250.00	C1DX	Porward	ACCO AUDO	1.400 Mix Chip Rate	Var Blots, Ranging	FDD, Sproad H-ary	
1568	נונו	1	202	,	ź.	э	160	0	21		256	112	144	5		112	30	•	20	0		89.60	50.00	9 6	9 6		2	J	130.00		67.86	67		34.29	17.10	36	17.16	24	0.00		1350 00	EI Ek	0 11	16.0 x 8	1.400 101	Var 91ot	PDD, Sor	
1514	1313	41	205		ń (, ,	160	•	21		202	117	0	0	0	0	30	IJ	20	<u>ب</u>		B6 511		9.0	3 6	9.	, ? -	-	168.57	14.10	151.43	212		17.14	0.00		0.00	0	17.14	34.00	000	Link	Porward	16.0 x 8.00 kbps	1.400 MHz Chip Rate	Var Slote, Linked	PDD, Spread H-ATV	
																														6.25	1 Di 10														5			
1568	1312	=	205	16	;	,	160	0	21	;	256	113		о 1	_	112	J0	N	20	0	89.80	130.00	67.00	114.00	95.71	4,46			34.29	0.00	0.00	0		34.29	17 14		13 14		2	1250.00		Linx	Navarau	16.0 x	1.400 H	with si	V	
1514	נונו	-	205	16			160	-	21	•	2 i	11,	۰,	0 (o (o [;]	J 0		20	ب		168.57									151	212		17.14						1250.00		대바	Porvard	16.0 x 8.00 kbp#	1.400 Hitz Chip Rate	with Small slote		
1568	1113	=	205	16	0	100		. :	31		777		1.4	^ -		111	ฮ์ .		7 9 0	•	76.40%	300.57	192.00	384.00	274.29	12.77	2		34.29	0.00	0.00	0	34.23	17.14		17.14	24	0.00	. 0	1420.57	i	다	Nuvaran	14.0 x 0	1.400 July Chin	Pub, spr		
1514	1317	<u>-</u>	205	16	0	160		. :	,	101	3.1	:	•	.				ۍ د	:						0.00	0.00	-		347.14	30.74	330.00	163	17.14	0.00		0.00	0	17.14	24	1420.57	3	Link		14.0 × 0.00 kbp#	1.400 bills Chien harm	PDD, Spruad H-aty		

Table A-13

Leftovers (Detter be Zero):	Hob 2->1 Trans or Dass R->T Swtch BND:	Nob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch START:	Dase Rx Time Error Allowance 2 END:	Base Rx Time Brror Allowance 2 START:	Dass Rx Quard Time 1 Bitte	Base Rx Quard Time 1 START:	Dave Rx PCP BMD:	Bass Rx PCP STAILT:	Mobile 1->2 Translent Time (T/R) BirDi	Hobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) START:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 EMD:	Dase Rx Time Brror Allowance 1 START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 BMD:	Dase Rr Quard Time 1 or 2 START:	Base Rx Heseage END:	Dase Rx Heseage START:	Dase Rx Preamble END:	Dase Rx Preamble START:	Base T->R Switch END:	Dase T->N Switch START:	Dase Tylddies Thumbs (FDD only) BND:	Dano Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) START:	Dase Tx Antenna Hessage RND:	Daso Tx Antonna Hessage START:	Dase Tx Hessage END;	Dase Tx Hessage START:	Base Tx Preamble END:	Dase Tr Preamble BTART:	Daso Slot Layout (mobile at zero range):	Chip Duration (usec):	chipa/81ot	cofficient (mac)	Comparation of the Community of the Chamber	Max to Voice Channels per up Channel.	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps):	Transmit Slot Duration (usec):
0.00	2500.00	2402.06	2482.86	2435.00	2435.00	2415.00	2435.00	2332.14	2332.14	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2015.71	2015.71	1330.00	1330.00	1250.00	1250.00	1237.86	1232.86	1081.43	1081.43	1017.14	1017.14	00.00	80.00	0.00	(uoec)	0.71	1750		10.5		5.25	868.57
٥	3500	3476	3476	3409	3409	3409	3409	3265	3265	3241	3241	3241	3241	2822	1811	1062	1862	1750	1750	1726	1726	1514	1514	1424	1424	117	111	0	(chipa)			10		97.1		1081.43
	24	0	67	0	0	0	1 4 6	0	24	0	0	0	419	0	960	0	112		24	0	212	0	90	0	1312	0	112									
0.00	2500.00	2462.86	2402.86	2435.00	2435.00	2435.00	2435.00	2332.14	2332.14	2315.00	2315.00	2267.14	2267.14	2267.14	2267.14	1330.00	1330.00	1250.00	1250.00	1232.06	1232.06	1081.43	1001.43	1017.14	1017.14	80.00	00.00	0.00	(uooc)	0.71	1750	20	16	128		1120.00 1001.43
0	3500	3476	3476	3409	3409	3409	3409	3265	3265	3241	1966	3174	3174	3174	3174	1062	1862	1750	1750	1726	1726	1514	1514	1424	1424	112	111	0	(chlpo)			20	16	120		1001.43
	24	0	67	0	0	0	144	0	24	0	67	0	0	0	1312	0	112	0	24	0	212		90	0	1312	0	112									
0.00	2500.00	2482.86	2482.86	2402.06	2402.86	2435.00	2435.00	2332.14	2332.14	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2267.14	2267.14	1330.00	1330.00	1250.00	1250.00	1232.86	1232.86	1001.43	1001.43	1017.14	1017.14	80.00	00.00	0,00	(ueoc)	0.71	1750	20	16	120	0	1120.00
0	3500	3476	3476	3476	3476	3409	3409	3265	3265	3241	3241	3241	3241	3174	3174	1862	1862	1750	1750	1726	1776	1516	1514	1424	1424	112	1112	0	(chipe)			20	16	120	•	1001.43
	24	0	0	0	67	0	144	0	24	0	0	0	67	0	1112	0	112	0	24	0	212	0	90	•	1312	0	112									
0.00	2057.14	2040.00	2040.00	2040.00	2840.00	2702.86	2702.86	2600.00	2600.00	2582.86	2582.86	2582.86	2582.86	2445.71	2445.71	1508.57	1508.57	1428.57	1420.57	1411.43	1411.43	1001.43	1081.43	1017.14	1017.14	80.00	80.00	0.00	(unoc)	0.71	2000	20	=	112	œ	1120.00
0	4000	1976	3976	1976	3976	3784	3784	3640	3640	3616	3616	3616	3616	3424	3424	2112	2112	2000	2000	1976	1976	1514	1514	1474	1474	117	117	0	(chipa)			20	14	112	0	1120.00 1081.43
	2.4	0	c	c	192	0	114	c	۲.	0	0	0	192	0	1112	0	112	0	21	c	162	0	90	c	1112	0	117									

Table A-14

Sproad PDD

Data Rates/RP Channel:

Hax Duplex Data Rate (kbps); Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps); Dearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps); Link Asymmetry Factor (dn);	9/(N+I) into A/D (dB); 9/N into A/D (dB);	Symbol Duration (usec); Chips per filt; Processing Gain per bit (dn);	Sonoitivity. Therm Noise Only (dbm); 5/I Induced Sensitivity Lose (db); Required Sensitivity in 8/I(mM); Hax Simplar Data Rate (kbps); Hax Simplar Symbol Rate (ksps); China Fare Service.	Praise Length for Eb/No calc. (bite); Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bite); Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bite); Antenna Diversity Factor; Rake Diversity Factor; Required Eb/No (dB); 1/Eb/NoL (num);	DH por RP Channel/Chip Rate (kir), Proquency Rouse Factor (N), Hibinum System Bandwidth (kHr), Hoise Pigure 0 190K (dB), Antonna Temperature (K), Sys KT inc. NP (dDm/Hr), Sys KT inc. NP (dM/Hr), Toplimentation Loss (dB), L(B.DM) (num), H-ary NonCoher Pormet.
80.19 0.00 80.19	3.93 5.88	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06		1.08-07 200 150 2 7.9897 0.07962	1400 3 8400 6 4 300 -169.9 18-14 3
94.63 94.63 0.00	3.93 5.88	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06	-102,58 -105,53 2,95 5,58-11 218,75	32 5 1.08-02 200 205 205 2 2 2 7.9897 0.07962	1400 3 8400 6 4 100 -169.9 1E-14
98.00 98.00	2.93 5.08	37.00 22.057 6.40 0.06	-102.58 -105.53 2.95 5.5u-11 210.75	1.00-02 200 200 205 205 2 2 2 2 2 3 7,9097 0.07962	1400 3 0400 6 4 300 -169.9 18-14 3
94.63 94.63 0.00	2.93 5.88	32.00 32.00 22.857 6.40 0.06	-102.58 -105.53 2.95 5.52-11 218.75	32 5 1.00-03 200 205 205 2 2 2 2 7.9097	1400 1400 18400 18-14 18-14
90.00 0.00 98.00		43.75 32.00 22.057 6.40 0.06		1.02-02 200 205 205 205 207 205 207	1400 1400 1400 1401
94.63 0.00 94.63 0.00	2.93 5.88	43.75 32.00 22.857 6.40 0.06	-102.58 -105.53 -105.53 2.95 5.58-11 218.75	32 5 1.0k-03 200 205 205 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	1400 3 8400 6 4 300 -169.9 1E-14
85.75 0.00 85.75	2.93 5.88	43.75 32.00 22.857 6.40	0.07962 -102.58 -105.53 2.95 5.58-11 218.75	11.00-02 200 200 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	1400 3 8400 6 6 300 -169.9 1H-14 3
82.80 0.00 82.80 0.00					0 1400 0 8400 6 6 6 6 700 112-14 1 12-14

Table A-15

Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Sector Loss Due to Antenna Overlap: Net Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RP Channels at Site: 1% GOS Briangs Handeled at Site: 1% GOS Briangs Handeled at Site:	Daso Peak Tranomit Power (mW): Dase Average Tranomit Power (mW): Dase Antenna Gain (dDd):	Capacity Calculations: Handset Peak Transmit Power (mW): Handset Average Transmit Power (mW): Handset Antenna Gain (dbd):	Dase Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	Single Tandam Praming Delay (msec): Dual Tandam Praming Delay (msec):	Fiax Number Voice Channels Supported: Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO: Erlange Supported at 1% 008: Erlange Supported at 1% 008:	Number of RF Channels/Sector; Doployed System Bandwidth (MHZ);	Voice Channel/GOS Calculations: Vocader Rate (kbps): Overhead Rate per Vocader (kbps): Data Rate per Yoice Circuit (kbps):
15.0% 2.55 3.95 11.34	17.00	300.00 19.65 0.00	86.51% 6.62%	20.00 40.00	10.5 25.00% 3.90 4.45	9.40	8.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 19.00 21.93	300.00 359.54 17.00	300.00 19.85 0.00	06.51% 6.62%	20.00 40.00	16.0 25.00% 7.77 0.60	6.40	8.00 0.00
	24.0 24.1	(dlin) 24.0 13.0					
15.0% 2.55 3 19.00 21.93	17.00	300.00 16.80 0.00	86.51 1 5.60 1	20.00 40.00	25.00% 7.77 8.60	0.40	8.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 19.80 21.93	300.00 259.54 17.00	300.00 16.80 0.00	86.51% 5.60%	20.00 40.00	25.00% 7.77 0.60	8.40	8.00 0.00
	24.0 24.1	(dllm) 24.0 12.3					
15.0% 2.55 3.55 19.80 21.93	17.00	300.00 16.80 0.00	86.51% 5.60%	20.00 40.00	25.00% 7.77 8.60	B. 40	8.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 19.80 21.93	300.00 259.54 17.00	16.80 0.00	86.51% 5.60%	20.00 40.00	16.0 25.00% 7.77 0.60	B. 40	8.00 8.00 8.00
	24.0 24.1	(dlin) 24.0 12.3					
3 15.01 2.55 3 14.74 16.52	17.00	300.00 16.80 0.00	75.70% 5.60%	20.00 40.00	25.00% 5.78 6.48	6.40	0.00 0.00
3 15.0°C 2.55 3 14.74 16.57	300.00 327.10 17.00	300.00 16.80 0.00	75.70% 5.60%	20.00 40.00	25.00% 5.70 6.48	0.40	0.00 8.00
	74.0 23.6	(վկտ) 24.0 17.3					

Uh sprood pop

		Total Number of Chipe	Simplex Hessage Length (chine)	Simplex Hessage Langth (make);	Bimbler Manner Territ (bite)	CRC Bits in tracel tength (bits)				Handar Connection	Overnead Length (Chipe),	Sync Word Length (chipe);		Mrama perece (pite)	the parage (alapora)	of the more rengen (chips)	ledinal promoter and	Total Chips per Antenne Word (chips)	Antenna Switch Time (chips)	Base Antenna Probe Length (china)	f of Amt Probes to Send (Porvard Link).		Slot Structure Billiciano	Total Quard fine (unit)	Quard Time per TDD Chard (carpe);	Total TDD Quard Time Avail (attached)	Total TDD Guard Time Available (BL)	TOD Har Cell Bading (-1)	Number of 2-way ron one.	(deed)	Total Hon Quard Time Overhead (Max Range Bin Sten Sire (1986)	Mobile Timing Brook Michael (cape)	Hobile Timing Brrow Allowance (at-		Total Switch Time (mac)	Base R/T Switch Time (user)	Base R/T Switch Time (chine)	Nobile 1->2 Trapelent Time (week)	Mobile 1->2 Translent Time (china)	Base T/R Switch Time (uner)	Dave T/R Switch Time (chica)	2-vey Hessage Frame Duration (Hear)		Slotting Billelines	-			PDD Setup for page 145 Operation	Link Dosigner 1
0		211	150	150	16	•	105	•	21		61	26	<u>:</u>	v,	v,	26	30		28	,	,	11.88	140.63	74.00	74.00	115.63	10.77			25.00	0.00	0.00	0		25.00	11.50	;	17.50	; ;	0.00	,	500.00		Tipk	Reverse		26.3 x 8	O.640 M	PDD, No Spread	
One System		205	205	205	16	0	160	D	21		73	20	0	•	0	0	15		=	ن		86.00%	65.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		65.63	4.95	51.13	J.		12.50	0.00	•	0.00	0	12.50	•	500.00		Lipk	Porward	•	26.3 x 8.00 kbpe	0.640 Mix Chin nat	Sproad	
<i>3</i>	266	205	205	205	16		160	. :	7		× •		Ξ,	n (, b		.		20	0		83.13%	84.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	L.		04.36	2.77	29.60	10		25.00	12.50	~	12.50	0	0.00		500.00	£.	ripk og 3000x	Tours.	40.0	0.040 M	Var 310	PDD. No Shrand	
	278	205	205	205	7 c	5	5	- -	<u>.</u>	2	1 8		,			. :	÷ .	. ا	ָנו נו	u		86.88%	65.61	0.00	9 6	9 6	> 2 ,	•	,,,,,	5 5 5	A		:		13 50	0.00		0.00		5	.	500 00	X	Link Forward		40.0 x 8.00 kbpe	is chip nac	Var Slote, Linked	Shroad	
								-																						J. 09	2 2 2	2															•			
	266	205	205	, ,		160		21		61	20	ដ	5	u,	20	30		'nà	,	>	40.40	81.38	19.00	38.00	59.30	2.77			25.00	0.00	0.00	0		25.00	12.50	; ;		;	0.00	0	500.00	•		Roverso		40.0 x 8.00 kbps	0.640 Miz Chip N	VIEW Sproad		
	276	305	205	16	0	160	0	21		73	28	0	0	0	0	15	~	5		•	00.88%	65.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		65.63	4.95	51.11	3 6		12.50	0.00	0	0.00	0	12.50	•	500.00		Link	Porvard	•	.00 kbps	0.640 Mix Chip Data	Sproad		
	205 266	205	205	16	0	160	.	21		61	38	. ت	"	, ·	2 2	10	~	28	0		66.50૨	209.38	59.00	118.00	104.38	8.59	2		25.00	0.00	0.00	0		25.00	12.50	8	12.50	8	0.00		625.00		Link	10000	74.0 X	13 O C FE	Atch Mt	رد , PDO,		
	205 278	205	205	16,		i s	- ·	د •	:			= =	, ,	• •		ž .	J :	:	u		69.50%				0.00	o 00.	-		190 61	16 53	170 11	=		12 50	2 6	9	0.00	0	12 50		635 nn	5	Porvard		14.0 x 8.00 kbpu	וצ כוולם וושניי	with ply slote	Sproad		

Table A-17

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--|---|-------------------------|--------------|--|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Hob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch BND: | Hob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch STANT: | Base Rx Time Brrow Allowance 2 END; | Dase Rx Time Brror Allowance 2 START: | Base Rx Guard Time 1 BHD: | Daso Rx Guard Time 1 START: | Dase Rx PCP BND: | Base Rx PCP STARTI | Hobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) END: | Hobile 1->2 Translent Time (T/R) START: | Dase Rx Time Brror Allowance 1 BMD: | Dase Rx Time Brror Allowance 1 BTART: | Base Rx Quard Time 1 or 2 END; | Dase Rx Cuard Time 1 or 2 START: | Base Rx Hessage END:
 | Dase Rx Hessage START: | Base Rx Preamble EMD:
 | Dass Rr Preamble START:

 | Dase T->R Switch END: | Dase T->R Switch START;
 | Dase Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) BND:

 | Dass Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) BrART: | Dase Tx Antenna Hessage END; | Base Tx Antenna Hessage START; | Base Tx Hernage BND; | Base Tx Hessage START: | Dass Tx Preamble EHD; | Dase Tr Preamble START: | Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero range); | : cmp burneton (usec) i | Carle Carles |
 | buperframe Duration (msec) | Har a or Acted Channels bet Mr Channel | Approprie b-Chapmer pack Race (kbps): | One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): | Transmit Slot Duration (usec); |
| 1000.00 | 987.50 | 987.50 | 957.81 | 957.81 | 957.81 | 957.81 | 906.25 | 906.25 | 893.75 | 893.75 | 893.75 | 693.75 | 778.13 | 778.13
 | 543.75 | 543.75
 | 500.00

 | 500.00 | 487.50
 | 187.50

 | 434.38 | 434.38 | 361.06 | 364.06 | 43.75 | 43.75 | 0.00 | (ueec) | . 1.56 | 370 | ;
 | 20 | 26.25 | 710 | 5.25 | 329.69 |
| 640 | 632 | . 632 | 613 | 613 | 613 | 613 | 580 | 580 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 496 | 498
 | 348 | 340
 | 320

 | 320 | 312
 | 312

 | 170 | 278 | 233 | 233 | 20 | 38 | 0 | (chips) | | |
 | 20 | 60 | 320 | 0 | 434.30 |
| | • | 19 | • | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | • | 7.4 | 0 | 150
 | 0 | 28
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 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 20 | | | | | ٠
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| 1000.00 | 907.50 | 987.50 | 957.81 | 957.81 | 957.81 | 957.81 | 906.25 | 906.25 | 093.75 | 893.75 | 064.06 | 064.06 | 864.06 | 864.06
 | 543.75 | 543.75
 | 500.00

 | 500.00 | 487.50
 | 407.50

 | 434.38 | 634.38 | 364.06 | 364.06 | 43.75 | 43.75 | 0.00 | (usoc) | 1.56 | 320 |
 | 20 | 40 | 320 | | 415.63 |
| 640 | 632 | 613 | 613 | 613 | 613 | 613 | 580 | 580 | 573 | 572 | 553 | 553 | 553 | 553
 | 348 | 9)(8
 | 320

 | 320 | 312
 | 313

 | 278 | 278 | 233 | 233 | 28 | 20 | 0 | (chipe) | | |
 | 20 | 40 | 320 | 8 | 434.38 |
| | 0. | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " | 0 | 9 | 0 | 19 | 0 | • | 0 | 205
 | 0 | 20
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 | | \$ | 0 | 205 | 0 | 20 | | | | |
 | | | | | |
| 1000.00 | 987.50 | 987.50 | 987.50 | 987.50 | 957.81 | 957.81 | 906.25 | 906.25 | 893.75 | 893.75 | 893.75 | 893.75 | 864.06 | 864.06
 | 543.75 | 543.75
 | 500.00

 | 500.00 | 487.50
 | 407.50

 | 434.38 | 434.30 | 364.06 | 364.06 | 43 .75 | 43'.75 | 0.00 | (usoc) | 1.56 | 320 | •
 | 20 | 40 | 320 | & | 415.63 |
| 640 | 632 | 632 | 632 | 632 | 611 | 61.3 | 580 | 580 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 551 | 553
 | 348 | 348
 | 120

 | 120 | 312
 | 312

 | 278 | 278 | 233 | 233 | 28 | 20 | 0 | (chips) | | |
 | 20 | 40 | 320 | œ | 434.38 |
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| 1250.00 | 1237.50 | 1237.50 | 1237.50 | 1237.50 | 1145.31 | 1145.31 | 1093.75 | 1093.75 | 1001.25 | 1001.25 | 1001.25 | 1001.25 | 989.06 | 989.06
 | 668.75 | 668.75
 | 625.00

 | 625.00 | 612.50
 | 612.50

 | 434.38 | 434.38 | 364.06 | 364.06 | 43.75 | 43.75 | 0.00 | (usec) | 1.56 | 400 | | | | |
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20 43.75 20 43.75 20 43.75 20 43.75 20 43.75 20 43.75 20 43.75 20 43.75 20 43.75 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 20 364.06 233 278 45 443.30 278 45 443.30 278 45 443.30 278 45 443.30 278 45 443.30 278 45 447.50 312 314 408.10 500.00 310 310 320 320 320 320 320 3 | 0.000 0 0.00 0 0.00 0 0.00 0 0.00 0 0.00 0 0 0.00 | (ueac) (chlps) | | 1.56 (chips) (usoc) (| 1.56 1.56 | 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 | 1.56.25 40 40 40 40 31 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 | 26. 25 40 40 40 20 20 25 25 40 40 40 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 | S.25 0 |

Nun Sproad PDD

Data Rates/RF Channel:

Hax Duplex Data Rate (kbps); Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps); Dearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps); Link Asymmetry Factor (dB);	9/(N+I) into A/D (dB); 9/N into A/D (dB);	Processing Gain per bit (dB);	Symbol Duration (usec); Chips per Bit:	Hax Simplex Data Rate (hbps); Hax Simplex Symbol Rate (ksps);	Sensitivity Therm Noise Only (dbm); S/I Induced Sensitivity Loss (db); Roccuired Sensitivity Loss (db);	Roquired EbNo (dB); 1/Eb/Not (num); Sameltivity (n g/T (da))	Required Frame Brrow Rate: Required Frame Brrow Rate: Frame Length for HD/No Calc. (bite): Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bite): Autanna Diversity Factor:	DW per RP channel/chip Rate (Miz), Prequency Reuse Factor (N), Filnimum Syspam Bandwidth (KHz), #II (dB), Noise Figure @ 290K (dB), Antenna Tomperature (K), Sys KT inc. NP (dDm/Hz), Sys KT inc. NP (mW/KHz), Sys KT inc. NP (mW/KHz), Implimentation Loss (dB), I/(8.DM) (num),
230.00 0.00 230.00	13.64	0.00	1.00 1.563	640.00	-98.21 -98.22 0.00	10.6404 0.04325	2 1 1.08-02 200 150	640 60 7680 7690 50 4 4 300 -169.9 18-14 3
378.00 0.00 278.00 0.00	13.64 13.64	0.00	1.561	1.58-10 640.00 640	-98.21 -98.22 0.00	1 10.6404 0.04325	2 1.08-02 200 205	640 6 7680 50 4 300 -169.9 18-14 3
266.00 0.00 266.00	24.27 24.28	0.00	1.00 1.563	1.7u-09 640.00 640	-07.57 -07.58 0.01	21.2716 0.00374	1.0E-02 200 205 1	640 6 7680 50 4 300 -169.9 18-14 1
276.00 0.00 276.00 0.00	24.27	0.00	1.00	1.78-09 640.00 640	-87.57 -87.58 0.01	1 21.2716 0.00374	2 1 1.08-02 200 205	640 6 6 7680 50 4 300 -169.9 18-14 18-14
266.00 0.00 266.00	18.94 10.94	1.00 0.00	1.00 1.563	5.11-10 640.00 640	-92.92 -92.92 0.00	15.9373 0.01277		640 6 7680 50 4 100 -169.9 18-14
278.00 0.00 278.00 0.00	18.94 18.94	1.00	1.00	5.1H-10 640.00	-92.92 -92.92 0.00	2 2 15.9373 0.01277	2 1 1.08-02 200 205	640 6 7680 50 4 300 -169.9 18-14
212.80 0.00 212.80	17.01 17.01	1.00	1.563	3.3E-10 640.00	-94.85 -94.85	1.33333 14.0081 0.01992	2 1.02-02 200 205	640 6 7680 50 50 -169.9 18-14 1.62-08
222.40 0.00 223.40 0.00	17.01 17.01	0.00	1.561	3. 38-10 640.00	-94.85 -94.85	1.33333 14.0001 0.01992	2 1 1.08-02 200 205	640 7680 7680 50 -169,9 -169,9 18-14

Table A-19

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Num Goographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector); Sector Lose Due to Antenna Overlap; Net Sectorization dain in Capacity; Total Number of RF Channels at Site; 1% COS Briangs Handeled at Site; 2% COS Briangs Handeled at Site;	Base Peak Transmit Power (mH); Dase Average Transmit Power (mH); Base Antenna Gain (dDd);	Copecity Calculations: Handset Peak Transmit Power (mW): Handset Average Transmit Power (mW): Handset Antenna Gain (dDd):	Dase Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handsot Single Slot Tr Duty Cycle:	Single Tandon Framing Delay (msec): Dual Tandom Framing Delay (msec):	Erlange Supported at 1% 009; Erlange Supported at 2% 009;	Percentage of Handsets in 191/Ho:	Rumber of RP Channels/Sectors	Overhead Rate per Vocoder (kbps); Data Rate per Vpice Circuit (kbps);	Voice Channel/GO9 Calculations:
15.0% 2.55 37.84	17.00	300.00 7.54 0.00	86.88% 2.51%	20.00 40.00	14.84	7.68 36.3 25.00%		8.00	•
15.0% 2.55 3.64.73 64.73	300.00 360.63 17.00	300.00 7.54 0.00	86.88% 2.51%	20.00 40.00	25.30 27.12	7.68 40.0 25.00%	-	8.00 00	•
	24.0 24.2	(dDm) 24.0 0.0							·
3 15.0% 2.55 3 64.73 69.16	17.00	300.00 6.23 0.00	06.88% 2.00%	20.00 40.00	25.38 27.12	7.60 40.0 25.00%	-	0.00	:
15.0% 2.55 3 64.72 69.16	300.00 360.63 17.00	300.00 6.23 0.00	06.88% 2.08%	20.00 40.00	25.38 27.12	7.68 40.0 25.00%	••	B. 00	
	24.8 24.2	(dIma) 24.0 7.9							
3 15.0% 2.55 3 64.73 69.16	17.00	300.00 6.23 0.00	06.08% 2.00%	20.00 40.00	25.38	7.68	,	0.00	· ;
3 15.00 2.55 64.72 69.16	300.00 260.63 17.00	300.00 6.23 0.00	06.88% 2.08%	20.00 40.00	25.38	7.60 40.0 25.00%	-	8.00 8.00	
	24.0 24.2	(dInn) 24.0 7.9							
15.01 2.55 3 49.19 52.94	17.00	300.00 6.33 0.00	69.50% 2.00%	20.00 40.00	19.29	7.68 32.0	-	8.00 8.00	
15.0% 2.55 3.91 49.19	300.00 208.50 17.00	300.00 6.23 0.00	69.50% 2.00%	20.00 40.00	19.29	7.68 32.0	_	8.00 0.00	
	24.0 23.2	(dDm) 24.0 7.9							

			Total Number of Chipe;	Simplex Heseage Length (chips);	Simplex Hessage Laugth (symbols);	Simplex Message Length (bite):	con pres to tracelo Hode (bits);						Cyerness Length (Chips)	oyue word Leagen (chipe) !			Astense Malact (Para)	Antenna Select (rumbala)	PCP Sync Word Langth Chipal		Autauma Syltch Time (chine):	Base Antenna Probe Length (chips);	f of Ant Probes to Send (Forward Link);				-	-	-	-	humber of 2-way TDD Guards;					Nobile Timing Error Allowance (chps);	•		-		•		-	- -	- -		Slotting Biliciency: Rever		.		FDD Sotup for page 145 Operation PDI	
		;	211	150	150	150	16	0	105	•	2		61	28	3	ي (• •	• 6		ź.) A	0		71.88%	160.71	74.00	74.00	132.14	12.11	-		28.57	0.00	0.00	>		20 67	14. 29	-	14.29	6	0.00	0	571.43		•			200 HIII	PDD, No Spread	
ボン・ジ	$\left\langle \right\rangle$		37A	205	205	205	16	0	160	~	21		73	20	0	•			, 13		. t	<u>.</u>	-		85.88	75 00	0.00	0 0 0	0.00	0 ,	-		75.00	2.65	60 34	=	14.43	3 .	9		0.00	•	14.29	3	571.47	Ş	Porvard	•	Toto a de do Abor	0.560 MHz Chin not	Spread	
		200	3 5	200	305	205	16	0	160	œ	21		61	20	ננ		S	20	jo			,	o	. 03.134	90.43	3 .			3 .	3 .		70.43	3.16	33.93	: 16	;	20.57	14.29		, tr. 14	: :		0.00			רומג נ	00	Total A to too August	15.0 7 B 0	Var Slote, Liuked	PDD, No Spread	
		378	100			2 6	<u>,</u>	>	160	•	21		7.3	20	0	0	0	0	15		. 5	: .		00.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3 6	, } -	•	75.00	5.06	60.71	34		14.29	0.00		0.00	, }		1 2 6	5/1.43	:	Link	Porvard		Chip Ra	Liukod	road	
																																	3.89	0110															6			
		266	205	202	205	,	.	,	160	۰,	21	,	61	20	<u>۔</u>	ر م	s	26	30		20			83.134	96.43	19.00	36.00	67.06	3.16			38.57	0.00	0.00	0		28.57	14.29	. 0	14.29		0.00	,	571.43		도	Roverse	35.0 x	0.560 H	with Sir	PDD. Ho Sprand	
		270	205	205	205			, 6	160	.	21	;	73	, ,	.	.	0	0	15		L	u		Ī		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			75.00	5.66	60.71	34		14.29	0.00	a	0,00	0	14.29		571.43			Porvard	15.0 x 0.00 kbps	0.560 Miz Chip Natu	with Small Slote	Sprand	
		266	205	205	205	16	0	160			:	9	6.0	: :	٠,	~ u	, ;	28	30	2	28	0		76.00	150.00	34.00	68.00	121.43	5.66	L)		28.57	0.00	0.00	0		28.57	14.29		14.29	65	0.00	0	625.00	ļ	Link	Rovorgo	32.0 x 0.00 հերա	0.560 Miz Chip	of the spread		
		278	205	205	205	16	0	160		. =	:	2	, ,		» c	• •	•	- :	;,		ב .	u			_	30.00	30.00	51.57	4.99	-		75.00	5.66	60.71	<u>.</u>	;	14. 39	0 00	- ·	0 00	0	14.29	C	625.00	,	1 1 2 4	Populari	.00 հերք	0.560 Miz Chip Hatu	Sproad	•	

Table A-21

	Laftovers (Batter be Zaro)	Hob 2->1 Trans or Dass R->T Swtch Elips	Hob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch START:	Dase Rx fime Error Allowance 2 BMD:	Dase Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START:	Dass Rx Quard Time 1 BiD:	Dase Rx Quard Time 1 STARTI	Dase Rx PCP BIDI	Dase Rx PCP STARTI	Poblic 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) END;	Hobile 1->1 Transient Time (T/R) STANT:	Dass Rx Time Brror Allowance 1 EMD:	Dase Rx Time Brrow Allowance 1 BTARTI	Dase its Quard Time 1 or 2 EliDi	Base Rr Guard Time 1 or 2 START:	Dase Rx Hessage BND:	Dase Rx Hessage START:	Dase Rx Preamble SND:	Dase Rr Preamble START:	Dase T->R Owitch BND:	Daso T->R Switch START;	Mass Tyladies Thumbs (PDD only) END:	Dase Twiddles Thumbs (PDD only) START:	Dase Tx Antenna Hessage END:	Dase Tx Antenna Hessage STARTI	Base Tx Hessage END:	Dase Ix Hessage START:	Base Tr Preamble END:	Base Tx Preamble STAUT;	Dass Slot Layout (mobile at zero range);	carry extraction (mass)	Chips/8lots	The second services (made) !	Superframe Divertion (money)	Hex # of Voice Channels her By Channels	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps):	Transmit Slot Duration (usec):
	0	1142.86	1126.57	1120.57	1094.64	1094.64	1094.64	1094.64	1035.71	1035.71	1021.43	1021.43	1021.43	1031.43	889.29	889.29	631.43	621.43	571.43	571.(3	557.14	557.14	496.43	496.43	416.07	416,07	50.00	50.00	0.00	(u.ec)	1.79	310		3000	37 0690	5.25	376.79
•	.	640	632	632	613	613	613	613	500	580	572	572	572	572	498	498	348	348	320	320	312	312	278	278	213	233	20	28	o -	(chips)					100	,	496, 43
		.	0	19	0	0	0	33	0		0	0	0	74	0	150	0	20	0	-	0	34	0	45	0	205	0	20									-
	0	1142.86	1120.57	1120.57	1094.64	1094.64	1094.64	1094.64	1035.71	1035.71	1021.43	1021.43	907.50	907.50	987.50	987.50	621.43	621.63	571.43	571.43	557.14	557.14	496.43	496.43	416.07	416.07	50.00	50.00	0.00	(usoc)	1.79	320	. 20	: 5	780	, , ,	475.00
c	.	640	632	632	613	613	613	613	580	580	572	572	553	553	553	553	348	348	320	320	312	312	278	278	233	233	28	20	0.	(chipe)			20	5	780	, • •	496.43
	,	.	0	19	0	0	0	u	0	8	0	19	0	•	0	205	0	20	•		0	36	0	۵5	0	205	0	20									
	0 0	1142.86	1120.57	1120.57	1128.57	1120.57	1094.64	1094.64	1035.71	1035.71	1021.43	1021.43	1021.43	1021.43	907.50	987.50	621.43	621.43	571.43	571.43	557.14	557.14	496.43	496.43	416.07	416.07	50.00	50.00	0.00	(usoc)	1.79	320	20	35	280		475.00
•		640	632	632	633	632	613	119	580	500	572	572	572	572	553	553	340	348	320	J20	312	312	278	278	233	233	20	28	0	(chipe)			20	35	280	0	496.43
			0	0	0	19	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	19	٠,	205	0	20	0	8	0	<u>ب</u>	0	<u>د</u>	0	205	0	20									
93.97	7,70	1196.41	1187.14	1102.14	1182.14	1102.14	1121.43	1121.43	1062.50	1062.50	1048.21	1048.21	1040.21	1040.31	987.50	987.50	621.43	621.43	571.43	571.63	557.14	557.14	496.43	496.43	416.07	416.07	50.00	50,00	0.00	(usec)	1.79	350	20	32	256	. 65	475.00
j		670	662	662	662	662	628	620	595	. 595	587	587	587	507	553	553	348	148	320	320	312	312	278	278	233	2))	28	28	0	(chlpu)			20	32	256	0	496.43
															,	2										~											

Data Rates/RP Channel;

Max Duplex Data Nate (kbps); Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps); Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps); Link Asymmetry Factor (dn);	9/(N+I) into A/D (dB); 9/N into A/D (dB);	Bymbol Duration (usec); Chips per nit; Processing Gain per bit (dB);	Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dIm); 5/I Induced Sensitivity Loss (dIn); Required Sensitivity in S/I(mN); Hax Simplex Data Rate (kbps); Hax Simplex Symbol Rate (ksps); Chips per Symbol;	Required Frame Error Rate; Prame Length for Eb/No calc.(bite); Actual Eqv. Prame Length (bite); Antenna Diversity Factor; Rake Diversity Factor; Required Eb/No (dB); 1/ED/NoL (mum);	Per IP Channel/Chip Rate (kliz) Proquency Reuse Pactor (N) Hininum System Bandwidth (kliz); 9/I (dB); lbise Pigure 0 290K (dB); Antenna Temperature (K); Bye kT inc. NP (dIm/Hz); Sye kT inc. NP (mM/Hz); Implimentation Lose (dB); I/(8.BW) (num);
201.25 0.00 201.25	13.64 13.64	1.786 1.00 0.00	-98.80 -98.80 0.00 1.38-10 560.00 560	2 1.08-02 200 150 0 1 1.0.6404 0.04325	560 6720 50 4 4 300 -169.9 1E-14 3
243.25 0.00 243.25 0.00	13.64	1.786	-98.79 -98.80 0.00 1.38-10 560.00 560	2 1.08-02 200 205 0 0 1 10.6404 0.04325	560 6720 50 4 300 -169.9 18-14 1.8E-08
313.75 243.25 0.00 0.00 0.00 231.75 243.25 0.00	24.27 34.27 34.28 24.28	1.706 1.706 1.706 1.706 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00	<u>ν</u>	2 2 1 1.08-02 1.08-02 200 200 205 205 1 1 1 1 21.2716 21.2716	\$60 \$66 6 6 6720 6720 50 \$0 4 300 -169,9 -169,9 1E-14 1E-14 1 3 3
232.75 243 0.00 0 232.75 243	10.94 16 10.94 16	1.786 1 1.00 1 0.00 0		2 1.02-02 1.0 200 205 205 2 2 2 15.9373 15.	560 6720 50 4 300 -169.9 1E-14 3
0.25 0.00 4J.25 0.00	18.94 18.94	1.00 .786 1.00	-93.50 -93.50 0.00 4.58-10 560.00	2 1.08-02 200 205 205 2 2 2 2 15.9373 0.01277	560 6720 50 4 300 -169.9 1E-14
212.80 0.00 213.80	17.01 17.01	1.00 1.786 1.00	-95.43 -95.43 0.00 3.98-10 560.00	2 1.08-02 200 205 205 1.3333 1.3333 14.0081	560 6 6720 50 4 4 100 -169.9 1E-14 3
221.40 0.00 221.40 0.00	17.01 17.01	1.00 1.706 1.00	-95.43 -95.43 0.00 3.98-10 560.00	1.08-02 200 200 205 205 11.3333 14.0081	56 672 55 169.1 18-1

Table A-23

Voice Channel/COS Calculations;

			12	!5										
Num Geographic Sectors (1 Dase/Sector): Sector Lose Due to Antenna Overlap: Not Sectorization Gain in Cepacity: Total Number of NY Channels at Site: 1% GOS Erlange Handeled at Site: 2% GOS Briange Handeled at Site:	Base Peak Transmit Power (mW); Dase Average Transmit Power (mW); Dase Antenna Gain (dDd);	Handset Peak Transmit Power (m#): Handset Average Transmit Power (m#): Handset Antenna Gain (dbd):	Capacity Calculations;	Dase Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	Single Tandam Framing Delay (meec): Dual Tandam Framing Delay (meec):	Erlange Supported at 2% GOS:	Brlangs Supported at 1% GOSI	Percentage of Handaets in TSI/IM	Hax Number Voice Channels Supported:	Pumber of RP Channels/Sectors	4	hara wate her spice crrcute (state):	Date Water par vocage (Appel)	Vocoder Nate (kbps);
15.0% 2.55 3 30.46 33.24	17.00	300.00 8.61 0.00		86.80% 3.87%	20.00 40.00	11.03	11.94	35 004	21.0			0.00	0.00	8.00
15.0% 2.55 3 54.97 50.90	300.00 360.63 17.00	300.00 8.61 0.00		06.80% 2.87%	20.00 40.00	23.13	21.56	3 1 2 . 0	6. 72 15 0	-		0.00	0.00	0.00
	24.0 24.2	(dlun) 24.8 9.4												
15.0% 15.0% 2.55 3 54.97 50.90	17.00	300.00 7.13 0.00		06.00% 2.38%	20.00	23.13	21.56	35.0	6.72	-		0.00	0.00	0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 54.97 50.90	300.00 260.63 17.00	300.00 7.13 0.00		06.00% 2.30%	20.00	23.13	21.56	35,0	6.72	_	•.	0.00	0.00	8.00
	24.8 24.2	(վկրդ) 24.8 0.5												
3 15.0% 2.55 3 3 54.97 50.98	17.00	300.00 7.13 0.00		86.00% 2.30%	20.00 40.00	23:13	21.56	35.0	6.72	-		8.00	0.00	8.00
15.0% 2.55 3.54.97 58.90	300.00 360.63 17.00	300.00 7.13 0.00		06.80% 2.30%	20.00 40.00	23.13	25.00%	35.0	6.72	-		0.00	0.00	8.00
	24.8 24.2	(dIDun) 24.8 0.5												
15.0% 2.55 3.59 49.19	17.00	300.00 7.13 0.00		79.43% 2.30%	20.00	20.76	25.00%	32.0	6.72	L.		8.00	0.00	8.00
15.0% 2.55 3 49.19 52.94	300.00 338.39 17.00	300.00 7.13 0.00		79.43% 2.38%	20.00 40.00	20.76	25.00%	32.0	6.72	_		0.00	0.00	8.00
	~ ~	2 (d.												

Table A-24

Un Spruad PDD

			socat (union, or curbil)	SLEWICK RESERVE LANGEL (Chips)	() () () () () () () () () ()	almolar Hemane Length (hits):	(83TG) enough transfer in and a second					:		Sync Word Length (chips);	PCP Duration (chips);	Antenna Belect (bite),	Ancenna Belect (symbols);	FUF Sync Word Langth (chipe);	forat cutty per Ancenna Word (chipe):	Total China par laboration Time (chipe);		Research to Send (Porward Link)		Slot Structure Bfffclency	Total Guard Time (usec);	Quard Time per TDD Quard (chips)	Total TDD Guard Time Avail. (chipal)	Total TDD Guard Time Available (near)	TDD Hax Coll Rading (mi)	Number of Janes and Daniel	Control (1944)	Total Hon Quard Time Overhead (week)	Max Range Bin Stan Stan (1990)	Hobbie Timing Error Allowance (chps);		Total Switch Time (usec);	Dass R/T Switch Time (usec)	Base R/T Switch Time (chips)	Hobile 1->2 Transient Time (usec);	Hobile 1->2 Translent Time (chips);	Base T/R Switch Time (usec)	Dass T/R Switch Time (chine),	2-VAV Hannage William Transfer	Slotting Efficiency:			• •	PDD Setup for page 145 Operation	Link Designor 3
	٥		205	150	150	150	16		105		31	:	55	25	00	~	y.	25	30		28			73.93%	208.57	57.00	104.80	163.67	; ;	•	45.71		0.00	0		45.71	33.86		3		2	800,00			Reverse F	10.4 X 8.00 kbpo	0.350 Miz chip nato	Var Slote	PDD, No Spread
	One System	}	269	205	205	205	16	0	160	œ	21	:	6	25	0	•	0	0	נו	~	11	u		96.07	1 0.00	9.5	0.00	9.00) } }		31.43	0.80	0.57	u		32 96	3 6		3	12.00	; ? e	800.00		Lok	Ponyard	JU Kbpo	Chip nate	Ranging	brand
0 27: 1	•		260	205	205	205	16	0	160	œ	21		, i	25	30	Un ·	v,	25	30	L.	20	0		92.06%	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	2		57.14	0.53	5.71	. .	43.71	17.06	;	22.06		0.00		000.00		Link		25.0 x 0.00 kbp.	0.350 1411	Var Slota, Lin	ביי הריש
7			269	205	205	205	16	0	160		21	å	2 :	, ,	o '	0	0	0	E	~	::	u		07.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	_			٠	0.57	ب	11.06	30.00	,	0.00	0	22.06	0	800.00	3	Forward		00 kbp.	0.350 Miz Chip Rate	proad	
																																20.50	Dlue																
			260	205	205	205	16	0	160	œ (21	č	; 5	, ,	.	л	, ;	25	.	N	20	0	2000	57.14	3.00	4.00	11.43	0.53			45.71	0.00	0.00	>	45.71	22.06		22.06	8	0.00	0	000.00	ž ex	90		25.0 x 0.00 kbpe	0.350 NHz Chip R	PDD, No Sproad	
		-	269	205	205	205	16	0	160	6 1	21	64		, ,	• •	.		- i	ij,	. . :	Ξ,		96.07%	31.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		31.43	0.80	9 57 J	•	22.86	0.00	0	0.00	,	22.86	œ	000.00	Link	Porvard		00 kbpe	0.350 Milt Chip Natu	proad	
	·		260	205	205	705	7 0	, 00	· 60	30 F	<u>.</u>	\$\$	25	30		٠.	. 5	:	ร์ .	, ;	,	5	74.291	257.14	37.00	74.00	211.43	9.05	.		45 71	0.00		i	45.71	22.86	•	22,06	œ	0.00		1000.00	대화	007		20.0 x 0.00 kbps	of the mag	PDD, No Sproad	
			269	205	305	305	Ā c	5	160	, <u>-</u>	<u>.</u>	64	25	0	0			, :	: .	, E	= .	J	76.06%	211.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 20 •	-		711 41	10 .57			22.06	0.00	0	0.00	3	22.06		1000 00	Link	Potward	•	מפ אשריי	with mig Slote	proad	

Table A-25

	Leftovere (Detter be Zero)	Nob 2->1 Trans or Dass R->T Swtch END;	Nob 2->1 Trans or Dass R->T Swtch START;	Dass Rr Time Stror Allowance 2 EMD;	Base Rr Time Stror Allowance 2 START	Dave Rx Quard Time 1 Pitti	Dase Rx Quard Time 1 START	Dase It PCP BHD	Dase RI PCP BIANTI	Mobile 1->3 Translent Time (T/R) Rim	Hobile 1->1 Transient Time (T/R) Frant.	Base Rx Time Stror Allowance 1 Rum	Dane Rx Time Stroy Allowance 1 StAnti	Dane by Charle time to a grant	TOTAL BURNESS AND SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE STAT	The second private	The product of the same	The state of the s	The district Ball	Page 31.10 State of Colors	Dana Term State of the	Dase Twiddles Thumbs (PDD only) pyr.	Used Tyliddles Thumbs (Pho only) cream.	Dase Ty Antonna Manage State	Base Tx Antonna Magazia STANT	Band IV Manage Sixing	Bana Ty Manage Children	Base Tx Preamble STAMT;		liago Slot Layout (mobile at zoro ranga);	The section (mac)	Chip Diration (mag)		Superframe Duration (maec)	Hax # of Voice Channels per RF Channel,	Aggregate D-Channel Data Rate (kbps),	ransmit Blot Duration (usec)	Statute 10 to 1
,	0.00	1600.00	1577.14	1577.14	1571.43	1571 41	1571 41	1571.41	1485.71	1404.00	1463.00	1462.00	1461.86	100.00	1300.00	8/1.4J	871.63	800.00	800.00	200 DG	111	777 44	760.57	1007.14	01.14	11.65		70.00	(4000)		4.00	200		20	16.4063	5.25 1)1.25	505.71	
,	9 6	5 6 6	552	552	550	# U	r (A 10	5 C	# U		n 0	512	455	455	305	305	200	086	272	172	200	269	230		1 25			(carps)	(aklas)			. (3 6	3,5	300	768.57	
	•	> <	.		0 0		, ,		> 0	• ~			57		150		25	0	œ	0		• 0	9		205		25	;										
	0.00	1600 00	1577 14	1577 14	1571.43	15/1.43	1711.43	1676 /1	1105.71	1462.86	1467.86	1457.14	1457.14	1457.14	1457.14	871.43	071.43	800.00	800.00	777.14	777.14	760.57	760.57	657.14	657.14	71.43	71.43	0.00	(uooc)	•	2.06	200			, ,) ()	742.06	
•	9 6	7	77.5	77	550	550	, 0	570		512	517	510	510	510	510	305	305	280	280	272	272	269	269	230	230	25	25	0.	(chipe)				20	25			760.57	
	=		.		.		, E		. ~	. 0	N		• •	0	205	0	25	0		0	u	0	39	0	205	0	25											
9.00	1600.00	1577.14	1577.19		1577.14	1571.43	1571.63	1485.71	1405.71	1462.86	1462.86	1462.86	1462.86	1457.14	1457.14	071.43	071.43	800.00	800.00	777.14	777.14	768.57	768.57	657.14	657.14	71.43	71.63	0.00	(uooc)		2.86	200	20	25	200	60	742.86	
c	560	552	552	772	552	550	550	520	520	512	512	ยร	213	510	510	305	3 05	280	280	272	272	269	269	230	230	25	25	0	(chips)				20	25	200	6	768.57	
	0	0			۰ م	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	205	0	25		63	0	J	0	99	0	205	0	25											
0.00	2000.00	1977.14	1977.14	1977.14	1977.14	1871.43	1071.43	1705.71	1705.71	1762.86	1762.86	1762.86	1762.86	1657.14	1657.14	1071.43	1071.43	1000.00	1000.00	977.14	977.14	768.57	768.57	657.14	657.14	71.43	71 43	0.00	(upac)		3 B C	05E	20	20	160	8	742.06	
0	700	691	692	692	692	655	655	625	625	617	617	617	617	500	580	375	175	350	150	342	362	269	269	210	230	25	25	0	(chipe)				20	20	160	0	760.57	

Table A-26

47 Spread PDD

Data Mates/NP Channels

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Hax Duplex Data Rate (kbps); Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps); Dearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps); Link Авупиатту Pactor (dn);	9/(N+1) into A/D (dn); 8/N into A/D (dn);	Symbol Duration (usec); Chips per Bit; Processing Gain per bit (dn);	Sonsitivity in 9/I (dim); Sonsitivity, Therm Holes Only (dim); S/I Induced Sensitivity Loss (dil); Required Sensitivity in 8/I (mW); Hax Simplex Data Rate (keps); Hax Simplex Symbol Rate (keps);	Required Frame Error Rate; Prano Length for Eb/No Calc.(blte); Actual Eqv. Prano Longth (bite); Antenna Divereity Pactor; Roquired Eb/No (dB); 1/Eb/NoL (num);	PW per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz); Prequency Nause Pactor (N); Hinimum System Dandwidth (kHz); 8/I (dB); Noise Figure 0 290K (dB); Antenna Tamperature (K); Sys kT inc. NF (dBm/Hz); Sys kT inc. NF (mM/kHz); Dmplimentation Loss (dB); I/(9.DM) (num);
129.38 0,00 129.38	13.64 13.64	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00	-100.04 -100.64 0.00 0.28-11 350.00	1.08-02 200 150 0 0 1 10.6404	350 4200 50 50 18-14 18-14 300 2.98-08
0.00 168.13 0.00	13.64 13.64	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00	-100.04 -100.84 0.00 0.28-11 350.00	2 1.0H-02 200 205 0 0 1 10.6404	350 6 4200 50 100 -169.9 18-14 3
162.50 16 0.00 162.50 16	24.27 24.20 2		-90.19 -90.21 -90.21 -90.01 -90.01 -90.01 -90.01 -90.00 -9	2 1.08-02 200 205 1 1 21.2716 2.2716 2.00374 0.00374	350 6 4200 50 -169.9 -18-14 18-14 2.98-08 2.
168.13 0.00 168.13 0.00	24.27 24.20	1.00 2.657 1.00 0.00	-90.19 -90.21 0.01 9.68-10 350.00	2 1 1.0E-02 200 205 1 1 1 21.2716 0.00374	350 6 4700 50 50 10 11 11 11 11 3
162.50 0.00 162.50	18.94 10.94	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00	-95.54 -95.54 0.00 2.0u-10 350.00	2 1.0E-02 200 205 2 2 2 2 2 15.9373 0.01277	350 6 4700 50 50 -169.9 18-14 3
168.13 0.00 168.13 0.00	18.94 10.94	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00	-95.54 -95.54 0.00 2.80-10 350.00	2 1.0E-02 200 205 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	350 6 4200 50 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
			-97.47 -97.47 0.00 1.88-10 350.00	1.0E-02 200 205 205 1.3333 14.0001	350 6 4200 5200 9 169.9 18-14 3 2.92-08
134.50 0.00 134.50 0.00	17.01 17.01	1.00 1.00 2.857 1.00	-97.47 -97.47 0.00 1.00-10 350.00		350 6 4200 50 49.9 18-14 300 18-14

Table A-27

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Num Goographic Sectors (1 Bass/Sector): Sector Loss Due to Antenna Overlap: Het Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RP Channels at Site: 1% GOS Briangs Handeled at Site: 2% GOS Briangs Handeled at Site:	Dese Peak Transmit Power (mW): Dase Average Transmit Power (mW): Dase Antenna Gain (dDd):	Handset Peak Transmit Power (mW): Handset Average Transmit Power (mW): Handset Antenna dain (dDd):	Dase Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle: Capacity Calculations:	Single Tandem Framing Delay (maec): Dual Tandem Framing Delay (maec):	Number of NP Channels/Sector; Doployed System Bandwidth (Hiz); Nax Number Voice Channels Supported; Percentage of Handests in TSI/HO; Briangs Supported at 1% GOS; Briangs Supported at 2% GOS;	Vpice Channel/009 Calculations: Vocader Rate (kbps); Overhead Rate (per Vocader (kbps); Data Rate per Veice Circuit (kbps);
15.0% 2.55 3 19.80 21.93	17.00	300.00 13.39 0.00	96.07%	20.00 40.00	16.4 16.4 25.00% 7.77 8.60	8.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 35.98 39.06	300.00 288.21 17.00	300.00 13.39 0.00	96.07%	20.00	4.20 25.0 25.00 14.11 14.11	8.00 8.00
	24.8 24.6	(dna) 24.6 11.3				
15.0% 2.55 3 35.90	17.00	300.00 11.14 0.00	96.07 \ 3.71 \	20.00 40.00	4.20 25.0 25.00% 14.11 15.32	0.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 35.98 39.06	300.00 288.31 17.00	300.00 11.14 0.00	96.07% 3.71%	20.00 40.00	1 4.20 25.0 25.00 14.11 15.32	8.00 0.00
	24.8	(d.mn) 24.8 10.5				
15.0% 2.55 3.598 39.06	17.00	300.00 11.14 0.00	96.07% 3.71%	20.00 40.00	4.20 25.0 25.00 14.11 15.32	0.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 35.98 39.06	300.00 288.21 17.00	300.00 11.14 0.00	96.07% 3.71%	20.00 40.00	4.20 25.00 25.00 14.11	8.00 8.00
	24.8 24.6	(dDm) 24.8 10.5				
15.0% 2.55 2.56.84 29.41	17.00	300.00 11.14 0.00	76.86 \ 3.71 \	20.00 40.00	4.20 20.0 25.00% 10.53 11.53	8.00 0.00
15.0% 2.55 3 26.84 29.41	300.00 230.57 17.00	300.00 11.14 0.00	76.86 \ 3.71 \	20.00 40.00	4.20 20.0 25.00% 10.53	8.00 0.00
	24.8 23.6	(cltsm) 24.8 10.5				

Table A-28

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These and other variations and modifications to the communication techniques disclosed herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art, and are considered to fall within the scope and spirit of the invention and to be within the purview of the appended claims.

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Claims

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1. A method of time division duplex communication between a base station and a user station over a single frequency band, comprising the steps of

transmitting, over a designated frequency band, a user message from a user station directed to a base station,

receiving said user message at said base station, calculating at said base station, based on the time of receiving said user message at said base station, a distance of said user station relative to said base station, and

transmitting, over said designated frequency band, a base message from said base station directed to said user station, said base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said user station directed to said base station over said designated frequency band is advanced or retarded.

- 2. The method of claim 1 wherein at least one of said user message and said base message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 3. The method of claim 1 wherein said user station maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard said timing.
- 4. The method of claim 1 wherein said user station maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed reference, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard said timing.
- 5. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said base message to reach said user station and said user message to reach said base station.

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- 6. The method of claim 1 further comprising a step of adjusting a relative timing of subsequent messages from said user station by periodically transmitting from said base station to said user station, over said designated frequency, subsequent timing adjustment commands.
- 7. The method of claim 1 wherein said user message is transmitted in response to a general polling message sent by said base station in an attempt to establish communication with said base station.
- 8. The method of claim 1 wherein said user station is in established communication with said base station, and wherein said user message comprises a control pulse preamble.
- 9. The method of claim 8 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated codes.
- 10. The method of claim 9 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a kronecker product of a minimum peak sidelobe code and a Barker code.
- 11. The method of claim 1 wherein said user station is in established communication with said base station, and wherein said user message comprises a traffic mode user-tobase message.
- 12. A method of time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates sequentially during a time frame with the user stations in established communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of
- transmitting over a designated frequency band, during a designated time slot in a first time frame, a first base-to-user message from said base station to a user station,

receiving at said base station, during said designated time slot in said first time frame and over said designated frequency band, a first user-to-base message from said user station,

transmitting, during said designated time slot in a second time frame subsequent to said first time frame and over said designated frequency band, a second base-to-user message from said base station to said user station, said second base-to-user message comprising a timing adjustment command, and

receiving at said base station, during said designated time slot in said second time frame and over said designated frequency band, a second user-to-base message from said user station, said second user-to-base message advanced or retarded in time in response to said timing adjustment command.

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- 13. The method of claim 12 further comprising a step of, after receiving said first user-to-base message and before transmitting any subsequent base-to-user message from said base station, receiving at said base station a control pulse preamble from a second user station over said designated frequency band.
- 14. The method of claim 13 further comprising the steps of

transmitting, during a second time slot immediately following said first time slot in said first time frame, and over said designated frequency band, a third base-to-user message from said base station to said second user station, said third base-to-user message comprising a timing adjustment command, and

receiving at said base station, during said second time slot and over said designated frequency band, a third user-to-base message from said second user station, said third user-to-base message advanced or retarded in time in response to said timing adjustment command.

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- 15. The method of claim 14 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.
- 16. The method of claim 14 wherein said control pulse5 preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated codes.

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- 17. The method of claim 12 wherein at least one of said first user-to-base message, said second user-to-base message, said first base-to-user message, and said second base-to-user message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 18. The method of claim 12 wherein said user station maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard the timing of said second user-to-base message.
- 19. The method of claim 12 wherein said user stations maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed reference,
 20 and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard the timing of said second user-to-base message.
- 20. The method of claim 12 further comprising a step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station.
- 21. The method of claim 20 wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said first base-to-user message to reach said user station and said first user-to-base message to reach said base station.
- 35 22. The method of claim 20 further comprising a step of receiving at said base station, prior to transmitting said second user-to-base message, and over said designated

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frequency band, a control pulse preamble from said user station, wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said first base-to-user message to reach said user station and said control pulse preamble to reach said base station.

- 23. A system for carrying out time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, said system comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
- a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising
 - a base message interval during which a base message may be sent over a predetermined frequency band by a base station to a user station in established communication with said base station.
 - a user message interval during which a user message may be sent over said predetermined frequency band to said base station by said user station in established communication with said base station,

wherein said base station periodically transmits, during said base message interval, a timing adjustment command to said user station in established communication with said base station.

- 24. The system of claim 23 wherein at least one of said base message and said user message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 25. The system of claim 23 wherein said user station maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard a timing of said user station.
- 26. The system of claim 23 wherein said user station maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed reference,

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and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard a timing of said user station.

- 5 27. The system of claim 23 wherein said timing adjustment command is based on a calculation of a distance of said user station relative to said base station.
- 28. The system of claim 27 wherein said calculation of a 10 distance comprises a calculation of a propagation delay of said base message to reach said user station and said user message to reach said base station.
- 29. The method of claim 27 wherein said user station is in established communication with said base station, and wherein said user message comprises a traffic mode user-to-base message.
- 20 communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein the base station communicates sequentially with the user stations with which the base station has established communication, said system comprising
 - a plurality of time frames of equal duration, and a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising

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- a base message interval in an initial portion of said time slot, during which either a base-to-user message may be sent by a base station to a user station in established communication with said base station during said time slot, or a general polling message may be transmitted indicating the availability of said time slot, and
- a user portion following said base message interval in said time slot, during which either a user-to-base message may be sent to said base station by said user

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station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be sent to said base station by a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, said user portion and said base message interval both lying on the same frequency band,

wherein said base station periodically transmits, during said base message interval, a timing adjustment command to said user station in established communication with said base station.

- 31. The system of claim 30 wherein said user portion comprises a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be transmitted by a second user station in established communication with said base station.
- 32. The system of claim 31 wherein said second user station is in established communication with said base station in the time slot immediately following the time slot in which the second user station sent the control pulse preamble.
- 33. A method for establishing time division duplex communication between a base station and a user station over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates sequentially during a time frame with user stations in established communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of

transmitting, over a designated frequency band and during a first base interval of an available time slot in a first time frame, a general polling message,

receiving, over said designated frequency band and during a user interval of said available time slot, a reply message from a user station,

calculating at said base station, based on the time of receiving said reply message at said base station, a distance of said user station relative to said base station, and

transmitting, over said designated frequency band and during a second base interval of said available time slot in a second time frame, a base message from said base station directed to said user station, said base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said user station directed to said base station over said designated frequency band is advanced or retarded.

- 34. The method of claim 33 wherein said base station and said user station communicate over said designated frequency band in said available time slot in subsequent time frames.
- 35. The method of claim 34 wherein said base station sends, in each of said subsequent time frames, a base-to-user message directed to said user station, and wherein said user station sends, in each of said subsequent time frames, a user-to-base message directed to said base station.
- 20 message periodically comprises a new timing adjustment command.
- 37. The method of claim 35 wherein said user station sends, prior to each base-to-user message, a control pulse preamble over said designated frequency band and directed to said base station.
 - 38. The method of claim 37 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated codes.
 - 39. The method of claim 37 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a kronecker product of a minimum peak sidelobe code and a Barker code.
- 35 40. The method of claim 33 wherein at least one of said general polling message, reply message, and base message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.

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41. The method of claim 33 wherein said user station maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard said timing.

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42. The method of claim 33 wherein said user station maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed reference, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard said timing.

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- 43. The method of claim 33 wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said general polling message to reach said user station and said reply message to reach said base station.
- 44. In a system for time division duplex communication wherein a base station communicates with a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, said system comprising a plurality of periodic time frames, each time frame divided into a plurality of base time slots and a plurality of corresponding user time slots, a method including the steps of:

transmitting, in a user time slot over a frequency band, a first user message from a user station to a base station,

receiving, at said user station and over said frequency band, a base message from said base station, said base message comprising a timing adjustment command, and

transmitting, in a user time slot over said frequency band, a second user message from said user station to said base station, said second user message advanced or retarded in relative timing with respect to the start of said user time slot, in response to said timing adjustment command.

35 45. A frame structure for time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising

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a plurality of time frames, and

a plurality of time slots for each time frame, each time slot comprising a base transmission interval during which a base station may transmit over a designated frequency band a base-to-user messages to one of a plurality of user stations, and a user transmission interval during which one of said user stations may transmit a user-to-base message to said base station over said designated frequency band,

wherein a first forward link transmission and a first reverse link transmission between said base station and a first user station are separated by either an intervening forward or reverse link communication with a second user station.

- 15 The frame structure of claim 45 wherein said first forward link transmission and said first reverse link transmission are separated by an amount of time sufficient to allow propagation of said first forward link transmission ato a forward link destination and propagation of said first reverse link transmission to a reverse link destination. 20
 - The frame structure of claim 46 wherein said forward link destination is said first user station, and said reverse link destination is said base station.
 - The frame structure of claim 47 further comprising a preamble interval preceding said first forward link transmission, during which a control pulse preamble is received by said base station from said first user station.
 - The frame structure of claim 46 wherein said forward link destination is said base station, and said reverse link destination is said first user station.
- The frame structure of claim 45 wherein said base-35 50. to-user messages periodically comprise a timing adjustment

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command whereby a relative timing of said user-to-base messages is adjusted.

- 51. A frame structure for time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and

a plurality of time slots for each time frame, each time slot comprising a base transmission interval during which a base station may transmit over a designated frequency band a base-to-user messages to one of a plurality of user stations, and a user transmission interval during which one of said user stations may transmit a user-to-base message to said base station over said designated frequency band,

wherein duplex communication between said base station and a first user station is carried out in a designated base interval and a designated user interval, said designated base interval and said designated user interval being separated by at least one intervening base interval or user interval.

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- 52. The frame structure of claim 51 wherein said designated base interval and said designated user interval comprise a duplex pairing, and a time separation between said designated base interval and said designated user interval is sufficient to allow a first message to propagate over a forward link of said duplex pairing, and a second message to propagate over a reverse link of said duplex pairing.
- 53. The frame structure of claim 51 wherein said base30 to-user message periodically comprises a timing adjustment
 command whereby a relative timing of said user-to-base message
 is adjusted.
- 54. A method of time division duplex communication
 35 between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates during a time frame with user stations in established

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communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of

transmitting, over a designated frequency band and in a first time interval of a time frame, a first base message from a base station directed to a first user station,

receiving said base message at said first user station, transmitting from a second user station, over said designated frequency band, a first user message directed to said base station,

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receiving said first user message at said base station in a second time interval of said time frame,

transmitting, over said designated frequency band and in a third time interval of said time frame, a second base message from said base station,

transmitting from said first user station, over said designated frequency band, a second user message directed to said base station, and

receiving said second user message at said base station 20 in a fourth time interval of said time frame.

- 55. The method of claim 54 wherein a time between transmitting said first base message and receiving said second user message is sufficient to allow said first base message to propagate from said base station to said first user station, and said second user message to propagate from said first user station to said base station.
- 56. The method of claim 54 wherein at least one of said first user message, said second user message, said first base message, and said second base message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 57. The method of claim 54 further comprising the steps of

calculating at said base station, based on a time of receiving said second user message at said base station, a

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distance of said first user station relative to said base station, and

transmitting, over said designated frequency band, a third base message from said base station directed to said first user station, said third base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said first user station directed to said base station over said designated frequency band is advanced or retarded.

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- 58. The method of claim 54 further comprising the step of transmitting, prior to said step of transmitting said first base message to said first user station, a control pulse preamble over said designated frequency band from said first user station to said base station.
- 59. A method of time duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band during a time frame, said time frame being divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of

transmitting, during a first time slot, a first base-touser message from a base station directed to a first user station.

receiving, during said first time slot, a first user-tobase message at said base station from a second user station,

receiving, after said first user-to-base message, a control pulse preamble at said base station from a third user station.

transmitting, during a second time slot, a second baseto-user message from said base station directed to said third user station, and

receiving, during said second time slot, a second userto-base message at said base station from said first user station.

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60. The method of claim 59 further comprising the step of receiving, after said second user-to-base message, a second control pulse preamble at said base station from a fourth user station.

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- of calculating at said base station, based on a time of receiving said control pulse preamble at said base station, a distance of said third user station relative to said base station, wherein said second base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command whereby subsequent messages from said third user station directed to said base station are advanced or retarded in relative timing.
- 15 62. The method of claim 59 further comprising the steps of

calculating at said base station, based on a time of receiving said second user-to-base message at said base station, a distance of said first user station relative to-said base station, and

transmitting, in a subsequent time frame, a third baseto-user message from said base station directed to said first user station, said third base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said first user station directed to said base station is advanced or retarded.

63. A method of interleaved time duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising the steps of

receiving, over a designated frequency band, a first control pulse preamble at a base station from a first user station,

transmitting, over said designated frequency band, a first base-to-user message from said base station to said first user station, and

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after a time interval of sufficient duration to receive a first user-to-base message at said base station from a second user station, transmit a second base-to-user message from said base station, and receive a second control pulse preamble at said base station from a third user station, receiving over said designated frequency band a second user-to-base message at said base station from said first user station.

- 64. The method of claim 63 wherein said first base-to-10 user message comprises a timing adjustment command.
 - 65. The method of claim 20 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, subsequent messages transmitted from said first user station are advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.
 - 66. The method of claim 63 wherein at least one of said first base-to-user message and said second user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
 - 67. An interleaved time division duplex frame structure wherein a base station communicates with a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and

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- a plurality of time slots in each time frame, each of said time slots comprising
 - a base message interval during which a base-to-user message may be sent over a predetermined frequency band by a base station to a first user station in established communication with said base station,
 - a user message interval during which a user-to-base message may be received over said predetermined frequency band at said base station from a second user station in established communication with said base station, and
 - a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be received over said predetermined frequency band from a third user station in established

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communication with said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said third base station in an immediately following time slot.

- 5 68. The interleaved time division duplex frame structure of claim 67 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command.
- 69. The interleaved time division duplex frame structure of claim 68 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, subsequent messages transmitted from said first user station are advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.
- of claim 67 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
- 71. A system for carrying out time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and

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- a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising
 - a base interval, during which either a base-to-user message may be sent by a base station to a first user station in established communication with said base station during said time slot, or a general polling message may be transmitted by said base station indicating availability of said time slot,

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a user interval, during which either a user-to-base message may be received at said base station from a second user station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be received at said base station from a third user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, and

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a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be received from a fourth user station in established communication with said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said fourth base station in an immediately following time slot.

72. The system of claim 71 wherein said base interval occupies an initial portion of a time slot, and said user interval a latter portion of said time slot.

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- 73. The system of claim 71 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said first user station.
- 74. The interleaved time division duplex frame structure of claim 73 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, subsequent messages transmitted from said first user station are advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.

- 75. The system of claim 71 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
- 76. The system of claim 71 wherein, in response to receiving said reply message at said base station from said third user station, said base station transmits a timing adjustment command directed to said third user station.
- 77. In a system for time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates during a time frame with user stations in established communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, a method comprising the steps of

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receiving at a first user station, over a designated frequency band and in a first time interval of a time frame, a first base message from a base station directed to said first user station,

waiting for said base station to receive, over said designated frequency band and in a second time interval of said time frame, a first user message from a second user station directed to said base station.

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waiting for said base station to transmit, over said designated frequency band and in a third time interval of said time frame, a second base message from said base station,

transmitting from said first user station, over said designated frequency band and in a fourth time interval of said time frame, a second user message directed to said base station.

78. A method for communicating between a base station and a plurality of user stations comprising the steps of transmitting from a base station, over a specified frequency band and during an initial portion of a time frame, a plurality of base-to-user messages directed to user stations, each of said base-to-user messages corresponding to a different base time slot,

receiving at said base station from said user stations, over said specified frequency band and during a latter portion of said time frame, a plurality of user-to-base messages directed to said base station, each of said user-to-base messages corresponding to a different user time slot, and

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a subsequent time frame, a timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations, whereby at least one subsequent user-to-base message from said user station is advanced or retarded in time by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

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79. The method of claim 78 wherein at least one of said base-to-user messages and said user-to-base messages is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.

80. The method of claim 78 further comprising the steps of

transmitting from said base station a signal identifying an available user time slot,

receiving from a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, over said specified frequency band and during said available user time slot, a reply message,

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band, a second timing adjustment command to said user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, whereby at least one subsequent user-to-base message from said user station seeking to establish communication with said base station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said second timing adjustment command.

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81. The method of claim 80 wherein said reply message is transmitted from said user station seeking to establish communication with said base station in said available user time slot after a predetermined delay period.

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- 82. The method of claim 80 wherein said reply message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 83. The method of claim 80 wherein the length of said 30 reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the start of a second user time slot immediately following said available user time slot.
- 84. The method of claim 78 wherein each user time slot is separated from a following user time slot by an abbreviated guard band.

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85. The method of claim 84 wherein said abbreviated guard band has a duration of less than a full round trip propagation delay time relative to a radius of a cell in which said base station is located.

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86. In a communication system employing time division multiplexing, a method for establishing communication between a base station and a user station comprising the steps of

transmitting from a base station, over a specified

frequency band and during an initial portion of a time frame,
a plurality of base-to-user messages directed to user stations
with which said base station has previously established
communication, said initial portion comprising a plurality of
base time slots, wherein each of said base-to-user messages

corresponds to a different base time slot and at least one of
said base time slots is available for communication,

transmitting from a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a user time slot in a user portion of said time frame, a reply message directed to said base station, said user time slot paired with said available base time slot,

receiving at said base station said reply message, calculating a propagation delay at said base station based on a relative time of receiving said reply message and deriving a timing adjustment command thereby,

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a subsequent time frame, a timing adjustment command to said user station,

in response to said timing adjustment command, advancing or retarding a relative timing of subsequent user-to-base messages from said user station to said base station by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

35 87. The method of claim 86 wherein said reply message is transmitted from said user station in said user time slot after a predetermined delay period.

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- 88. The method of claim 86 wherein one or more of said base-to-user messages and said user-to-base messages are transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 5 89. The method of claim 86 wherein said reply message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
 - 90. The method of claim 86 wherein the length of said reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the start of an immediately following user time slot.
 - 91. A system of communication comprising
 - a plurality of time frames of equal duration, each of said time frames comprising a base transmission portion, a collective guard portion, and a user transmission portion, said collective guard portion located between said base transmission portion and said user transmission portion,
 - a plurality of base time slots in said base transmission portion, during each of which a base station may transmit a base-to-user message directed to one of a plurality of user stations,
 - a plurality of user time slots in said user transmission portion, during each of which a corresponding one of said user stations may transmit a user-to-base message directed to said base station, said user time slots separated by abbreviated quard bands,

wherein said base station commands at least one of said user stations to advance or retard a relative timing of its respective user-to-base message in response to a calculated propagation delay time.

92. The system of claim 91 wherein a new user station seeking to establish communication with said base station transmits a reply message to said base station during said collective guard portion.

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93. The system of claim 92 wherein said base station calculates, based on a time of receiving said reply message, a new user station propagation delay for said new user station and transmits, during an available one of said base time slots, a timing adjustment command to said new user station.

94. The system of claim 92 wherein the length of said reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the end of said collective guard portion.

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- 95. The system of claim 91 wherein a new user station seeking to establish communication with said base station transmits a reply message to said base station during an available one of said user time slots.
- 96. The system of claim 95 wherein said base station calculates, based on a time of receiving said reply message, a new user station propagation delay for said new user station and transmits, during one of said base time slots corresponding to said one available user time slot, a timing adjustment command to said new user station.
- 97. The system of claim 95 wherein the length of said 25 reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the start of an immediately following user time slot.
- 98. The system of claim 95 wherein said available user 30 time slot is the first user time slot.
 - 99. The system of claim 91 wherein one or more of said base-to-user messages and said user-to-base messages are transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.

100. The system of claim 91 wherein said abbreviated guard bands have a duration of less than a full round trip

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propagation delay time relative to a radius of a cell in which said base station is located.

101. A method for carrying out time division multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising the steps of

transmitting, during a base portion of a time frame, a base station burst over a designated frequency band, said base station burst comprising a plurality of time intervals corresponding to base time slots, wherein either a base-to-user message or a general polling message is transmitted in each of said base time slots, said base-to-user message being transmitted in the base time slots already in use for established communication with user stations, and said general polling message being transmitted in the base time slots available for communication,

receiving in user time slots, during a user portion of said time frame and over said designated frequency band, a user-to-base message in the user time slots already in use for established communication with said base station, and a reply message in the user time slots in which a new user station is attempting to establish communication with said base station, and

periodically transmitting from said base station, over said designated frequency band, a timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations, whereby subsequent user-to-base messages from said user station are advanced or retarded in time by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

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102. The method of claim 25 further comprising the step of transmitting from said base station, over said designated frequency band, an initial timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations attempting to establish communication with said base station.

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- 103. The method of claim 101 wherein said base time slots are interleaved.
- 104. The method of claim 101 wherein said base time slots are non-interleaved.
 - 105. A system for time division multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
- a plurality of time frames of equal duration,

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- a base transmission portion in each of said time frames,
- a plurality of base time slots in said base transmission portion, during which either a base-to-user message may be sent by a base station to a user station in established communication with said base station, or a general polling message may be transmitted by said base station indicating the availability of said base time slot,
- a user transmission portion in each of said time frames, distinct from said base transmission portion, and
- a plurality of user time slots in said user transmission portion, each user time slot corresponding to one of said base time slots, during which either a user-to-base message may be sent to said base station by a user station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be sent to said base station by a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, said user transmission portion and said base transmission portion lying on the same frequency band,

wherein said base station periodically transmits, during said base time slots, a timing adjustment command to said user stations in established communication with said base station.

106. The system of claim 105 wherein said base station transmits an initial timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations attempting to establish communication with said base station, in response to receiving a reply message from said user station.

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- 107. The system of claim 105 wherein said base time slots are interleaved.
- 108. The system of claim 105 wherein said base time slots are non-interleaved.
 - 109. A method for communicating between a base station and a plurality of user stations comprising the steps of transmitting from a base station, over a specified frequency band and during a base portion of a time frame, a base station burst comprising a plurality of base-to-user messages directed to user stations,

receiving at said base station from said user stations, over said specified frequency band and during a user portion of said time frame, a plurality of user-to-base messages directed to said base station, each of said user-to-base messages corresponding to a different user time slot,

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a subsequent time frame, a timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations, whereby subsequent user-to-base messages from said user station are advanced or retarded in time by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

- 25 110. The method of claim 109 wherein said base-to-user messages are interleaved.
 - 111. The method of claim 110 wherein said base station burst comprises a plurality of blocks, each block comprising a plurality of sub-messages, and each of said base-to-user messages comprising at least one of said sub-messages from a plurality of said blocks.
- 112. The method of claim 111 wherein each of said base-35 to-user messages comprises exactly one sub-message from each of said blocks.

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- 113. The method of claim 111 wherein at least one of said sub-messages in each of said blocks is preceded by a preamble.
- 114. The method of claim 113 wherein all of said sub-5 messages in each of said blocks are preceded by a preamble.
 - 115. The method of claim 113 wherein said preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.
- 10 116. The method of claim 110 wherein said user stations employ forward error correction.
 - 117. The method of claim 116 wherein said forward error correction comprises a Reed-Solomon coding technique.
 - 118. A system for time division multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames of equal duration,

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- a base transmission portion in each of said time frames, said base transmission portion comprising a plurality of transmit time slots,
- a plurality of sub-messages in each of said transmit time slots, wherein one or more sub-messages from a plurality of said transmit time slots are directed by a base station to the same user station in established communication with said base station, and
- a user transmission portion in each of said time frames, said user transmission portion comprising a plurality of user time slots during which user-to-base messages from user stations in established communication with said base station are received.
- wherein said base station periodically transmits during said base transmission portion a timing adjustment command to said user stations in established communication with said base station.

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119. The system of claim 118 wherein a user station receiving said timing adjustment command advances or retards its timing by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

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- 120. The system of claim 118 wherein exactly one submessage from each of said transmit time slots is directed to the same user station.
- 10 121. The system of claim 118 wherein at least one of said sub-messages in each of said transmit time slots is preceded by a preamble.
- 122. The system of claim 121 wherein all of said sub15 messages in each of said transmit time slots are preceded by a preamble.
 - 123. The system of claim 121 wherein said preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.

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- 124. The system of claim 121 wherein said user stations employ forward error correction.
- 125. The system of claim 121 wherein said forward error correction comprises a Reed-Solomon coding technique.
 - 126. The system of claim 121 wherein a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station transmits an abbreviated message in an available one of said user time slots.
 - 127. The system of claim 126 wherein said base station transmits, in response to receiving said abbreviated message, an initial timing adjustment command to said user station seeking to establish communication.

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- 128. The system of claim 118 wherein said user time slots are separated by abbreviated guard bands.
- 129. A method of duplex communication between a base station and a user station over multiple frequency bands, comprising the steps of

transmitting, over a first frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a user station,

receiving, during a first preamble interval, said control pulse preamble at a base station,

transmitting, over a second frequency band and during a base message interval, a base-to-user message from said base station to said user station,

receiving said base-to-user message at said user station, transmitting, over said first frequency band, a user-to-base message from said user station, and

receiving, during a user message interval, said user-tobase message at said base station.

20 130. The method of claim 129 further comprising the step of transmitting, prior to said step of transmitting said control pulse preamble, a plurality of preamble bursts over said second frequency band from said base station to said user station.

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- 131. The method of claim 130 wherein said preamble bursts are three in number.
- 132. The method of claim 130 wherein the number of
 30 preamble bursts equals a number of antennas used by said base
 station, and wherein said method further comprises the steps
 of

measuring at said user station a relative received signal quality of said preamble bursts,

transmitting from said user station, as part of said user-to-base message, an indication of said relative received signal quality, and

selecting at said base station, in response to said relative received signal quality, one or more of said antennas for subsequent messages to said user station.

- 5 133. The method of claim 129 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said user station.
- 134. The method of claim 133 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, a subsequent message transmitted from said user station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.
- 135. The method of claim 129 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
- 136. The method of claim 129 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.
 - 137. The method of claim 129 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.
- 25 138. The method of claim 129 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated codes.
- 139. The method of claim 138 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a kronecker product of a minimum peak

 30 sidelobe code and a Barker code.
 - 140. A method of communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising the steps of
- transmitting, during a first time slot and over a base transmission frequency band, a first base-to-user message from a base station to a first user station,

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receiving said first base-to-user message at said first user station,

transmitting, over a user transmission frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a second user station to said base station,

receiving, during said first time slot, said control pulse preamble at said base station,

transmitting, during a second time slot and over said base transmission frequency band, a second base-to-user message from said base station to said second user station,

receiving said second base-to-user message at said second user station,

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a user-to-base message from said first user station to said base station, and

receiving, during said second time slot, said user-tobase message at said base station.

141. The method of claim 140 further comprising the steps
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transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a second user-to-base message from said second user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a third time slot, said second user-to-25 base message at said base station.

142. The method of claim 141 further comprising the steps of

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band,
30 a second control pulse preamble from a third user station to
said base station,

receiving, during said second time slot, said second control pulse preamble at said base station,

transmitting, during said third time slot and over said

base transmission frequency band, a third base-to-user message
from said base station to said third user station,

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receiving said third base-to-user message at said third user station,

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a third user-to-base message from said third user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a fourth time slot, said third user-tobase message at said base station.

- 143. The method of claim 140 wherein said second base-to-10 user message comprises a timing adjustment command.
 - 144. The method of claim 143 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, a subsequent message transmitted from said second user station to said base station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.
- 145. The method of claim 140 wherein at least one of said first base-to-user message, said second base-to-user message, and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
 - 146. The method of claim 140 further comprising the step of transmitting, prior to said step of transmitting said control pulse preamble, a plurality of preamble bursts over said base transmission frequency band from said base station to said first user station.
- 147. The method of claim 140 wherein said second time 30 slot immediately follows said first time slot.
 - 148. The method of claim 140 wherein a relative starting reference point for each time slot, including said first time slot and said second slot, is offset in time for said user transmission frequency band with respect to said base transmission frequency band.

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- 149. The method of claim 148 wherein said offset is of sufficient duration to allow said first base-to-user message to propagate from said base station to said first user station, and said user-to-base message to propagate from said first user station to said base station.
- 150. The method of claim 140 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.

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- 151. A frame structure for communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
- a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising
 - a base interval, during which either a base-to-user message may be transmitted over a first frequency band by a base station to a first user station in established communication with said base station during said time slot, or a general polling message may be transmitted over said first frequency band indicating the availability of said time slot,

a user interval, during which either a user-to-base message may be received over a second frequency band at said base station from a second user station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be received over said second frequency band at said base station from a third user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, and

a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be received over said second frequency band from a fourth user station in established communication with said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said fourth base station in a following time slot.

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- 152. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said baseto-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said first user station.
- 5 153. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
- 154. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein, in
 10 response to receiving said reply message at said base station
 from said third user station, said base station transmits a
 timing adjustment command directed to said third user station.
- 155. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said user interval is offset from said base interval by a predetermined amount of time less than the duration of an entire time slot.
 - 156. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said user interval and said base interval are substantially overlapping.
 - 157. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.
- 25 158. An interleaved air interface frame structure for carrying out time division multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames during each of which a base station may transmit over a first designated frequency band and user stations may transmit over a second designated frequency band according to a predetermined protocol,
 - a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, said time slots having a base station portion corresponding to said first designated frequency band and a user station portion corresponding to said second designated frequency band,

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wherein said base station portion comprises a base message interval, during which said base station may transmit a first base-to-user message to a first base station in response to having received a first control pulse preamble in an immediately preceding time slot, and a base preamble interval, during which said base station may transmit at least one preamble burst directed to a second user station, whereby said second user station may respond to said at least one preamble burst in a following time slot, and

wherein said user station portion comprises a user message interval, during which a third user station may transmit a user-to-base message in response to having received a second base-to-user message in an immediately preceding time slot, and a control pulse preamble interval, during which a fourth user station may transmit a control pulse preamble to said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said control pulse preamble in said following time slot.

- 20 claim 158 wherein said user station portion is offset from said base station portion by a predetermined amount of time less than the duration of an entire time slot.
- 160. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said first user station.
 - 161. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
- 162. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.

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- 163. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein said control pulse preamble is concatenated.
- 164. An interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure for communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and

a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, said time slots each comprising a base station portion and a user station portion, wherein a duplex pairing consists of a first base station portion in a first time slot and a first user station portion in a second time slot subsequent to said first time slot,

whereby a base station transmits over a first designated frequency band a base-to-user message during said first base station portion, and said base station receives over a second designated frequency band a user-to-base message from a user station during said first user station portion, and

wherein for each time slot said user station portion is offset by a predetermined amount of time from said base station portion.

165. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 wherein said predetermined amount of time is of sufficient duration to allow said base-to-user message to propagate from said base station to said first user station, and said user-to-base message to propagate from said first user station to said base station so as to be received in said first user station portion.

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166. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said user station.

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167. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 wherein at least one of said base-to-

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user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.

- 168. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame
 5 structure of claim 164 wherein said base station is capable of
 transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.
 - 169. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 further comprising a preamble interval in each time slot during which said base station receives a control pulse preamble over said second designated frequency band from a user station in established communication prior to exchanging traffic messages therewith.
- 15 170. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 169 further comprising a plurality of preamble burst intervals in each time slot during which said base station transmits a plurality of preambles, one in each preamble burst interval, over said first designated frequency 20 band to a user station in established communication prior to receiving said control pulse preamble.
 - 171. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 170 wherein said preamble burst intervals are three in number.
 - 172. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 170 wherein the number of preamble burst intervals equals a number of antennas used by said base station, and wherein said user station measures a relative received signal quality of said preamble bursts and transmits to said base station, as part of said user-to-base message, an indication of said relative received signal quality.
- 35 173. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 172 wherein said base station selects, in

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response to said relative received signal quality, one or more of said antennas for subsequent messages to said user station.

- 174. A frame structure for duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and

a plurality of time slots for each time frame, each time slot comprising a base transmission interval during which a base station may transmit over a first designated frequency band a base-to-user message to a first one of a plurality of user stations in established communication with said base station, and a user transmission interval during which said base station may receive a user-to-base message over a second designated frequency band from a second one of said user stations,

wherein the start of said user transmission interval in each time slot is offset by a predetermined amount of time relative to the start of said base transmission interval.

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- 175. The frame structure of claim 174 wherein said base-to-user message to said first user station comprises a forward link transmission of a duplex pairing, and a reverse link transmission from said first user station to said base station occurs in a time slot immediately following said forward link transmission.
- 176. The frame structure of claim 175 wherein said forward link transmission and said reverse link transmission are separated by an amount of time sufficient to allow propagation of said forward link transmission to said first user station and propagation of said reverse link transmission to said base station, without simultaneous reception and transmission by said first user station.

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177. The frame structure of claim 175 further comprising a preamble interval preceding said first forward link

transmission, during which a control pulse preamble is received over said second designated frequency band by said base station from said first user station.

- 5 178. The frame structure of claim 175 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command whereby a relative timing of said reverse link transmission is adjusted.
- 179. A method of communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising the steps of

transmitting, during a first time interval and over a base transmission frequency band, a first base-to-user message from a base station to a first user station,

receiving said first base-to-user message at said first user station,

transmitting, over a user transmission frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a second user station to said base station,

receiving, during a second time interval, said control pulse preamble at said base station,

transmitting, during a third time interval and over said base transmission frequency band, a second base-to-user message from said base station to said second user station,

receiving said second base-to-user message at said second user station,

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a user-to-base message from said first user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a fourth time interval, said user-tobase message at said base station.

180. The method of claim 179 wherein said first time
35 interval and said second time interval occupy a first time
slot, and said third time interval and said fourth time
interval occupy a second time slot.

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- 181. The method of claim 180 wherein said second time slot immediately follows said first time slot.
- 182. The method of claim 180 wherein said third time interval and said fourth time interval are at least partially overlapping.
 - 183. The method of claim 179 further comprising the steps of
- transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a second user-to-base message from said second user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a fifth time interval, said second user-to-base message at said base station.

- 184. The method of claim 179 wherein said second base-touser message comprises a timing adjustment command.
- 185. The method of claim 184 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, a subsequent message transmitted from said second user station to said base station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.
- 25 186. A method of duplex communication between a base station and a user station over a plurality of frequency bands, comprising the steps of

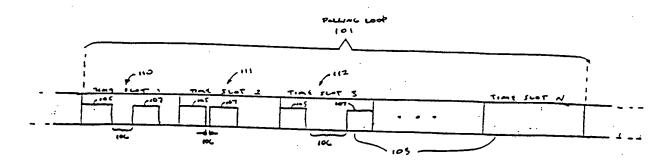
transmitting, over a first frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a user station to a base station,

receiving at said user station, over a second frequency band, a base-to-user message from said base station, and

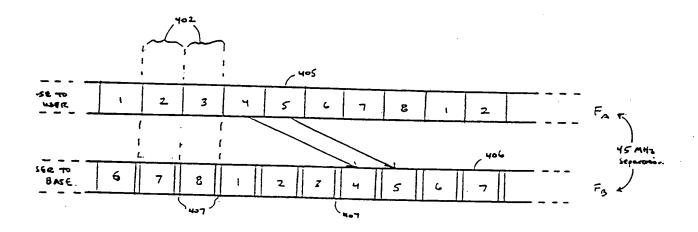
transmitting, over said first frequency band, a user-tobase message from said user station to said base station.

> By Express Mail No. EL 727707794 US

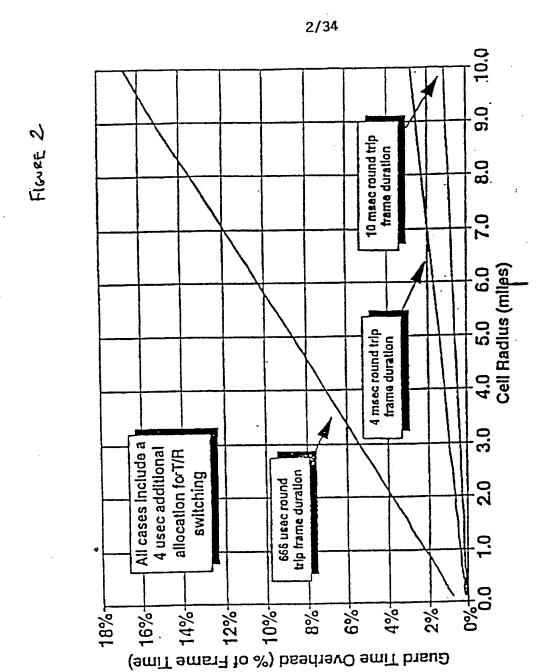
30

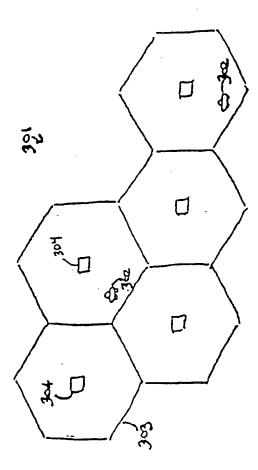


(prior Zrt)



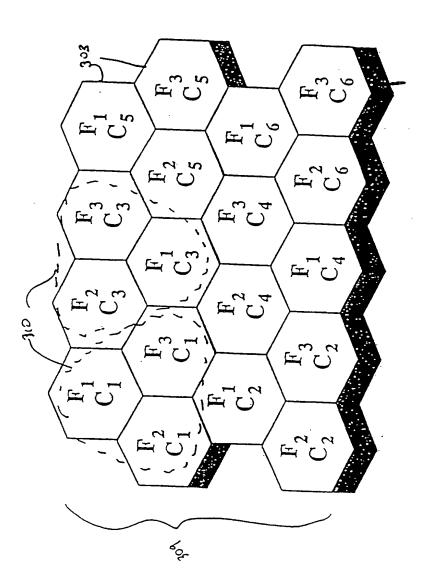
(pror art)





Proura 3 A

FIGURE 3B



5A

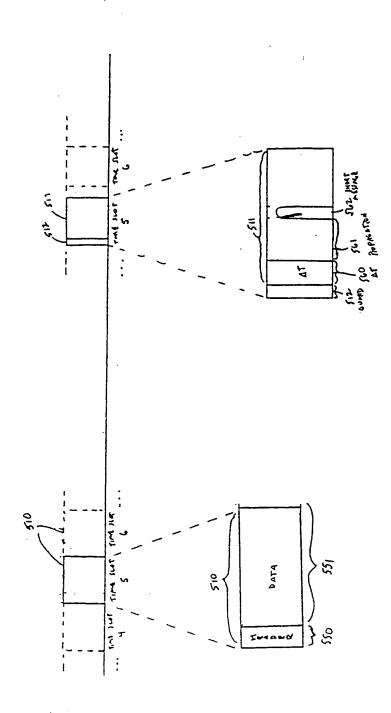
5/34 J 7 α α

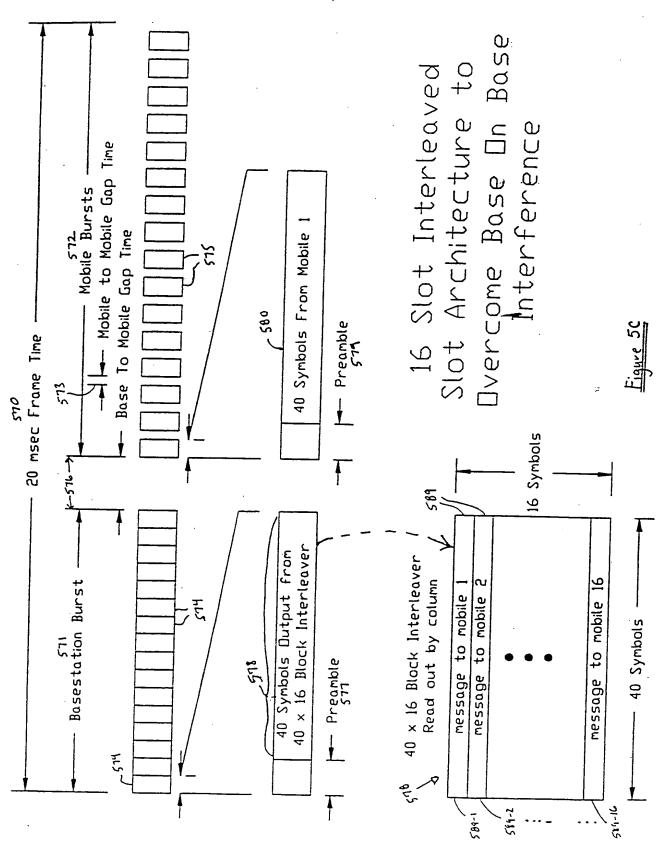
• •

6/34

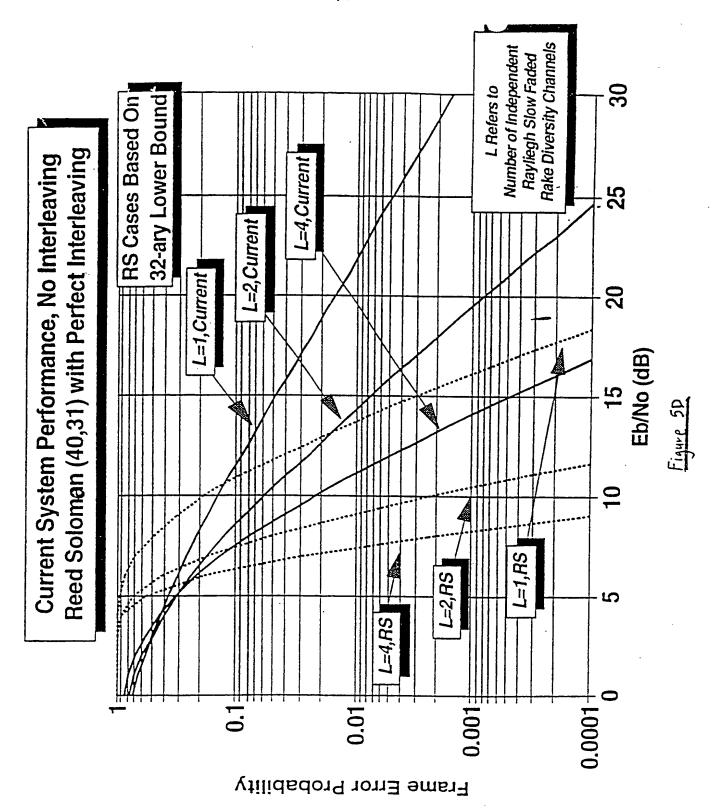
0/34

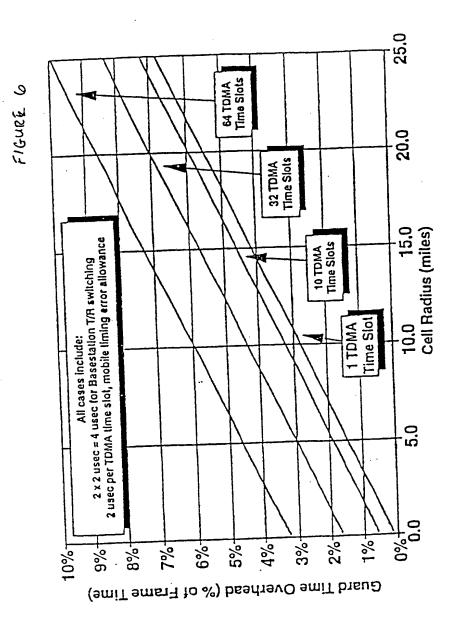
FIGURE 5B

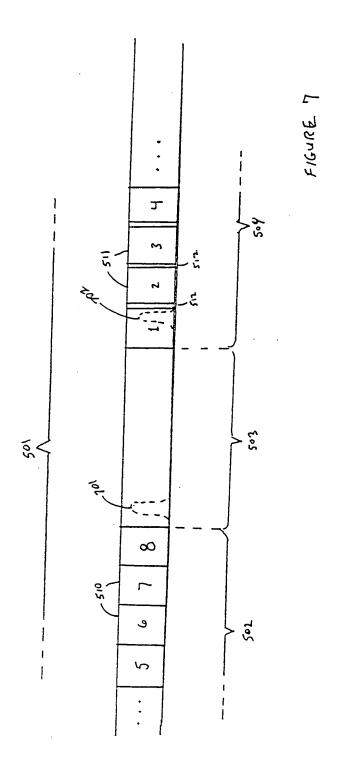




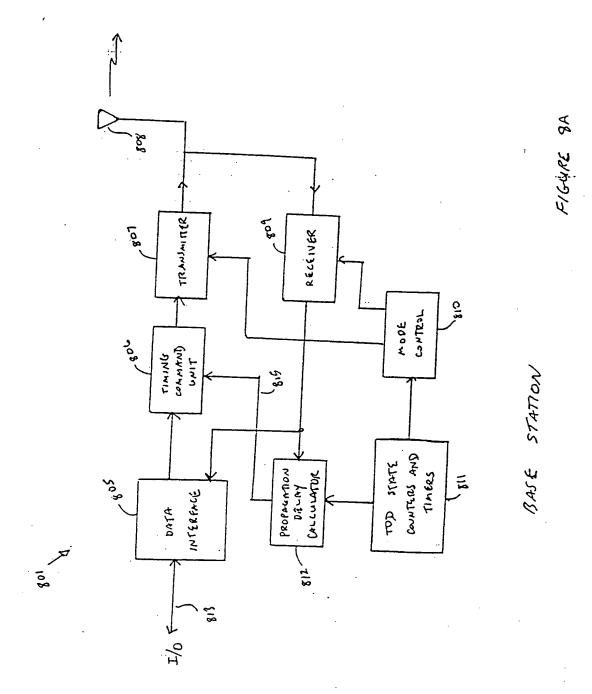
BNSDOCID- JNO - 083074041 1

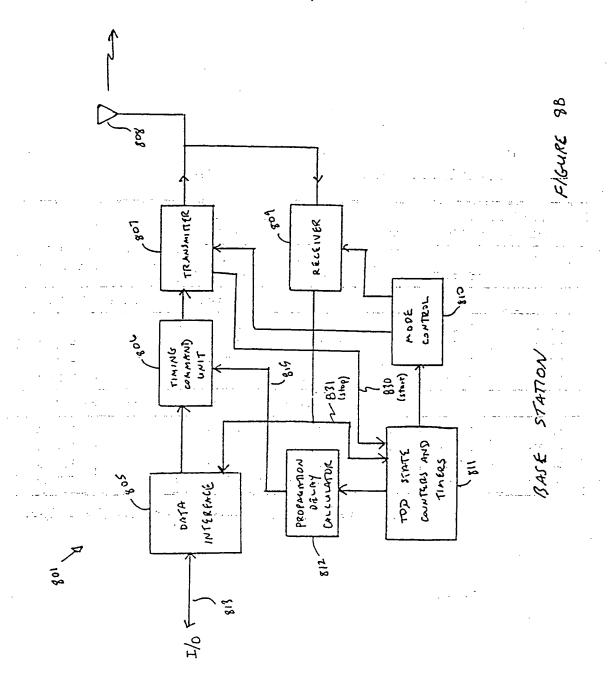


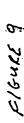


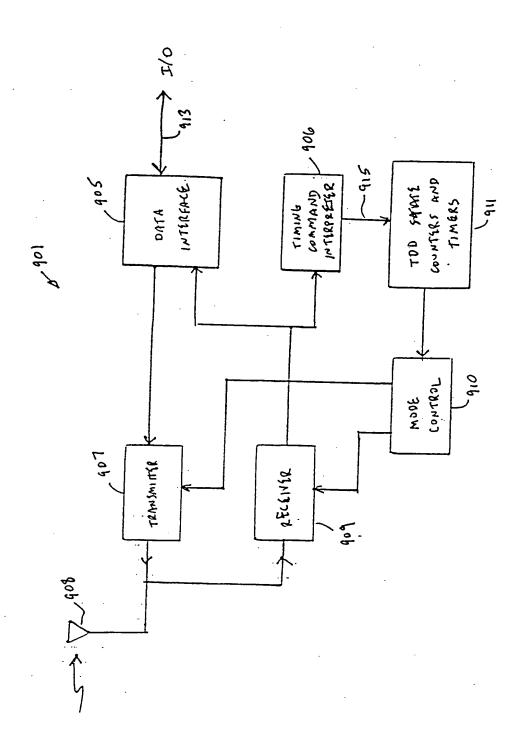


BNSDOCID: <WO___9639749A1_I_>

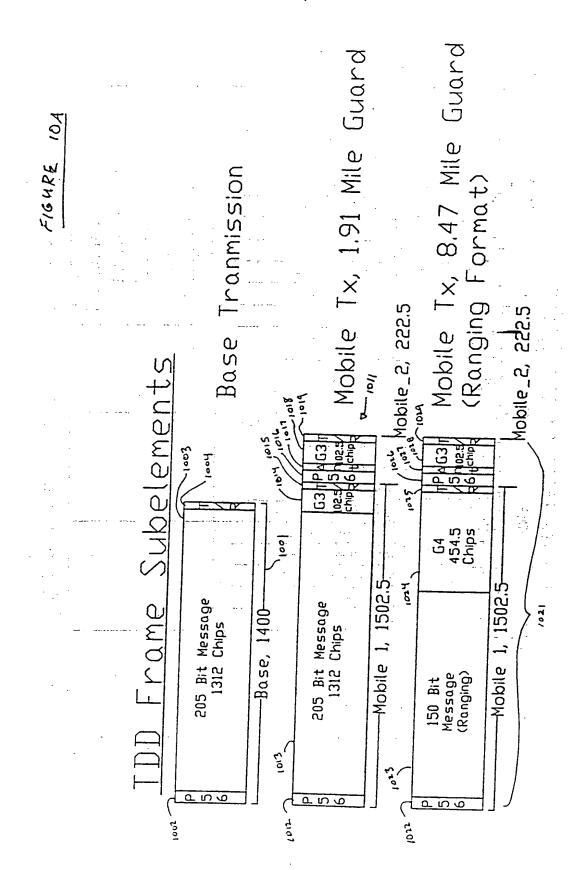


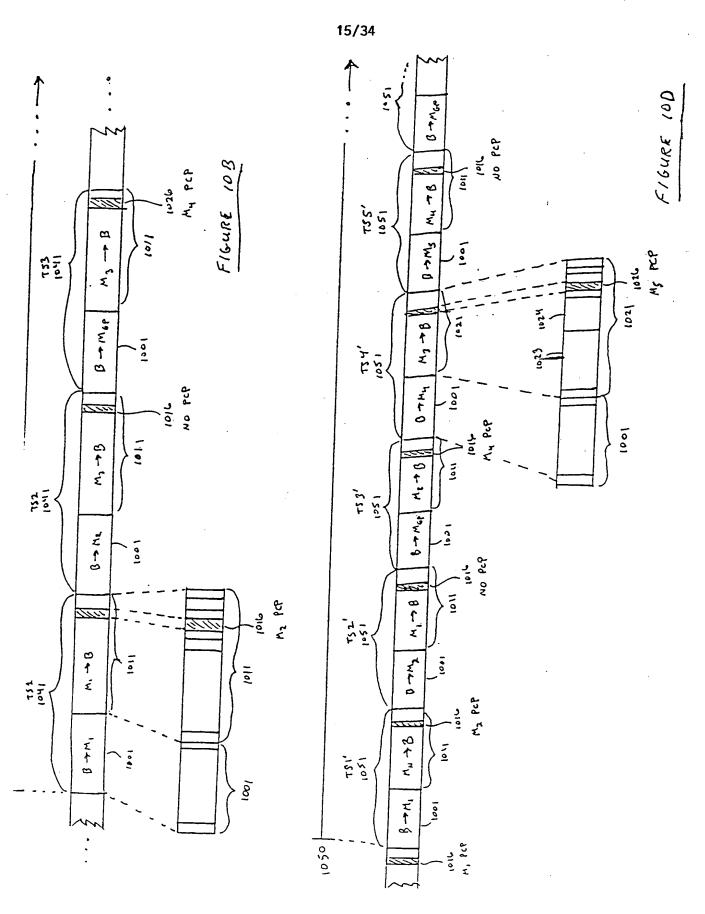




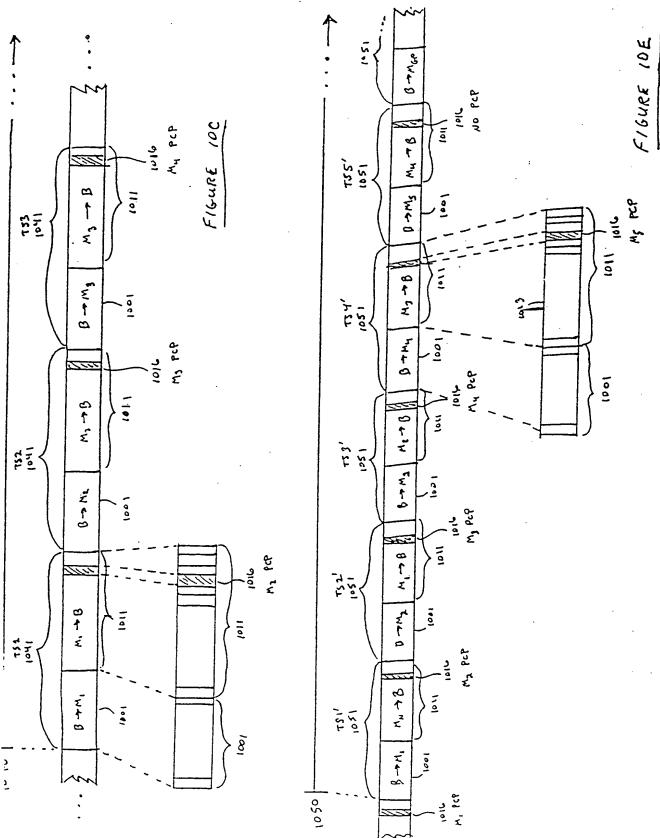


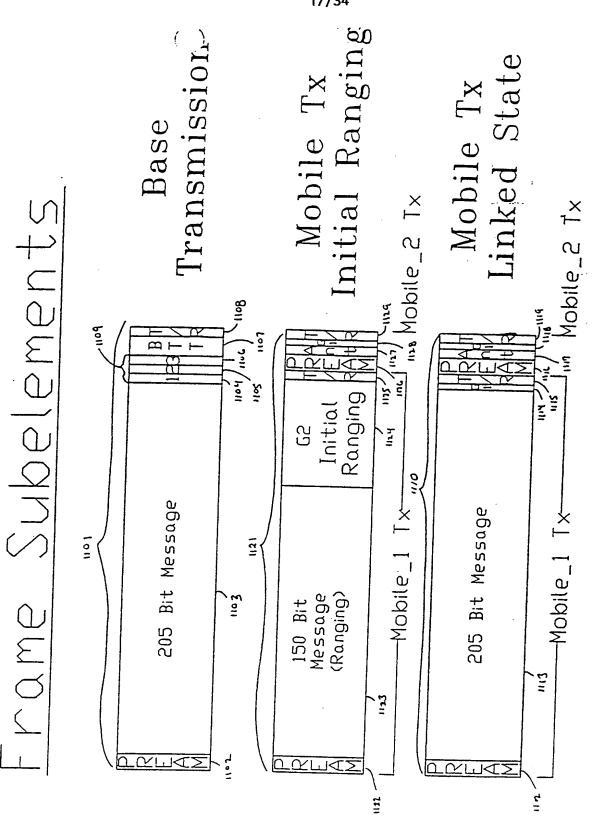
USER STATION

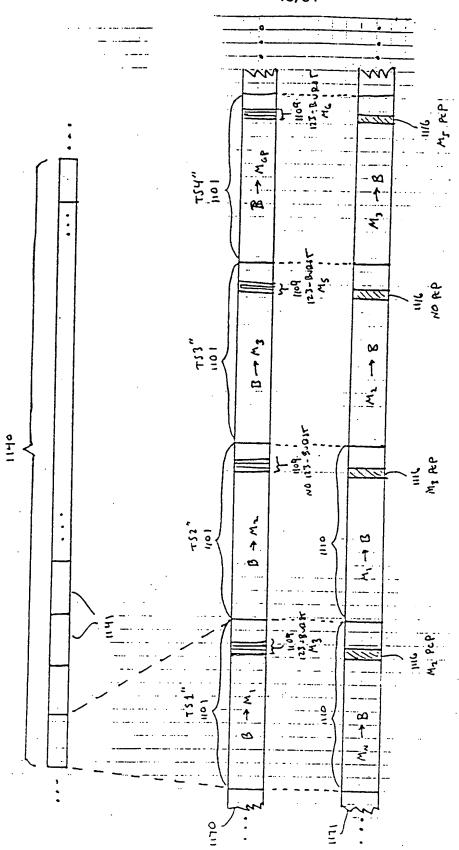






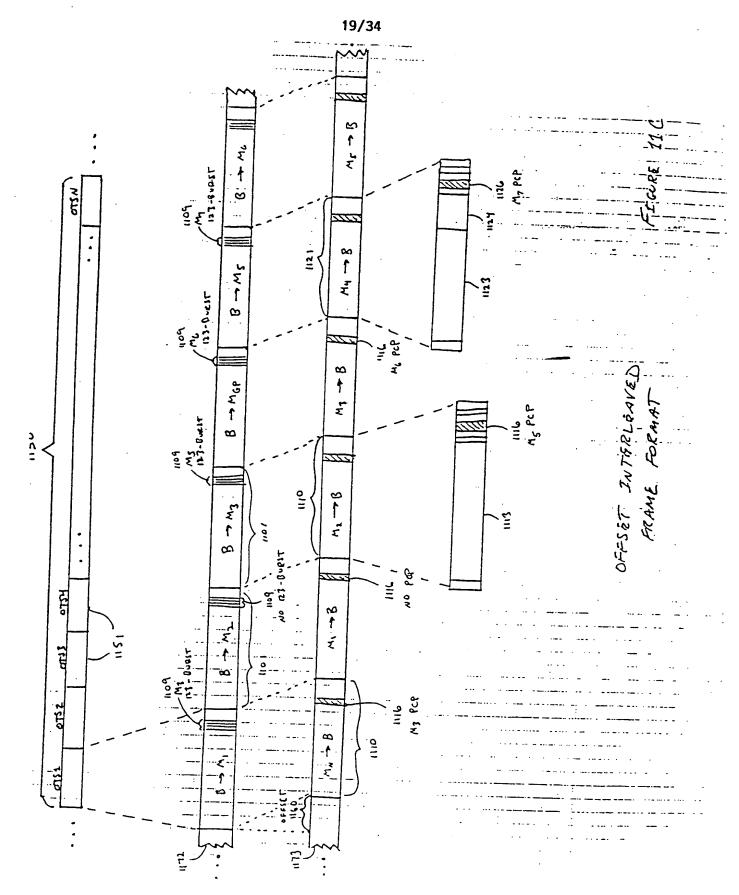






28QO OFFSET FRAME FORMAT

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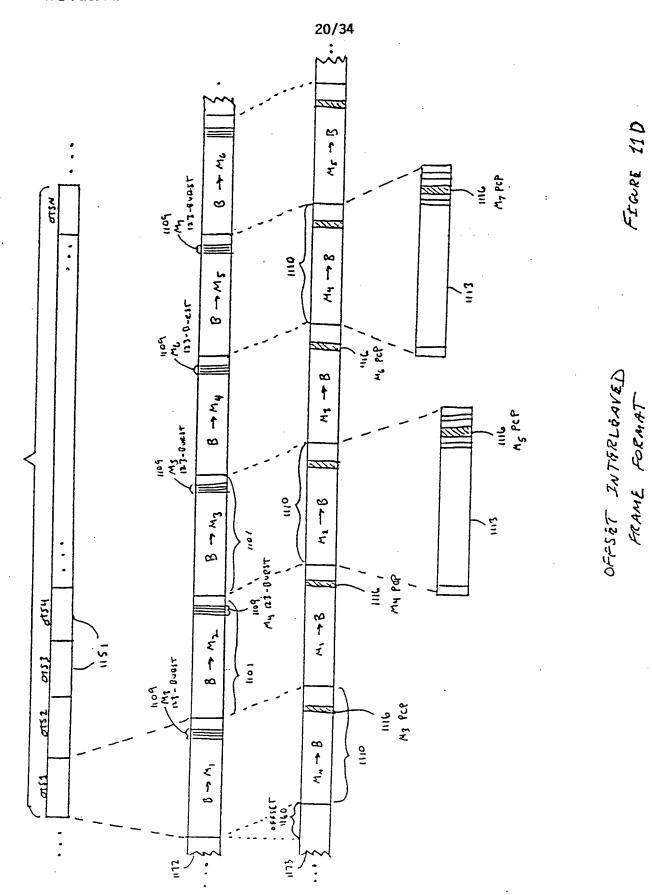


Table 12a

21 Bit Header Bit Utilization

TABLE DA	Base Polling		Traffic TAGLE (LA-2
Reference	3.1.2.14.1		3.1.2.14.2
Page	47		49
	Total Bits	21	Total Bits 21
	Field		Field
	B/H	1	8/8 1
	2	1	g i
	9/8	. 1	C/H 1
	B/H	1	8/N 1
*		1	<u>s.</u> 1
	PMR	3	PMR 3
			B/W Grant 2
		2	CT 2
	Opp. Link Qual.		Opp. Link Qual. 2
	Timing Command	1	Timing Command 3
	Reader FCW	4	Header FCH 4
	Bits Used	19	Bits Used 21
	Spares	2	Spares 0
ABLE 12A-3 Reference	Hobile Station Polling 3.1.2.14.3		Hobile Station Traffic TABLE 12A-4 J.1.2.14.4
	Total Bits	21	Total Bits 21
_	71-14		Field
	. 8/н	1	8/8 1
	g	1	2 1
	q/s	1	S/N 1
	P/N	1	P/N 1
	ડ્ર	1	3A 1
	PMR	3	PMR 3
	BW Request	1	B/W Grent 1
	œ	×	co ∗
	Opp. Link Qual.	2	Opp. Link Qual. 2
	Timing Command	×	Timing Command x
	Header PCM	•	Reader FCW 4
•		15	Bits Used 15
	Spares	6	Spares 6

Table 126

Frame Bit Otilization, GP, SP, GR Base TABLE 128-1 General Poll TABLE 128-2 Specific Poll 2.2.1.1.1.1.1 2.2.1.1.1.1.2 Total Bits 205 Total Bits 205 **Field** Slot Quality 32 Result Service Provider 16 Slot Quality 2004 PID 40 Fecility 32 Hap Type Map 32 Slot Number Preme FCH Bits Used 139 TABLE 123-3 Ceneral Response 2.2.1.2.1.1.1 Total Bits Field Beader 21 720 40 Service Provider 16 Service Request

| Mobile Capability

Field

Speres

| Mobile Capability

Prame PCN

FIGURE 12B

Symmetric Frame Formata	Asymmetric Fr		
	(TDD: Non-Ranc	ring On	ly)
			
Base	Base	ı	_
Symmetric Searer	Asymmetric Bes	202	TABLE 126-2
2.2.1.1.1.2.5	2.2.1.1.1.2		
12	10.11	Rees	Mahilla
T4817 12C-1			
		Domi	neat
Total Bits 205	Total Bits	45	365
Field	Field		
Header 21			
	Header		
D Channel 4	D Channel		•
B-Channel 160	B-Channel	G	320
Frame PCW 16	Frame PCH	16	16
or	or		
Header 21	Heeder	21	21
D Channel 4	D Chennel	8	•
B-Channel 176	8-Channel	16	336
Frame PCH 0	Frame FCsf		
•		-	•
Bits Used 205	Bits Used	45	166
	2.00	43	163
Spares 0	Spares	۰	G
Mobile Station	Mobile Station		
Symmetric Bearer			man
Symmetric Bearer	Asymmetric Bear	•==	TARLE 12C-4
2.2.1.1.1.2.5	2.2.1.2.1.2		
TASLE T.C-3	15.16		•
Total Bits 205	Total Bits	365	45
			••
Field	Field		
Reader 21	Beader	21	21
D Channel 6	D Channel	8	•
B-Channel 160	8-Channel	320	o
Frame PCW 16	Press PCF	16	16
or	or		
Header 21	Seeder	21	21
D Channel 8	D Channel		
8-Channel 176	B-Chennel		16
Preme PCM C		0	
a produce & Chi.	riame ren	٠	0
			•
Sita Used 205	Bits Used	365	45
	_		
Spares 0	Spares	0	0

FIGURE 12C

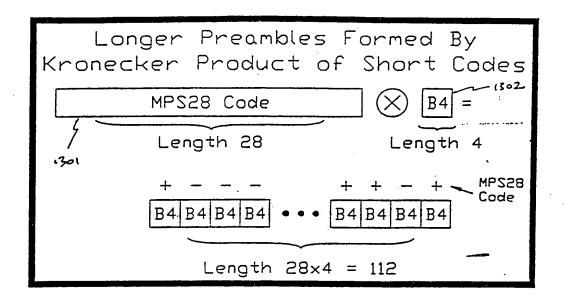


FIGURE 13A

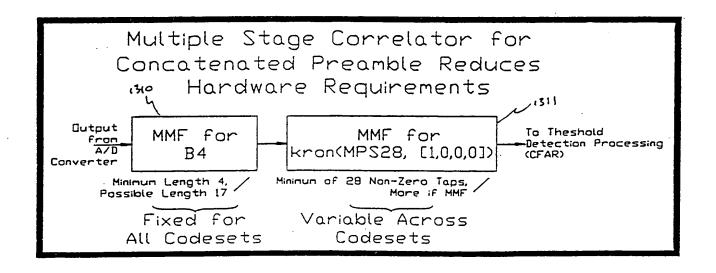


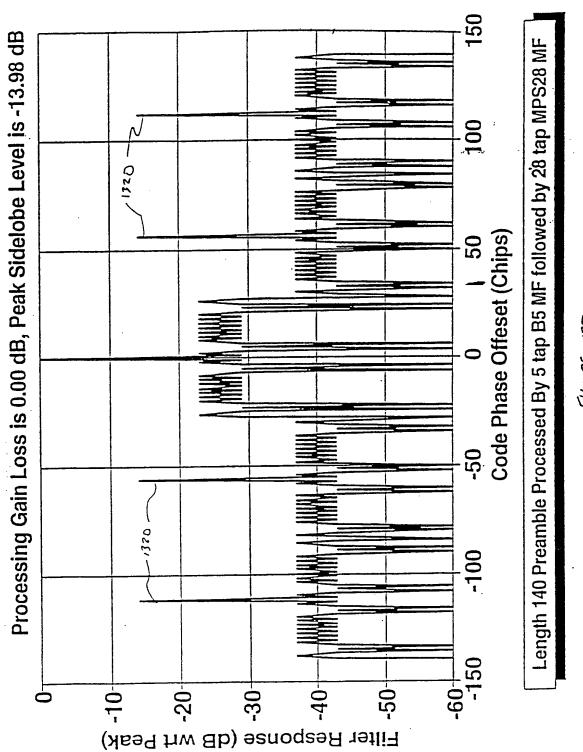
FIGURE ISB

Preamble Performance in Rayleigh Fading (L_=3, L_==1)1

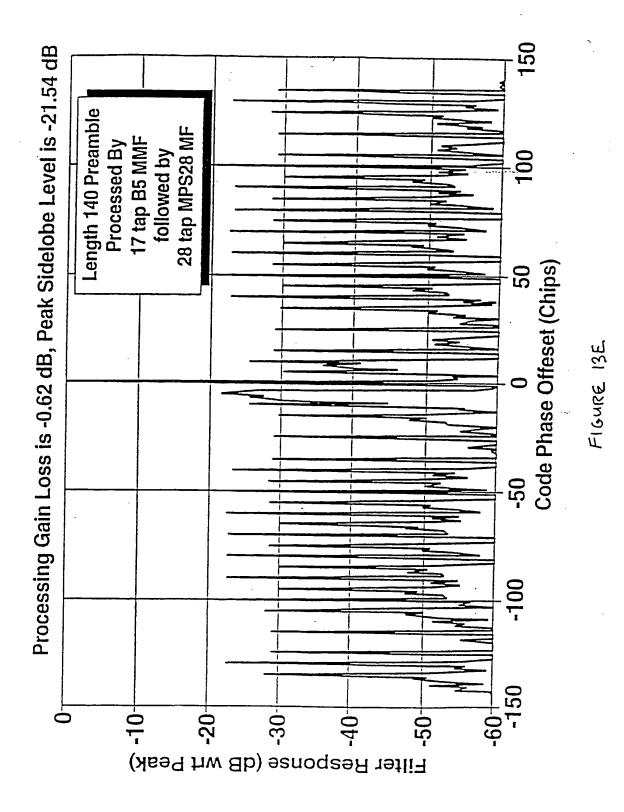
			letection Id (dBm)	Antenna	90% Detection Threshold (dBm)		
Case Identifier	Preamble Length	No Sidelobe	-7 dB Peak Sidelobe	Probe Length	No Sidelobe	-7 dB Peak Sidelobe	
High Tier Interfaces and ISM Interfaces							
5.00HT 2.80HF 1.60HF 1.40HF	56 112 84 112 erfaces and U	-100.4 -105.9 -107.1 -108.9	-96.1 -101.6 -102.8 -104.6	28 56 28 28	-100.6 -106.1 -105.5 -106.1	-94.8 -100.4 -99.8 -100.4	
5.00HT 0.64LF 0.56LF 0.35LF	56 28 28 25	-100.4 -106.3 -106.9 -108.4	-96.1 -102.0 -102.6 -104.2	28 13 13 11	-100.6 -106.2 -106.8 -108.1	-94.8 -100.4 -101.0 -102.3	

^{&#}x27; PFA₁₉₉₀ = 1% ,NF=4 dB, Implementation Loss = 3 dB, CFAR Loss = 2 dB

FIGURE 13C



-16URE 13D



										28	/34												
equirod	R' Prop	100.00%	74.82%	26.56%	52.91%	R' Prop	100.00%	149.67%	144.07%	125.90%	R' Prop	100.00%	149.67%	144.07%	125.98%	B' Pron	100 00%	84 72%	72 21%	69 50%			
Bases Required	R ² Prop	100.00%	55.98%	31.99%	27.99%	R ² Prop	100.00%	410.20%	358.92%	224.39%	R ² Prop	100.00%	410.20%	358.92%	224.39%	R ² Prop	100 00%	55.98%	31.99%	%55 22			
Sensilivity (dBm)		-97.1	9.66.	-102.0	-102.6					-99.1	-92.9	-93.5	-95.5	(h)	-99.1	-92.9	-93.5	-95.5		1 -99.1	-101.6	-104.0	-104.6
Channels in Allocation	ocation)	0.0	7.1	12.5	14.3	ocation)	0.0	31.3	35.7	57.1	Unlicenced Isochronous Interfaces (L. n. = 3, L. n. = 1, 1.25 MHz Max Channel Bandwidth)	0.3	2.6	3.0	4.0	ocation)	22.3	19.9	34.8	39.0			
Chiprate (MHz)	High Tier Interfaces (L,n=2, L,n,=2, 30 MHz Allocation)	5.00	2.80	1.60	1.40	ices (Lan=3, Late=1, 30 MHz Allocation)	5.00	0.64	0.56	0.35	Luss = 1, 1.25 MHz Mi	5.00	0.64	0.56	0.35	ISM Air Interfaces (L,,,=3, L,,,,=1, 83.5 MHz Allocation)	5.00	2,80	1.60	1.40			
Timo Slots	er Interfaces (L,n=2,	32/25	32	20	16	Low Tier Interfaces (L.n=3,	32	40	35	25	s Interfaces (L,n=3, I	32	. 20	17	12	Interfaces (L,,,=3, L,	32	. 16	10	0			
Duplex Method	High Ti	TOD	FDD	FDD	FDD	Low Ti	TDD	FDD	FDD	FDD	licenced Isochronou	TDO	TDD	TDD	TDD	ISM Air	TDD	TDD	TDD	TDD			
Caso		5.00HT	2.80HF	1.60HF	1.4014F		5.00HT	0.64LF	0.56LF	0.35LF	nn	5.00HT	0.64LT	0.56LT	0.35LT		5.00l-IT	.2.80HT	1.60HT	1.40l-IT			

' Sensilivity improvements of 3 to 6 dB are possible in Low tier and Unlicenced Isochronous air interfaces.

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Digital Range Limits for Physical Layer Air Interfaces

Case Identifier	Duplex Method	Chiprate (MHz)	F	Rangin Used	g		Time		Digital Range (miles)		
High Tier	High Tier Interfaces										
5.00HT 2.80HF	TDD FDD	5.00 2.80	Yes Yes	No No	No No	32 32	32 32	25 28	8.47 13.67	1.91 1.96	10.06 6.12
1.60HF 1.40HF	FDD FDD	1.60 1.40	Yes Yes	No No	No No	20 16	20 16	16 14	21.66 27.88	1.16 4.46	12.81 12.77
Low Tier I	Low Tier Interfaces										
5.00HT 0.64LF	TDD FDD	5.00 0.64	Yes Yes	No No	No No	32 40	32 40	25 32	8.47 10.77	1.91 2.77	10.06 8.59
0.56LF 0.35LF	FDD FDD	0.56 0.35	Yes Yes	No No	No No	35 25	35 25	32 20	12.31 15.17	3.16 0.53	5.66 9.85
Unlicensed	i Isochrono	us Interface	es								
5.00HT 0.64LT 0.56LT ···0.35LT	TDD TDD TDD TDD	5.00 0.64 0.56 0.35		No No No No	No No No No		32 40 35 25	25 32 32 20		1.91 2.77 3.16 0.53	, 10.06 8.59 5.66 9.85
ISM Air Int	erfaces	···									
5.00HT 2.80HT 1.60HT 1.40HT	TDD TDD TDD TDD	5.00 2.80 1.60 1.40		No No No No	No No No No		32 32 20 16	25 28 16 14		1.91 1.96 1.16 4.46	10.06 6.12 12.81 12.77

FIGURE 15

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Frame Layout Impacts on Rules for Next Base Transmission & Slot Aggregation

Duplex Method	Base Station Operating Mode	Mobile Has Diplexer	Forward Link Antenna Probe	Mobile Supports Interleaved Traffic Streams	Base Fort	ber of · Slots idden ween	- · Maximum - · · Traffic Mode Slot Aggregation	
			Signal Employed	·	GP/SP Nego- tiations	Same Mobile Traffic Slots	Potential To Single Mobile	
TOD	Ranging	NA	No •	No Yes	1	10	50% 100%	
•	Non-Ranging		•	No Yes	0	0	100% 100%	
FDD	Ranging	No •	No •	No Yes	2 2	3	25% 25%	
•	Non-Ranging		•	No Yes	1	1	50% 50%	
FDD	Ranging	Yes	No	No Yes	2 2	3 0	25% 100%	
•	Non-Ranging		· •	No Yes	1	1 0	50% 100%	
FDD	Ranging	No •	Yes	No Yes	2 2	3	25% 25%	
•	Non-Ranging		:	No Yes	1 1	1 1	50% 50%	
FDD	Ranging	Yes	Yes	No Yes	2 2	3 0	. 25% 100%	
	Non-Ranging		•	No Yes	1 1	1	50% 100%	

Note: Slot Negotiations relates only to GP->SP. SP->SP and SP->Traffic negotiations when PCP handshake is inactive.

FIGURE 16

Low Tler System-Summaries for Handsets With & Without Antenna Selection Diversity

	ကူ	T	T	7	T-		
Bm)	L,m=3		-94.5 -95.4 -96.4		-94.5	.95.4	-96.4
itivity (d	Loni=1 Loni=2		-92.5 -93.5 -94.5	9	.92.5	-93.5	-94.5
4DPSK Sensitivity (dBm)	L _{ent} ≃1		-87.2 -88.1 -89.1	nce linke	-87.2	-08.1	-89.1
4DF	No Fade		-97.8 -98.8 -99.8	p used o	.97.8	-98.8	-99.8
ge			13.31 11.64 14.55	bes, PC	6.65	8.32	15.38
Digital Range	(callin)	Vo PCP)	3.99 4.99 6.24	enna pro	3.33	1.66	2.08
īa		Diversity Antenna (Forward Link sends two preambles, No PCP)	10.64 13.31 16.63	hree ant	10.78	11.64	13.72
-	ots ₁	ио ргас	40 35 28	ends t	35	28	50
Number of	8 kbps Slots	nds tw	50 40 32	Link s	40	35	28
2 0	. 80 X	Link se	50 40 32	orward	40	32	28
) bed		rward	8 8 8	nna (F	운	2	ž
Ranging Format Used		ına (Fo	2 2 2	y Ante	ž	S.	8
For		y Anton	Yes Yes Yes	Diversit	Yes	Yes	Yes
Symbol Rate (ksps)		election Diversit	350 280 224	Mobiles Do Not have Selection Diversily Antenna (Forward Link sends three antenna probes, PCP used once linked)	320	280	224
Case Dostgnation		Mobiles have Selection	0.350LF_D 0.280LF_D 0.224LF_D	Mobiles Do Not	0.350LF_P	0.280LF_P	0.224LF_P

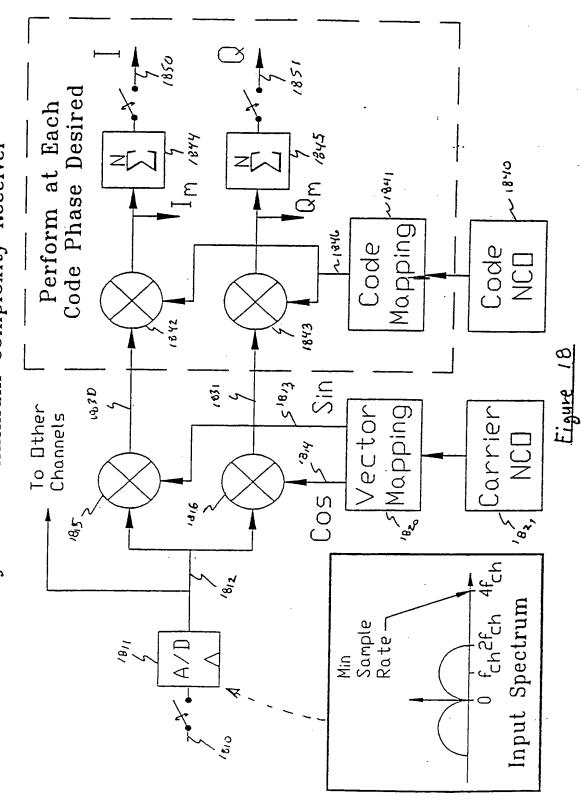
1: Based on 4QAM modulation format.

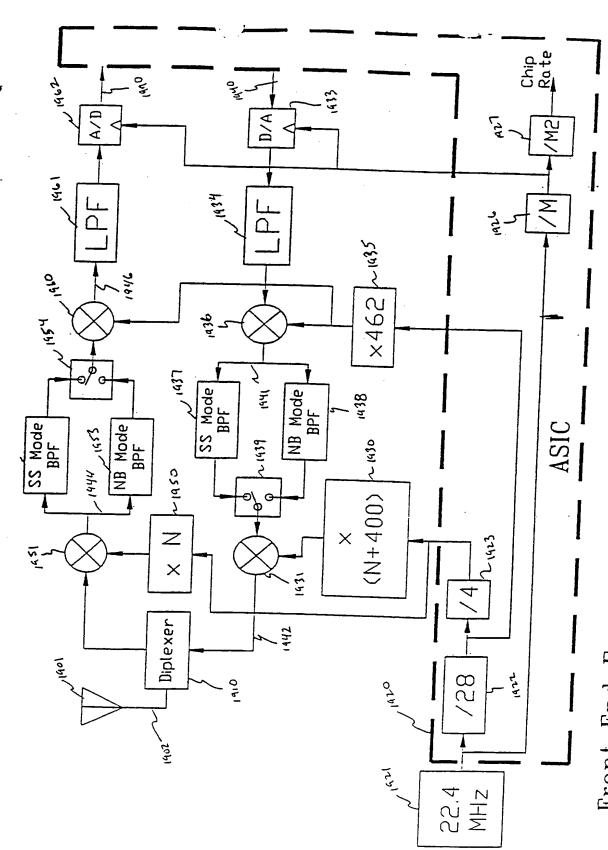
2: Unlicensed Isochronous TDD Modes have INT(FDD slot count / 2} full duplex time slots (about 1/2 as many).

FIGURE 17

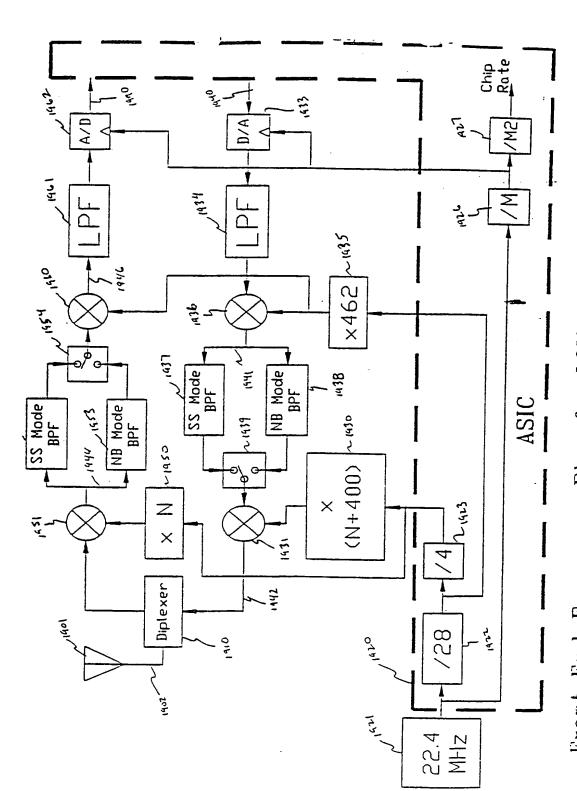


- Single A/D Converter
- I/Q Separation In Digital Domain
- Usually Yields Minimum Complexity Receiver





 Dual Mode; Spread Spectrum/Narrowband
 Direct Synthesis CPM at Low IF, ASIC Does Phase Accum. Front End Frequency Plan for LOW IF FDD BaseStation



 Dual Mode; Spread Spectrum/Narrowband
 Direct Synthesis CPM at Low IF, ASIC Does Phase Accum. Front End Frequency Plan for LOW IF FDD BaseStation

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US96/07905

1	SSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		·					
	US CI. Please See Extra Sheet.							
According t	to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both	national classification and IPC						
1								
1	locumentation searched (classification system followed							
U.S. :	370/30, 32, 92, 95.3, 105.1, 110.1; 379/58, 59, 60,	61, 64, 202; 455/33.1, 33.2, 34.1, 51.	1, 54.1					
Documentat	Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched							
Electronic d	Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)							
APS search te	erms: base station, user station, transmitting, re	eceiving, control or control pulse, a	and delay					
C. DOC	CUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		·					
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where ap	propriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.					
Y	US, A, 4,742,512 (AKASHI ET A lines 5-47, col. 4, lines 1-23, and	•	1-186					
Υ	US, A, 5,109,393 (SAEGUSA) lines17-36 and col. 3, lines 10-34	1-186						
Т	US, A, 5,528,597 (GERSZBERG E 1, line 60 to col. 2, line 9, col. 3, 18-26, and col. 4, lines 56-67.							
X Furti	her documents are listed in the continuation of Box C	. See patent family annex.						
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US96/07905

	tion). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	S. Laurence St. Laurence
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
A,P	US, A, 5,506,837 (SOLLNER ET AL.) 09 April 1996, see entire document.	1-186
A	US, A, 4,222,115 (COPPER ET AL.) 09 September 1980, see entire document.	1-186
		·
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US96/07905

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER: US CL :

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): OMNIPOINT CORPORATION [US/US]; 1365 Garden of the Gods Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80907 (US).

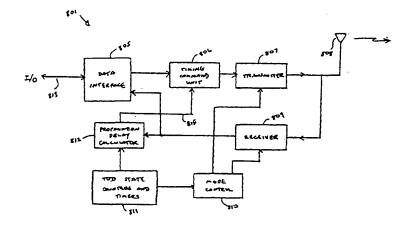
(72) Inventor; and

- (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): SCOTT, Logan [US/US]; 132 North Fuller Place, Breckenridge, CO 80424 (US).
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BASE STATION

(57) Abstract

A system for time division duplex communication over a single frequency band wherein guard time overhead is reduced by active adjustment of reverse link transmission timing as a function of round trip propagation delay. Responding to a polling message from the base station, a user station seeking to establish communication transmits a reply message. The base station using a propagation delay calculator (812) calculates the distance of the user station by measuring the propagation delay with respect to receipt of the reply message and a timing control unit (806) and transmitter (807) for sending a timing adjustment command to the user station instructing it to advance or retard its timing. Thereafter, the base station monitors the user station transmissions and periodically commands it to adjust its timing in a like manner. The user station transmits a control preamble at the start of each time slot to allow the base station to perform round trip timing calculations and adjustment of the user station's power or antenna selection.

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DESCRIPTION 000071011

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DESCRIPTION

Timing Adjustment Control for Efficient Time Division Duplex Communication

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The field of the present invention pertains to communications and, more particularly, to an air interface structure and protocol suitable for use in a cellular communication environment.

Description of Related Art

A growing demand for flexible, mobile communication has led to development of a variety of techniques for allocating available communication bandwidth among a steadily increasing number of users of cellular services. Two conventional techniques for allocating communication bandwidth between a cellular base station and a set of cellular user stations (also called "mobile stations") are frequency division duplex (FDD) and time division duplex (TDD).

As used herein, FDD refers to a technique for 20 establishing full duplex communications having both forward and reverse links separated in frequency, and TDD refers to a technique for establishing full duplex communications having both forward and reverse links occurring on the same frequency but separated in time to 25 avoid collisions. Other techniques for communication are multiple division (TDMA). access transmissions by a plurality of users are separated in time to avoid conflicts, frequency division multiple access (FDMA), wherein transmissions by a plurality of users are separated in frequency to avoid conflicts, and time division multiplex (TDM), wherein multiple data streams are time multiplexed together over a single

carrier. Various combinations of FDD, TDD, FDMA, and TDMA may also be utilized.

In a particular FDD technique, a base station is allocated a set of frequencies over which it may transmit, using a different frequency slot for each user station, and each user station is allocated a different frequency over which it may transmit to the base station. For each new user in contact with a base station, a new pair of frequencies is required to support the communication link between the base station and the new user station. The number of users that can be supported by a single base station is therefore limited by the number of available frequency slots.

In a particular TDD technique, the same frequency is 15 used for all user stations in communication with a particular base station. Interference between user stations is avoided by requiring that user stations transmit at different times from one another and from the base station. This is accomplished by dividing a time period into a plurality of time frames, and each time frame into a plurality of time slots. Typically, the base station communicates with only one user station during a time slot, and communicates with all the user stations sequentially during different time slots over a single 25 time frame. Thus, the base station communicates with a particular user station once during each time frame.

In one version of the described system, the base station is allocated a first portion of each time slot during which the base station transmits to a particular user station, and the user station is allocated a second portion of the time slot during which the user station responds to the base station. Thus, the base station may transmit to a first user station, await a response, and, after receiving a response from the first user station, transmit to a second user station, and so on, until the base station has communicated with all user stations sequentially over a particular time frame.

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Time division duplex has an advantage over FDD and of requiring use of only a single frequency bandwidth. However, a drawback of many conventional TDD or TDMA systems is that their efficiency suffers as cell size increases. The reduction in efficiency stems from the relatively unpredictable nature of propagation delay times of transmissions from the base station over air channels to the user stations, and from the user stations over air channels back to the base station. Because user stations are often mobile and can move anywhere within the radius of the cell covered by a base station, the base station generally does not know in advance how long the propagation delay will be for communicating with a particular user station. In order to plan for the worst 15 case, conventional TDD systems typically provide round-trip guard time to ensure that communication will be completed with the first user station before initiating communication with the second user station. Because the round-trip guard time is present in each time slot 20 regardless of how near or far a user station is, the required round-trip guard time can add substantial overhead, particularly in large cells. The extra overhead limits the number of users, and hence the efficiency, of TDD systems.

25 Figure 1 is an illustration of the basic round trip timing for a TDD system from a base station perspective. A polling loop 101, or time frame, for a base station is divided into a plurality of time slots 103. Each time slot 103 is used for communication from the base station to a particular user station. 30 Thus, each time slot comprises a base transmission 105, a user transmission and a delay period 106 during which the transmission 105 propagates to the user station, the user station processes and generates a responsive 35 transmission 107, and the user transmission 107 propagates to the base station.

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If the user station is located right next to the base station, then the base station can expect to hear from the user station immediately after finishing its transmission and switching to a receive mode. As the distance between the user station and the base station grows, the time spent by the base station waiting for a response grows as well. The base station will not hear from the user station immediately but will have to wait for signals to propagate to the user station and back.

10 As shown in Fig. 1, in a first time slot 110 the user transmission 107 arrives at the base station at a time approximately equidistant between the end of the base transmission 105 and the start of the user transmission 107, indicating that the user station is about half a cell radius from the base station. In a second time slot 111, 15 the user transmission 107 appears very close to the end of the base transmission 105, indicating that the userstation is very close to the base station. In a third time slot 112, the user transmission 107 appears at the very end of the time slot 112, indicating that the user station is near or at the cell boundary. Because the third time slot 112 corresponds to a user station at the maximum communication distance for a particular base station, the delay 106 shown in the third time slot 112 25 represents the maximum round-trip propagation time and, hence, the maximum round-trip guard time.

In addition to propagation delay times, there also may be delays in switching between receive and transmit mode in the user station, base station, or both, which are not depicted in Fig. 1 for simplicity. Typical transmit/receive switching times are about two microseconds, but additional allocations may be made to account for channel ringing effects associated with multipath.

As cell size increases, TDD guard time must increase to account for longer propagation times. In such a case, guard time consumes an increasingly large portion of the

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available time slot, particularly for shorter round trip frame durations. The percentage increase in time spent for overhead is due to the fact that TDD guard time is a fixed length, determined by cell radius, while the actual round trip frame duration varies according to the distance of the user station. Consequently, as cells get larger, an increasing amount of time is spent on overhead in the form of guard times rather than actual information transfer between user stations and the base station.

One conventional TDD system is the Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) system developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI). In the DECT system, a base station transmits a long burst of data segmented into time slots, with each time slot having data associated with a particular user station. After a guard time, user stations respond in a designated group of consecutive time slots, in the same order as the base station sent data to the user stations.

Another system in current use is the Global System for Mobile communications ("GSM"). Figure 4 illustrates a timing pattern according to certain existing GSM standards. According to these standards, communication between a base station and user stations is divided into eight burst periods 402. Up to eight different user stations can communicate with a base station, one in each burst period 402.

GSM standards require two separate frequency bands. The base station transmits over a first frequency F_A , while the user stations transmit over a second frequency F_B .

30 After a user station receives a base transmission 405 on the first frequency F_A during a particular burst period 402, the user station shifts in frequency by 45 MHz to the second frequency F_B and transmits a user transmission 406 in response to the base transmission 405 approximately three burst periods 402 later. The three burst period delay is assumed to be large enough to account for

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propagation time between the base station and the user station.

It is important in the GSM system that the user transmissions 406 received at the base station fit into the appropriate burst periods 402. Otherwise, the user transmissions 406 from user stations using adjacent burst periods 402 could overlap, resulting in poor transmission quality or even loss of communication due to interference between user stations. Accordingly, each burst period 402 is surrounded by a guard times 407 to account for uncertain signal propagation delays between the base station and the user station. By comparing the time of the signal actually received from the user station 302 to the expected receive time, the base station may command 15 the user station to advance or retard its transmission timing in order to fall within the proper burst period 402, a feature known as adaptive frame alignment. specification relating to adaptive frame alignment for the GSM system is TS GSM 05.10.

A drawback of the described GSM system is that it requires two separate frequency bands. It also has a relatively rigid structure, which may limit its flexibility or adaptability to certain cellular environments.

25 Another system in presence use is known as Wide Area Coverage System (WACS), a narrowband system employing aspects of both FDMA and TDMA. Under WACS, as in GSM, two distinct frequency bands are used. One frequency band is used for user station transmissions, and the other frequency band is used for base station transmissions. 30 The user station transmissions are offset by one-half of slot from the corresponding base transmissions, in order to allow for propagation time between the base station and the user station. Standard 35 WACS does not support spread spectrum communication (a known type of communication wherein the bandwidth of the transmitted signal exceeds the bandwidth of the data to be

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transmitted), and has an overall structure that may be characterized as relatively rigid.

In a number of systems, the channel structure is such that a user station may have to transmit a response to a base station while receiving information on another channel. The capability for simultaneous transmission and reception generally requires the use of a diplexer, which is a relatively expensive component for a mobile handset.

It would be advantageous to provide a flexible system having the benefits of time division duplex communication, particularly in large cells, but without having an overhead of a full round-trip guard time in every time slot. It would further be advantageous to provide such a system requiring only a single frequency band for communication. It would further be advantageous to provide a TDMA or combination TDMA/FDMA system wherein user stations are not required to be fitted with a diplexer. It would further be advantageous to provide a time frame structure readily adaptable to single or multiple frequency bands, and for use in either a variety of communication environments.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention in one aspect provides an efficient means for carrying out time division multiplexed communication, particularly in large cell environments.

In one embodiment, in a first portion of a time frame, a base station issues consecutive base transmissions directed to each of the communicating user stations. A single collective guard time is allocated while the base station awaits a response from the first user station. The user stations then respond, one by one, in allocated time slots on the same frequency as the base station, with only minimal guard times between each reception. In order to prevent interference among the user transmissions, the base station commands the user stations to advance or retard their transmission timing.

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To initiate communication between a base station and a user station, each base transmission may have a header indicating whether or not the slot pair is unoccupied. a slot pair is free, the user station responds with a 5 brief message in its designated portion of the slot pair. The user portion of the slot pair includes a full roundtrip guard time allowance to account for the uncertain distance between the base station and the user station upon initial communication. The base station compares the actual time of receiving the user transmission with the expected time of reception, and determines how far away the user station is. In subsequent time frames, the base station may command the user station to advance or retard its timing as necessary so that full information messages 15 may thereafter be sent without interference among user stations.

another aspect of the invention, transmissions are alternated with user transmissions over the same frequency band. The base station and user 20 stations may precede their main data transmissions with a preamble, such as, for example, where desired for synchronization of spread spectrum communication signals or for conducting power control. The preamble may be transmitted at a designated time interval between two data 25 transmissions. The base station may command the user station to advance or retard its timing based on a calculated round-trip propagation time.

In other embodiments of the invention, multiple frequency bands are utilized. For example, one frequency 30 band may be used for base station transmissions, and another frequency band may be used for user station transmissions. Reverse-link user station transmissions are offset from the base station transmissions by a predetermined amount. A base station and user stations 35 may transmit a preamble prior to a time slot designated for a main data transmission, and may interleave the preamble in a designated time interval between two time

other time slots. The preamble may consist of multiple bursts, one burst from each a different antenna, to allow channel sounding at the target. The base station may command the user station to advance or retard its timing based on a calculation of round-trip propagation delay time.

In another aspect of the present invention, a universal frame structure is provided for use in a TDMA or TDMA/FDMA system. A suitable frame structure employing ranging capability may be constructed from timing elements which may include provision for data transmissions, preambles, guard times, and the like. A frame structure may be constructed suitable for operation in various embodiments in either a high tier or a low tier environment, by selecting an appropriate combination of the generic timing elements.

A dual-mode base station structure is also provided capable of multiple frequency band operation. The base station takes advantage of a low IF digital correlator design.

Further variations, adaptations, details and refinements of the embodiments generally described above are also disclosed in herein.

25 Brief Description of the Drawings

The various objects, features and advantages of the present invention may be better understood by examining the Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments found below, together with the appended figures, wherein:

Figure 1 is an illustration of the basic round trip timing for a prior art TDD system, from a base station perspective.

Figure 2 is a graph of round-trip guard time as a percentage of the actual round trip frame duration in the prior art TDD system of Fig. 1.

Figures 3A and 3B are diagrams of cellular environments for communication.

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Figure 4 is an illustration of a timing pattern according to existing GSM standards.

Figure 5A is an illustration of the basic round trip timing of a TDD/TDM/TDMA system, from a base station perspective, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5B is a timing diagram showing an initial communication link-up between a base station 304 and a user station 302.

Figure 5C is a timing diagram showing a variation of the TDD/TDM/TDMA system of Fig. 5A using an interleaved symbol transmission format.

Figure 5D is a chart comparing performance of the system of Fig. 5A, without forward error correction, and the system of Fig. 5C, with forward error correction.

Figure 6 is a graph of round-trip guard time as a percentage of the actual round trip frame duration in the embodiment of Fig. 5A.

Figure 7 is an illustration of an alternative timing 20 protocol for reducing total round trip guard time.

Figure 8A is a hardware block diagram of a base station in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 8B is a hardware block diagram of an alternative embodiment of a base station.

25 Figure 9 is a hardware block diagram of a user station in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 10A is a diagram of timing sub-elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, and Figures 10B through 10E are diagrams of time frame structures expressed in terms of the timing sub-elements of Fig. 10A.

Figure 11A is a diagram of timing sub-elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, and Figures 11B through 11D are diagrams of time frame structures expressed in terms of the timing sub-elements of Fig. 10A.

Figures 12A-C are tables of a preferred message formats for base station and user station transmissions.

Figures 13A-B are diagrams showing the construction of concatenated preambles, and Figure 13C is a chart comparing preamble performance. Figures 13D-E are graphs comparing preamble performance using matched and mismatched filters.

Figures 14-17 are charts comparing various performance aspects of high tier and low tier air interfaces incorporating selected features of the embodiments described herein.

Figure 18 is a block diagram of a low IF digital correlator.

Figure 19A is a block diagram of a dual-mode base station capable of operating over multiple frequencies and having both spread spectrum and narrowband communication capabilities, and Fig. 19B is a chart showing selected frequencies and other parameters for use in the dual-mode base station of Fig. 19A.

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Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention provides in one aspect an efficient means for carrying out time division duplex communication, and is well suited for a large cell environment. Embodiments of the invention may take advantage of spread spectrum communication techniques, such as, for example, code division multiple access (CDMA) techniques in which communication signals are encoded using a pseudo-random coding sequence, or may be used in conjunction with frequency division multiple access (FDMA) techniques in which communication signals are multiplexed over different frequencies, or may be used in conjunction with a combination of CDMA, FDMA or other communication techniques.

Figure 3A is a diagram of a cellular environment for a communication system having base stations and user stations.

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In Fig. 3A, a communication system 301 for communication among a plurality of user stations 302 includes a plurality of cells 303, each with a base station 304, typically located at the center of the cell 303. station (both the base stations 304 and the user stations 302) generally comprises a receiver and a transmitter. The user stations 302 and base stations communicate using time division duplex or any of the other communication techniques disclosed herein.

Figure 3B is a diagram of a cellular environment in 10 which the invention may operate. As shown in Fig. 3B, a geographical region 309 is divided into a plurality of cells 303. Associated with each cell 303 is an assigned frequency F1, F2 or F3 and an assigned spread spectrum code or code set C1 through C7. In order to minimize 15 interference between adjacent cells 303, in a preferred embodiment three different frequencies F1, F2 and F3 are assigned in such a manner that no two adjacent cells 303 have the same assigned frequency F1, F2 or F3.

To further reduce the possibility of intercell interference, different orthogonal spread spectrum codes or code sets C1 through C7 are assigned as shown in adjacent clusters 310. Although seven spread spectrum codes or code sets C1 through C7, which are convenient to form a 7-cell repeated pattern, are shown in Fig. 3B, the number of spread spectrum codes or code sets may vary depending upon the particular application. information regarding a particular cellular communication environment may be found in U.S. Application Serial No. 30 07/682,050 entitled "Three Cell Wireless Communication System" filed on April 8, 1991 in the name of Robert C. Dixon, and in U.S. Application Serial No. 08/284,053 entitled "PCS Pocket Phone/Microcell Communication Over-Air Protocol" filed on August 1, 1994 in the name of Gary B. Anderson et al., each of which is hereby incorporated

by reference as if fully set forth herein.

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While the use of spread spectrum for carrier modulation is not a requirement for practicing the invention, its use in the cellular environment of Fig. 3B may permit a very efficient frequency reuse factor of N = 5 3 for allocating different carrier frequencies F1, F2 and F3 to adjacent cells 303. Interference between cells 303 using the same carrier frequency F1, F2 or F3 is reduced by the propagation loss due to the distance separating the cells 303 (no two cells 303 using the same frequency F1, 10 F2 or F3 are less than two cells 303 in distance away from one another), and also by the spread spectrum processing gain of cells 103 using the same carrier frequencies F1, F2 or F3. Additional interference isolation is provided through CDMA code separation. TDD or TDMA communication 15 techniques may also be used in conjunction with the cellular architecture of Fig. 3B.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention using time division duplex, the same frequency F1, F2 or F3 is used for all user stations 302 in communication with a particular base station 304. Interference between user stations 302 is avoided by requiring that different user stations 302 do not transmit at the same time, or at the same time as the base station 304. The base station 304 is allocated a first portion of a time slot during which the base station 304 transmits to a particular user station, and each user station 302 is allocated a second portion of the time slot during which it responds. Thus, the base station 304 may transmit to a first user station 302, await a response, and, after receiving a response from the first user station 302, transmit to a second user station 302, and so on.

As noted previously with respect to Fig. 1, the mobility of user stations 302 leads to unpredictability in the propagation delay times of transmissions from the base station 304 over air channels to the user stations 302, and from the user stations 302 over air channels back to the base station 304. Thus, the base station 304

generally does not know in advance how long propagation delay will be for communicating with a particular user station 302. In order to plan for the worst case, conventional TDD systems provide a round-trip guard time in each time slot to ensure that communication will be completed with the first user station 302 before initiating communication with the second user station 302.

Typical round trip guard times are 6.7 microseconds per kilometer of cell radius; thus, for a cell 303 of 3 10 kilometer radius, a round trip guard time of microseconds is needed. In conventional systems, round-trip guard time is applied in each time slot 103 regardless of how near or far a user station 302 is from the base station 304. The required round-trip guard time therefore increases timing overhead and inherently limits the number of users in such conventional TDD systems.

As cell size increases, TDD guard time must increase to account for longer propagation times. The relationship between cell radius and guard time can be established as follows:

TDD Guard Time = 2 x (Cell Radius)/(Speed of Light) Figure 2 is a graph of round-trip guard time as a percentage of the actual round trip frame duration (i.e., amount of time actually necessary for a 25 transmission 105, a propagation delay time 106, and a user transmission 107) for a conventional TDD system such as depicted in Fig. 1. Four microseconds have been added to account for transmit/receive switching delays. of Fig. 2 illustrates that, because TDD guard time is a 30 fixed length, determined by the cell radius, while actual round trip transmission time varies according to the distance of the user station 302, an increasing amount of time is spent on overhead in the form of guard times rather than actual information transfer between user stations 302 and the base station 304 as cell radius increases. The efficiency of conventional TDD systems,

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especially those with large cells, therefore suffers as a consequence of round trip guard times.

Figure 5A is an illustration of the basic round trip timing of a TDD/TDM/TDMA system, from a base station perspective, for reducing total round trip guard time in accordance with one or more aspects of the present invention.

In the Fig. 5A embodiment, a time frame 501 is divided into a transmission portion 502, a collective guard time portion 503, and a receiving portion 504. The transmission portion 502 comprises a plurality of transmit time slots 510. The receiving portion 504 comprises a plurality of receive time slots 504.

In the transmission portion 502, the base station 304
transmits to a plurality of user stations 302, one in each
of the transmit time slots 510 of the transmission portion
502 of the time frame 501. During the collective guard
time portion 503, the base station 304 waits for the last
base transmission from the last transmit time slot 510 to
20 be received by the appropriate user station 302, and for
the first user transmission to arrive from a user station
302. In the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501,
the base station 304 receives user transmissions, one in
each receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 of
the time frame 501.

A particular transmit time slot 510 and its corresponding receive time slot 511 may be thought of as collectively comprising a duplex time slot analogous to time slots 110, 111 and 112 shown in Fig. 1. Although there are eight time slots 510, 511 shown in Fig. 5A, more than eight or fewer than eight time slots 510, 511 can be used as needed for a particular application.

The base station 304 preferably transmits messages to and receives messages from each of the user stations 302 in a duplex fashion once during each time frame 501. In one embodiment of the invention, the user station 302 receiving a base transmission from the first transmit time

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slot 510 is the first to send a responsive user transmission in the first receive time slot 511, the user station 302 receiving the base transmission from the second transmit time slot 510 is the second to send a responsive user transmission in the second receive time slot 511, and so on. In this manner, the base station 304 sends a series of consecutive base transmissions, each directed to a separate user station 302, and receives a series of consecutive user transmissions in matching return order.

Although the user stations 302 may respond in the same order as the base transmissions, alternatively the base station may include a command, in a header or otherwise, instructing a particular user station 302 to respond in a different position.

The collective guard time portion 503 of the time frame 501 is essentially a single collective idle time during which the base station 304 awaits a response from . the first user station 302. The collective guard time portion 503 is necessary to allow the base transmission in the last transmit time slot 510 to reach the intended user station 302, which could be located at the cell periphery, before the first user station 302 responds. If the first user station 302 were permitted to respond before the expiration of the collective guard time portion 503, then its transmission could interfere with the last base The collective guard time portion 503 transmission. therefore needs to be roughly the same length as the delay 106 shown in the third time slot 112 of Fig. 1, which, as noted, represents the maximum round-trip guard time of the Fig. 1 system. However, unlike the Fig. 1 system, only one maximum round-trip guard time (i.e., the collective is needed in the Fig. quard time portion 503) embodiment.

It should be noted that there are slight delay times, such as with the Fig. 1 system, for the base station 304 and the user stations 302 to switch from a transmit mode

to a receive mode, or from a receive mode to a transmit mode. These delays are roughly 2 microseconds for each switching operation. Unlike the conventional Fig. 1 system, wherein the base station needs to switch modes in 5 each time slot 103, the base station 304 in the Fig. 5A embodiment may need to only switch once from transmit to receive mode and back again in a given time frame 501. Also unlike the Fig. 1 system, in which the base station must wait in each time slot 103 for the user station to switch from receive to transmit mode, only the first user station 302 responding in the time frame 501 of the Fig. embodiment potentially adds a receive/transmit switching delay to the system.

In the Fig. 5A embodiment, the timing structure is preferably organized such that user-to-base messages from the user stations 302 arriving at the base station 304 during the receiving portion 504 do not overlap. user station 302 were to begin reverse link transmissions at a fixed offset from the time of forward link data reception according to its time slot number, overlapping messages and resulting interference would occasionally be station 304. seen by the base To prevent interference of incoming user transmissions, each user station 302 biases its transmission start timing as a function its own two-way propagation time to the base station 304, as further explained below. Reverse link messages thus arrive in the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501 at the base station 304 in sequence and without overlap. In order to allow for timing errors and channel ringing, abbreviated guard bands 512 are provided 30 between each pair of receive time slots 511. abbreviated guard bands 512 are significantly shorter than the maximum round trip guard time 106 as described with respect to Fig. 1.

To bias its transmission start timing, in a preferred 35 embodiment the base station 304 is provided with means for determining round trip propagation delay to each user

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station 302. A round trip timing (RTT) measurement is preferably accomplished as a cooperative effort between the base station 304 and the user station 302 and therefore comprises a communication transaction between the base station 304 and the user station 302. An RTT transaction may be done upon initial establishment of communication between a base station 304 and a user station 302, and periodically thereafter as necessary. The measured round-trip time from the RTT transaction may also be averaged over time.

In an RTT transaction, the base station 304 sends an RTT command message instructing the user station 302 to return a short RTT reply message a predetermined delay period AT after reception. The predetermined delay period AT may be sent as part of the RTT command message, or may be pre-programmed as a system parameter. The base station 304 measures the time at which it receives the RTT reply message. The base station 304 then computes propagation delay to the user station 302 based on the time of sending the RTT command message, the predetermined delay period AT, and the time of receiving the short RTT reply message.

Once the base station 304 has computed the propagation delay to the user station 302, the base station 304 then sends a bias time message to the user station 302 either informing the user station 302 of the propagation delay measured in the RTT transaction, providing a specific timing adjustment command. station 302 thereafter times its transmissions based on the information contained in the bias time message. timing has been established in such a manner, the base station 304 may periodically command the user station 302 to advance or retard its transmission timing to keep reverse link TDMA time slots aligned. The mechanics of adjusting the timing responsive to the timing adjustment commands may be similar to the techniques conventionally employed in the GSM system generally described elsewhere

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nerein. Timing adjustment command control may be carried out, for example, according to the techniques described in GSM specification TS GSM 05.10, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein. After a response from the user station 302 is received at the base station 304, the base station 304 may maintain closed loop control over the timing of the user station 302 by adjusting timing of the user station transmission as often as each time frame 501 if necessary.

10 For precise timing measurements in the RTT transaction, communication between the user station 302 and the base station 304 is preferably carried out using a direct sequence spread spectrum modulation format. Other formats can be used but may result in less accurate RTT measurements, leading to larger allowances needed in the abbreviated guard bands 512 for timing errors in the user station 302 transmissions.

Figure 5B is a timing diagram showing an example of initial communication link-up between a base station 304 and a user station 302 in accordance with the system of Fig. 5A. To facilitate initial communication between a base station 304 and a user station 302, each base transmission during a transmit time slot 510 may have a brief header 550 preceding a data link message 25 indicating whether or not the particular slot pair 510, 511 is available. If a slot pair 510, 511 is available, a user station 302 desiring to establish communication with the base station 304 responds with a brief reply message 562 in the receive time slot 511 of the slot pair 30 511. The receive time slot 511 should have a duration of at least a full round-trip guard time, plus the length of a reply message 562, to account for the initial maximum distance uncertainty between the base station 304 and the user station 302 upon 35 communication.

The base station 304 compares the actual time of receiving the reply message 562 with the expected time of

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reception, and determines how far away the user station 302 is. In subsequent time frames 501, the base station 304 may command the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing as necessary so that full length information messages may thereafter be sent without interference among user stations 302.

The timing protocol illustrated in Fig. 5B will now be explained in greater detail. A user station 302 desiring to establish communication with a base station 304 listens to the headers 550 transmitted from a base 10 station 304 at the start of each transmit time slot 510. When the user station 302 detects a header 550 containing a status message indicating that the corresponding time slot pair 510, 511 is available or unoccupied, the user station 302 attempts to respond with a reply message. header 550 may contain bits which define a delay time ΔT and indicate to the responding user station 302 a predetermined delay time before it should transmit in reply. The delay time ΔT may by measured with respect to a variety of references, but is preferably measured 20 relative to the start of the corresponding receive time slot 511. The user station 302 preferably comprises means (such as timers and/or counters) for keeping track of the relative position and timing of the time slots 510 and 511 25 in order to respond accurately.

In the example of Fig. 5B, the delay time ΔT represents a relative delay time measured from the start of the appropriate receive time slot 511. An exploded view of the receive time slot 511 is shown in Fig. 5B. At the appropriate receive time slot 511, the user station 302 delays for a delay time ΔT before sending a reply message 562. The delay time ΔT may be used by the user station 302 for error processing or other internal housekeeping tasks. As Fig. 5B is illustrated from the perspective of the base station 304 awaiting receipt of the reply message 562, the base station 304 will perceive a propagation delay 561 from the time the user station 302

transmits the reply message 362 until the time of actual receipt of the reply message 362. By measuring the difference in time between the end of the delay time ΔT and the start of the reply message 562, the base station 304 may ascertain the propagation delay 561.

The reply message 562 may therefore serve the function of the RTT reply message described earlier, in that the base station 304 ascertains the proper timing for the user station 302 by measuring the propagation delay 561 in receiving the reply message 562.

Once the propagation delay 561 has been determined, the base station 304 can command the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a desired amount. example, the base station 304 in the exemplary Fig. 5B 15 system may command the user station 302 to advance its timing by an amount of time equal to the propagation delay 561, so that the user station 302 transmits essentially at the very end of the abbreviated guard band Thus, when the user station 302 is at the maximum range, the timing advance command will be set to zero (not including the delay ΔT , which is implicit in the user station transmissions). Conversely, when the user station 302 is very close to the base station, the timing advance command will be set close to the full guard time provided (i.e., the maximum propagation delay time). The timing advance command may be expressed as a number of bits or chips, so that the user station 302 will respond by advancing or retarding its timing by the number of bits or chips specified. Alternatively, the timing advance command may be expressed as a fractional amount of seconds (e.g., 2 microseconds). As noted, the user station 302 may advance or retard its timing using techniques already developed and conventionally used for the GSM system described earlier, or by any other suitable means.

In one embodiment, the delay time ΔT is preferably set equal to the receive/transmit switching time of the user station 302. Thus, the delay associated with a user

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station 302 switching from a receive mode to a transmit mode is not included in the RTT measurement. The delay time ΔT should also be selected short enough so that there will be no overlap between the reply message 562 of a particular user station 302 and the user-to-base transmissions in other receive time slots 511.

If two user stations 302 attempting to establish communication transmit in the same receive time slot 511 using short reply messages 562, the reply messages 562 may or may not overlap depending on how far each user station 302 is positioned from the base station 304. In some situations the simultaneous reply messages 562 will cause jamming. Should the base station 304 receive two reply messages 562 in the same receive time slot 511, the base station 304 may select the user station 302 with the stronger signal for communication.

Alternatively, the base station 304 may initiate a backoff procedure or otherwise resolve the conflict as appropriate for the particular application. For example, the base station 304 may issue a backoff command which causes each user station 302 to back off for a variable period based on an internal programming parameter unique to each user station 302 (e.g., such as a unique user identification number). As another alternative, if the base station 304 can discriminate between the two reply messages 562, then the base station 304 may instruct one or both user stations 302 to relocate to a different slot pair 510, 511.

The system of Figs. 5A-5B thus depicts in one aspect a combined TDD/TDM/TDMA message structure that adjusts reverse link transmission timing so that user-to-base messages transmitted from user stations 302 arrive at the base station 304 sequentially and do not overlap. The base station 304, using a TDM technique, transmits during the transmission portion 502 of a time frame 501 a single, long burst of data comprising a plurality of base-to-user messages, one base-to-user message per transmit time slot

510. After the transmission portion 502, the base station 304 switches to a receive mode. Each user station 302 extracts from the long base station burst the particular data that is intended for it. Reverse link transmissions are not allowed to commence until all user stations 302 have had a chance to receive their forward link data. The user stations 302 then respond, one by one, in allocated receive time slots 511 on the same frequency as used by the base station 304, with only minimal guard times 512 between each reception. In order to prevent interference among the user transmissions, the base station 304 commands the user stations 302 to advance or retard their transmission timing as necessary.

Figure 6 is a graph of total round trip quard time 15 (i.e., the collective guard portion 503 plus abbreviated guard bands 512 and transmit/receive switching delays) as a percentage of frame time for the system of Figs. 5A-5B. Four microseconds has been added to account for transmit/receive switching delays, and it is assumed that 20 reverse link TDMA time slots are separated by microseconds to allow for timing errors. A time frame 501 having a duration of 4 milliseconds is selected for the example of Fig. 6. The graph of Fig. 6 illustrates that relatively modest overhead requirements are possible even 25 with cell diameters approaching 25 miles. The graph of Fig. 6 also shows that, as the number of time slots increases, more total time per time frame 501 is allocated for user station timing errors, but that total overhead is nevertheless held to less than 10% for a 25 mile radius cell. 30

Figure 7 is an illustration of a TDD/TDM/TDMA timing structure having an alternative initial timing protocol for reducing total round trip guard time. Like Figs. 5A-5B, the TDM aspect of Fig. 7 relates to the base transmissions, while the TDMA aspect relates to the user transmissions.

The Fig. 7 embodiment uses the collective guard portion 503 (as previously shown in Fig. 5A) for initial establishment of communication and RTT measurement. approach of Fig. 7 contrasts with the approach described 5 with respect to Fig. 5B, wherein each of the receive time slots 511, as noted, are preferably of a duration no less than the maximum round-trip guard time (plus reply message length) due to the initial round trip timing uncertainty. In a Fig. 5B system wherein the time frame 501 comprises 10 many receive time slots 511 of relatively short duration, then, for very large cells, the initial round trip timing uncertainty may cover several receive time slots 511. such a case, attempts to send a reply message 562 during initial link-up by one user station 302 could interfere with the data link transmissions from other user stations leading to interference or overlapping messages received by the base station 304 during the receive time slots 511.

In order to prevent such a situation, each of the receive time slots in the Fig. 5B system should, as noted, be of a duration no less than the sum of the maximum round-trip guard time plus the duration of a reply message 562. The maximum round trip propagation time therefore places a maximum limit on the number of time slots (and hence users) in the Fig. 5B system.

The Fig. 7 system resolves this same problem by using a designated portion of the time frame 501 for initial establishment of communication. In the system of Fig. 7, in order to prevent the possibility of RTT reply message overlap or interference yet provide the capability of handling more time slots (particularly in larger cells), initial communication link-up (including RTT transactions) are conducted during the idle time of the collective guard portion 503 between the end of transmission portion 502 of the time frame 501 up to and, if necessary, including the first receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501. The collective guard portion 503

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is thereby utilized in the Fig. 7 system for conducting RTT measurements and to assist in establishing an initial communication link between the base station 304 and a new user station 302.

In the Fig. 7 system, a transmission time slot 510 may comprise a header, similar to the header 550 shown in Fig. 5B. The header may indicate whether a particular time slot pair 510, 511 is free. If a time slot pair 510 is free, a user station 302 desiring to establish communication responds with a message indicating the desired time slot of communication. If no header is used, the user station 302 responds with a general request for access, and the base station 304 may in the following time frame 501 instruct the user station 302 to use a particular time slot pair 510, 511 for communication. The general request for access by the user station 302 may comprise a user station identifier, to allow the base station 304 to specifically address the user station 302 requesting access.

The header 550 in the Fig. 7 system may include a command indicating a delay time ΔT after which a user station 302 desiring to establish communication may respond. Alternatively, such a delay time ΔT may be preprogrammed as a system parameter, such that the user station 302 delays its response until the delay time ΔT elapses. After detecting the end of the base transmission 502 and waiting for the delay time ΔT to elapse, the user station 302 transmits an RTT reply message 701 or 702.

If the user station 302 is very close to the base station 304, then the RTT reply message 701 will appear to the base station 304 immediately after the end of the base transmission 502, and presumably within the collective guard portion 503.

If the user station 302 is near the cell periphery, then the RTT reply message 702 will appear to the base station 304 either towards the end of the collective guard portion 503 or within the first receive time slot 511 of

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the receiving portion 504 of the time frame 501, depending on the particular system definition and timing. The first receive time slot 511 available for established data link communication is the first receive time slot 511 designated after the maximum round-trip propagation delay (including message length) of a reply message from a user station 302 at the maximum cell periphery. Some guard time allowance may also be added to ensure that reply messages from more distant user stations 302 will not interfere with the reverse data link transmissions from user stations 302 in established communication.

In an embodiment wherein the headers 550 contain information as to the availability of time slot pairs 510, 511, the RTT reply message 701 or 702 may contain a time slot identifier indicating which available time slot the user station 302 desires to use for communication. user station 302 may also determine time slot availability by monitoring the base transmission 502 and/or user transmissions 504 for a period of time, and thus transmit a RTT reply message 701 or 702 containing a time slot identifier indicating which available time slot pair 510, 511 the user station 302 desires to use for communication. In response, during the first transmit time slot 510 of the transmission portion 502, the base station 304 may issue a command approving the user station 302 to use the requested time slot pair 510, 511 for communication, instructing the user station 302 to use a different time slot pair 510, 511 for communication, or informing the user station 302 that the base station 304 is busy.

If no headers are used, or if the user station 302 does not have specific information as to the availability of time slot pairs 510, 511, the user station 302 may still transmit an RTT reply message 701 or 702 as a general request for access. In response, during the first transmit time slot 510 of the transmission portion 502, the base station 304 may issue a command instructing the user station 302 to use a specific time slot pair 510, 511

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for communication, or informing the user station 302 that the base station 304 is busy. The general request for access by the user station 302 may comprise a user station identifier, to allow the base station 304 to specifically address the user station 302 requesting access.

In one embodiment of the Fig. 7 system, the first receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 is used solely for receiving RTT reply messages 701 or 702 to establish communication, unless all the other time slot pairs 510, 511 are busy, in which case the first receive time slot 511 could be used for data link communication. In the latter case, if another time slot pair 510, 511 becomes available as a result of communication terminating with a different user station 302, the user station 302 occupying the first receive time slot 511 may transferred to the available receive time slot 511, thus opening up the first receive time slot 511 for access by a new user station 302 seeking to establish communication with the same base station 304.

In the described embodiment, wherein both the collective guard portion 503 and the first receive time slot 511 of the receiving portion 504 are being used to receive RTT reply messages 701 or 702, the combined length of the collective guard time 503 and the first receive time slot 511 should be no less than the sum of the maximum round trip propagation time plus the duration of an RTT reply message 701 or 702.

In a variation of the Fig. 7 embodiment, only the collective guard portion 503 is used for initial communication link-up, and for receiving RTT reply messages 701. The first receive time slot 511 in this embodiment is not used for such a purpose. In this variation, the length of the collective guard portion 503 should be no less than the sum of the maximum round trip propagation time plus the duration of an RTT reply message 701.

After receiving an RTT reply message 701 or 702 at the base station 304, the manner of response of the base station 304 depends on the particular system protocol. As noted, the base station 304 may transmit using headers 550, but need not; the user station 302 may respond with an RTT reply message 701 or 702, with or without a specific time slot request; and the first receive time slot 511 may or may not be used to receive RTT reply messages 701 or 702. The manner of response of the base station 304 therefore depends on the particular structure of the system, and the particular embodiments described herein are not meant to limit the possible base/user station initial communication processes falling within the scope of the invention.

along with the collective guard time 503 to receive RTT reply messages 701, 702, then the base station 304 may respond to an RTT reply message 701 or 702 with an initial communication response message in the first transmit time slot 510 of the transmit portion 502 of the immediately following time frame 501. The base station 304 may utilize a particular transmit time slot 510 (e.g., the first transmit time slot 510) for assisting in the initiation.

25 If an RTT reply message 701 or 702 identifies a specific time slot pair 510, 511 which the user station 302 desires to use for communication, then the base station 304 may respond to the user station 302 in either the header 550, the data message portion 551, or both, of 30 the designated transmit time slot 510 in the immediate time frame 510. If two user stations 302 send RTT reply messages 701 or 702 requesting the initiation of communication in the same time slot pair 510, 511, the base station 304 may send a response in the header 550 of 35 the designated transmit time slot 510 selecting one of the two user stations 302 and instructing the other user station 302 to use a different time slot pair 510, 511 or

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instruct it to backoff for a period of time, and may in the same time frame 501 transmit a data message in the data message portion 551 of the designated transmit time slot 510 intended for the selected user station 302.

If two user stations 302 attempt to access the base station 304 simultaneously (that is, within the same time frame 501), then the base station 304 may select the user station 302 with the stronger signal.

Alternatively, the base station 304 may initiate a backoff procedure or otherwise resolve the conflict as appropriate for the particular application. For example, the base station 304 may issue a backoff command which causes each user station 302 to back off for a variable period based on an internal programming parameter unique to each user station 302 (e.g., such as a unique user identification number).

As another alternative, the base station 304 may instruct one or both user stations 302 to relocate to a different slot pair 510, 511. If the reply messages 701, 702 each contain a different time slot identifier (assuming that the user stations 302 had information as to which time slots were open, such as from the base station headers 550), then the base station 304 could initiate communication simultaneously with both user stations 302 provided the reply messages 701, 702 were not corrupted by mutual interference (which may occur, for example, when the different user stations 302 are the same distance away from the base station 504).

As with the Fig. 5B embodiment, in the Fig. 7 embodiment the RTT reply message 701 or 702 may be used by the base station 304 to ascertain the proper timing for the user station 302 by measuring the propagation delay in receiving the reply message 701 or 702. A user station 302 seeking to establish communication delays for a delay time ΔT before sending a reply message 701 or 702 after receiving the base transmission 502. The base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station 302

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to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the base transmission 502 to the time of actual receipt of the reply message 701 or 702, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

Once the propagation delay time has been determined, the base station 304 can command the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a desired amount, relative to the appropriate time slot pair 510, 511 to be used for communication. For example, the base station 304 may command the user station 302 to advance its timing by an amount of time equal to the round trip propagation time, so that the user station 302 transmits essentially at the very end of the abbreviated guard band 512. The user station 302 may, for example, advance or retard its timing using techniques developed and conventionally used in the GSM system described earlier, or by any other suitable means.

The time delay ΔT in Fig. 7 is preferably set equal to the larger of the transmit/receive switching time of the base station 304 and the receive/transmit switching time of the user station 302. This is to ensure that if the responding user station 302 is located extremely close to the base station 304, the delay of the user station 302 in switching from a receive mode to a transmit mode will 25 not be included in the RTT measurement, and to allow the user station 302 adequate processing time. Once the user station 302 desiring to establish communication has detected the end of the base transmission 502, the user station 302 may commence its reply message 562 immediately after the delay time ΔT without fear of interference, as it is not physically possible for the reply message 562 to overtake the outward-radiating forward link message so as to cause interference with the forward link reception by other user stations 302.

Figure 8A is an hardware block diagram of a base 35 station 304 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The base station 304 of Fig. 8A comprises a

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data interface 805, a timing command unit 806, a transmitter 807, an antenna 808, a receiver 809, a mode control 810, a TDD state control 811, and a propagation delay calculator 812.

Timing control for the system of Fig. 8A is carried out by the TDD state control 811. The TDD state control 811 comprises appropriate means, such as counters and clock circuits, for maintaining synchronous operation of the TDD system. The TDD state control 811 thereby precisely times the duration of the time frame 501 and its constituent parts, including each of the transmit time slots 510, the receive time slots 511, the abbreviated guard bands 512, and the collective guard portion 503.

The TDD state control 811 may be synchronized from time to time with a system clock such as may be located in a base station controller, a cluster controller, or an associated network, so as to permit global synchronization among base stations in a zone or cluster.

and a receive mode of operation. The mode control 810 reads information from the TDD state control 811 to determine the appropriate mode. For example, at the end of the transmission portion 502, as indicated by status bits in the TDD state control 811, the mode control 810 may switch modes from transmit mode to receive mode. At the end of the receiving portion 504, as indicated by status bits in the TDD state control 811, the mode control 810 may switch modes from receive mode to transmit mode.

During the transmit mode, data to be transmitted is provided to the data interface 805 from a data bus 813. The data interface 805 provides the data to be transmitted to a timing command unit 806. As explained in more detail herein, the timing command unit 806 formats the data to be transmitted to include, if desired, a timing adjustment command 815. The data output by the timing command unit 806 may be in a format such as the transmission portion

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502 shown in Fig. 5A, whereby data targeted for each user station 302 is properly segregated.

The output of the timing command unit 806 is provided to the transmitter 807, which modulates the data for communication and transmits the data targeted for each user station 302 in the proper transmit time slot 510. The transmitter 807 obtains necessary timing information from either the mode control 810, or directly from the TDD state control 811. The transmitter 807 may comprise a spread spectrum modulator such as is known in the art. The data is transmitted by transmitter 807 from antenna 808.

The user stations 302 receive the transmitted data, formulate responsive user-to-base messages, and send the user-to-base messages in return order. A structure of a user station 302, whereby receipt of the transmissions from the base station 304 and formulation of responsive messages is carried out, is shown in Fig. 9 and described further below. The messages from the user stations 302 appear at the base station 304 in the receive time slots 511.

After switching from transmit mode to receive mode, the antenna 808 is used to receive data from the user stations 302. Although a single antenna 808 is shown in the Fig. 8A embodiment, different antennas may be used for transmit and receive functions, and multiple antennas may be used for purposes of achieving the benefits of antenna diversity. The antenna 808 is coupled to a receiver 809. The receiver 809 may comprise a demodulator or a spread spectrum correlator, or both. Demodulated data provided to the data interface 805 and thereupon to the data bus 813. Demodulated data is also provided to the propagation delay calculator 812, which calculates the propagation delay time for the RTT transaction.

In operation, the timing command unit 806 inserts a timing adjustment command, such as a time period T (which may or may not include the delay period ΔT used in the

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initial round trip timing transaction), into the transmit time slot 510 instructing the user station 302 to delay sending its response by an amount of time equal to the time period T. The timing adjustment command may be placed at a designated position in a base-to-user message sent during the appropriate transmit time slot 510. For example, the timing adjustment command may be placed in a header 550 or a data message portion 551 of the transmit time slot 510. At initial communication link-up, the timing adjustment command is preferably set to the receive/transmit switching delay time of a user station 302, and is thereafter adjusted based on a calculated propagation delay time.

The user station 302 receiving the timing adjustment 15 command delays sending its response by an amount of time designated thereby. The responsive message sent by the user station 302 is received by the receiver 809 and provided to the propagation delay calculator 812. propagation delay calculator 812 obtains precise timing 20 information from the TDD state control 811, so that the propagation delay calculator 812 may accurately determine the over-air propagation delay of the responsive message sent from the user station 302. Specifically, propagation delay may be calculated as the difference in time between the time of actual receipt of the responsive 25 message from the user station 302, and the amount of time equal to the time T past the beginning of the appropriate receive time slot 511 (plus the delay period ΔT if such a delay is programmed into each user response).

In a preferred embodiment, the propagation delay calculator 812 then calculates a new timing adjustment command 815 for the particular user station 302. The new timing adjustment command 815 is preferably selected so that the responsive message from the user station 302 in the following time frame 501 begins at the end of the abbreviated guard band 512 and does not overlap with the responsive message from any other user station 302. For

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example, the new timing adjustment command 815 may be equal to the calculated round-trip propagation time for the particular user station 302.

The timing adjustment command 815 may be updated as often as necessary to maintain a sufficient quality of communication between the base station 304 and all of the user stations 302. The propagation delay calculator 812 therefore preferably stores the calculated adjustment command 815 for each independent user station 10 As the user station 302 moves closer to the base 304, the timing adjustment command increased, while as the user station 302 moves farther away from the base station 304, the timing adjustment command 815 is decreased. Thus, in a dynamic manner, the timing of the user stations 302 is advanced or retarded. and the ongoing communications between the base station 304 and the user stations 302 will not be interrupted by overlapping responsive user-to-base messages received from the user stations 302.

20 Figure 8B is a hardware block diagram alternative embodiment of a base station 304. The Fig. 8B base station is similar to that of Fig. 8A, except that a start counter command and a stop counter command are employed as follows. At the start of a base transmission 25 from the transmitter 807, a start counter command 830 is sent from the transmitter 807 to the TDD state control 811 for the target user station 302. When the receiver 809 receives a response from the target user station 302, the user station sends a stop counter command 831 to the TDD 30 state control 811 for the target user station 302. value stored in the counter for the particular user station 302 represents the round trip propagation delay A separate counter may be employed for each user station 302 with which the base station 304 is in contact.

Figure 9 is a hardware block diagram of a user station 302 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The user station 302 of Fig. 9

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comprises a data interface 905, a timing command interpreter 906, a transmitter 907, an antenna 908, a receiver 909, a mode control 910, and a TDD state control 911.

5 Timing control for the system of Fig. 9 is carried out by the TDD state control 911. The TDD state control 911 comprises appropriate means, such as counters and clock circuits, for maintaining synchronous operation of the user station 302 within the TDD system. The TDD state 10 control 911 thereby precisely times the duration of the time frame 501 and its constituent parts, including each of the transmit time slots 510, the receive time slots 511, the abbreviated guard bands 512, and the collective guard portion 503.

15 The mode control 910 selects between a transmit mode and a receive mode of operation. The mode control 910 reads information from the TDD state control 911 to determine the appropriate mode. For example, the mode control 910, in response to status bits in the TDD state 20 control 911, may switch modes to a receive mode during the appropriate transmit time slot 510 of the time frame 501. The mode control 910 may switch modes, in response to status bits in the TDD state control 911, to transmit mode during the appropriate receive time slot 511. 25 times, the mode control 910 may maintain a dormant mode, or may be kept in a receive mode in order to monitor transmissions from the base station 304, to monitor the activity of other nearby base stations 304, or for other purposes.

During the transmit mode, data to be transmitted is provided to the data interface 905 from a data bus 913. The data interface 905 provides the data to be transmitted to the transmitter 907, which modulates the data for communication and transmits the data in the appropriate receive time slot 511. The transmitter 907 obtains necessary timing information from either the mode control 910, or directly from the TDD state control 911. The

transmitter 907 may (but need not) comprise a spread spectrum modulator such as is known in the art. The data is transmitted by transmitter 907 from antenna 908.

The base station 304 receives the transmitted data, formulates responsive base-to-user messages as desired, and sends the base-to-user messages in the appropriate transmit time slot 510.

In receive mode, the antenna 908 is used to receive data from the base station 304. Although a single antenna 908 is shown in the Fig. 9 embodiment, different antennas may be used for transmit and receive functions, or multiple antennas may be used to obtain antenna diversity. The antenna 908 is coupled to a receiver 909. The receiver 909 may comprise a demodulator or a spread spectrum correlator, or both. Demodulated data is provided to the data interface 905 and thereupon to the data bus 913. Demodulated data is also provided to the timing command interpreter 906, which applies the timing adjustment command received from the base station 304.

20 In operation, the timing command interpreter 906 parses the data received from the base station 304 to determine the timing adjustment command. Assuming the timing adjustment command comprises a time T equal to the calculated round-trip propagation (RTT) time, the timing command interpreter 906 may reset the clocks and/or timers in the TDD state control 911 at the appropriate instant (such as around the start of the next time frame 501) so as to achieve global re-alignment of its timing. timing adjustment command is an instruction to advance timing by an amount of time T, then the timing command 30 interpreter 906 may reset the TDD state control 911 at a period of time T just prior to the elapsing of the current If the timing adjustment command is an time frame 501. instruction to retard timing by an amount of time T, then the timing command interpreter 906 may reset the TDD state 35 control 911 at a period of time T just after the elapsing of the current time frame 501.

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The timing adjustment command may, as noted, be expressed in terms of a number of bits or chips by which the user station 302 should advance or retard its timing. The timing adjustment command may also be expressed in terms of a fractional timing unit (e.g., milliseconds).

Alternatively, the timing command interpreter 906 may maintain an internal timing adjustment variable, thereby utilizing a delta modulation technique. The internal timing adjustment variable is updated each time a timing adjustment command is received from the base station 304. If the timing adjustment command is an instruction to advance timing, then the timing adjustment variable is decreased by an amount T. If the timing adjustment command is an instruction to retard timing, then the timing adjustment variable is increased by an amount T. The timing adjustment variable may be added to the output of the TDD state control 511 in order to synchronize to the base station timing. Alternatively, the timing adjustment variable may be provided directly to the transmitter 907 and the receiver 909, which alter the timing of their operations accordingly.

The timing command interpreter 906 may comprise a first order tracking circuit which integrates the requested change in transmission timing from time period to time period, and adjusts the timing of the user station 302 transmission on such a basis.

Figure 5C is a timing diagram, illustrated from a base station perspective, showing a variation of the TDD/TDM/TDMA system of Fig. 5A using an interleaved symbol transmission format. In Fig. 5C, a time frame 570 is divided into a transmission portion 571, a collective guard time portion 576, and a receiving portion 572, similar to Fig. 5A or Fig. 7. During the transmission portion 571, the base station 304 transmits to a plurality of user stations 302 during a plurality of transmit time slots 574. In each transmit time slot 574, rather than sending a message directed to a single user station 302,

the base station 304 sends an interleaved message 578 containing a sub-message 589 for each of the user stations 302 (or a sub-message 589 for general polling or other functions if the receive time slot is unoccupied). The user stations 302 therefore receive a portion of their total incoming message from each of the transmit time slots 574, and must listen over the entire transmission portion 571 to obtain their entire message for the time frame 570.

10 In more detail, as shown in Fig. 5C, each transmit time slot 574 comprises a plurality of sub-messages 589, preferably one sub-message 589 for each receive time slot 575 (and therefore one sub-message 589 for each potential user station 302). For example, if there are 16 transmit time slots 574 and 16 receive time slots 575, each 15 transmit time slot 574 would comprises 16 sub-messages 589, denoted in order 589-1, 589-2,... 589-16. Each submessage 589 preferably comprises the same number of symbols, e.g. 40 symbols. The first sub-message 589-1 is intended for the first user station 302, the second sub-20 message 589-2 is intended for the second user station 302, and so on, up to the last sub-message 589-16. station 302 reads part of its incoming message from the appropriate sub-message 589 in the first transmit time 25 slot 574, the next part of its incoming message from the appropriate sub-message 589 of the second transmit time slot, and so on, until the last transmit time slot 574, in which the user station 302 receives the last part of its message.

30 In each transmit time slot 574, preceding interleaved message 578 is a preamble 577. The preamble 577 assists the user station 302 in synchronization, and may comprise a spread spectrum code. Preambles 577 appear each transmit time slot 574 and are dispersed 35 throughout the transmission portion 574. allowing the user station 302 to support channel sounding operations useful for setting up a rake receiver (e.g.,

synchronization) and/or selection diversity. Because the user station 302 obtains its information over the entire transmission portion 571, the communication path is less sensitive to sudden fading or interference affecting only 5 a relatively brief period of the transmission portion 571. Thus, if interference or fading corrupt information in a particular transmit time slot 574 (e.g., the second transmit time slot 574), the user station 302 would still have 15 sub-messages 589 received without being subject to such interference or fading.

By employing forward error correction techniques, the user station 302 can correct for one or more sub-messages 589 received in error. A preferred forward error correction technique utilizes Reed-Solomon codes, which 15 can be generated by algorithms generally known in the art. The number of erroneous sub-messages 589 that can be corrected is given by the equation INT[(R - K)/2], where R = the number of symbols sent to a user station 302 over a burst period, K = the number of symbols used for traffic 20 information (i.e., non-error correction), represents the function of rounding down to the nearest integer. Thus, for a Reed-Solomon code designated R(N, K) = R(40, 31), up to INT[(40 - 31)/2] = 4 erroneous submessages 589 can be corrected.

25 Although a particular symbol interleaving scheme is shown in Fig. 5C, other symbol interleaving techniques, such as diagonal interleaving, may also be used.

The user stations 302 respond over the reverse link in generally the same manner as described with respect to 30 Figs. 5A or 7. Thus, the user stations 302 respond with a user transmission in a designated receive time slot 575 of the receive portion 572. The receive time slot 575 comprises a preamble 579 and a user message 580. receive time slots 575 are separated by abbreviated guard 35 times 573, and ranging may be used to instruct the user stations 302 to advance or retard their timing previously mentioned.

Figure 5D is a chart comparing performance of a particular TDD/TDM/TDMA system in accordance with Fig. 5A, without forward error correction, and a particular system in accordance with Fig. 5C, with forward error correction. 5 Figure 5D plots frame error probability against signal-tonoise ratio (Eb/No), in dB. In Fig. 5D are shown separate plots for different rake diversity channels L (i.e., resolvable multipaths) of 1, 2 and 4. The solid plot lines in Fig. 5D represent the performance of the Fig. 5A 10 system without forward error correction, while the dotted plot lines represent the performance of the Fig. 5C system with Reed-Solomon forward error correction. Figure 5D thus illustrates a substantial reduction in frame error probability over the Fig. 5A system by use of interleaved symbol transmission and forward error correction.

Another embodiment of a time frame structure and for carrying --out components timing associated communication between a base station and multiple üser stations is shown in Figs. 10A-E. Figure 10A is a diagram 20 of timing sub-elements having predefined formats for use in a time division duplex system. The three timing subelements shown in Fig. 10A may be used to construct a time division duplex frame structure, such as the frame 10B-E. Although systems structures shown in Figs. 25 constructed in accordance with Figs. 10A-E preferably use spread spectrum for communication, spread spectrum is not required. However, the following description assumes the use of spread spectrum techniques. For the present example, a chipping rate of 5 MHz is preferred.

In Fig. 10A are shown a base timing sub-element 1001, a user datalink timing sub-element 1011, and a range timing sub-element 1021. For each of these sub-elements 1001, 1011, and 1021, as explained more fully below, timing is shown from the perspective of the base station 304 with the initial range of the user station 302 at zero for range timing sub-element 1021.

The base timing sub-element 1001 comprises a base preamble interval 1002, a base message interval 1003, and transmit/receive switch interval 1004. preamble interval 1002 may be 56 chips in length. base message interval 1003 may be 205 bits in length (or, equivalently, 1312 chips if using 32-ary encoding). preferred 32-ary encoding technique, each sequence of five data bits is represented by a unique spread spectrum code of 32 chips in length. The number of spread spectrum 10 codes used is 32, each the same number of chips long (e.g., 32 chips), to represent all possible combinations of five data bits. From the set of 32 spread spectrum codes, individual spread spectrum codes are selectively combined in series to form a transmission in the base 15 message interval 1003. The base message interval 1003 comprises a total of up to 41 5-bit data sequences, for a total of 205 bits; thus, a transmission in the base message interval 1003 may comprise a series of up to 41 spread spectrum codes, each selected from the set of 32 spread spectrum codes, for a total of 1312 chips. 20

Although the present preferred system of Figs 10A-E is described using a 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique, other spread spectrum techniques, including other M-ary encoding schemes (such as 4-ary, 16-ary, etc.) may also be used, depending on the particular system needs.

The transmit/receive switch interval 1004 is preferably selected as a length of time sufficient to enable the switching of the base station 304 from a transmit mode to a receive mode or, in some embodiments, to enable the switching of a user station 302 from a receive mode to a transmit mode, and may be, for example, two microseconds in length.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1011 and the range timing sub-element 1021 each generally provide for transmissions by more than one user station 302. As explained further below, each of these timing sub-elements

1011, 1021 provides for transmission by a first user station 302 of a data message or a ranging message in the first part of the timing sub-element 1011 or 1021, and transmission by a second user station 302 of a control 5 pulse preamble in the latter part of the timing sub-The control pulse preamble, as element 1011 or 1021. further described below, generally allows the base station 304 to carry out certain functions (e.g., power control) with respect to the second user station 302.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1011 comprises a datalink preamble interval 1012, a user message interval 1013, a quard band 1014, a transmit/receive switch interval 1015, a second preamble interval 1016, an antenna adjustment interval 1017, a second guard band 1018, and a second transmit/receive switch interval 1019. The 15 preamble intervals 1012, 1016 may each be 56 chips in length. The user message interval 1013 may be 205 bits in length, or 1312 chips, using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described above with respect to the base 20 timing sub-element 1001. The guard bands 1014, 1018 may each be 102.5 chips in length. The transmit/receive switch intervals 1015, 1019 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. The antenna adjustment interval 1017 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol indicating selection of a particular antenna beam or permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base station 302, or permitting 30 selection of one or more antennas if the base station 302 is so equipped.

The range timing sub-element 1021 comprises a ranging preamble interval 1022, a user ranging message interval 1023, a ranging quard band 1024, a transmit/receive switch interval 1025, a second preamble interval 1026, an antenna adjustment interval 1027, a second guard band 1028, and a second transmit/receive switch interval 1029. The

preamble intervals 1022, 1026 may each be 56 chips in length. The user ranging message interval 1023 may be 150 bits in length, or 960 chips, using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described above with respect to the base timing sub-element 1001. The ranging guard band 1024 may be 454.5 chips in length. The other guard band 1028 may be 102.5 chips in length. The transmit/receive switch intervals 1025, 1029 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. The antenna adjustment interval 1027 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol for selecting a particular antenna beam permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base station 302, or permitting selection of one or more antennas if the base station 302 is so equipped.

The total length of the base timing sub-element 1001 may be 1400 chips. The total length of each of the user datalink timing sub-element 1011 and the range timing sub-element 1021 may be 1725 chips. For these particular exemplary values, a chipping rate of 5 MHz is assumed.

Figure 10B is a timing diagram for a fixed time division duplex frame structure (or alternatively, a zero offset TDD frame structure) using the timing sub-elements depicted in Fig. 10A. The frame structure of Fig. 10B, as well as of Figs. 10C-E described below, is shown from the perspective of the base station 304.

In Fig. 10B, a time frame 1040 comprises a plurality of time slots 1041. For convenience, time slots are also designated in sequential order as TS1, TS2, TS3, etc. Each time slot 1041 comprises a base timing sub-element 1001 and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1011 or a range timing sub-element 1021. While the frame structure of Fig. 10B supports range timing sub-elements 1021, it is contemplated that communication in the Fig. 10B system, which may be denoted a fixed framing

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structure, will ordinarily occur using user datalink timing sub-elements 1011.

It may be noted that the designated starting point of the time slots TS1, TS2, TS3, etc. is to some degree arbitrary in the Fig. 10B frame structure and various of the other embodiments as are described further herein. Accordingly, the frame structure may be defined such that time slots each start at the beginning of the user timing sub-elements 1011 or 1021, or at the start of the preamble interval 1016, or at the start or end of any particular timing interval, without changing the operation of the system in a material way.

In operation, the base station 304 transmits, as part of the base timing sub-element 1001 of each time slot 1041, to user stations 302 in sequence with which it has established communication. Thus, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the preamble interval 1002 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003. In the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the base station 304 switches from a transmit mode to a receive mode. Likewise, the user station 302 during the transmit/receive switch interval 1004 switches from a receive mode to a transmit mode.

In the first time slot TS1, the base-to-user message 25 transmitted in the base message interval 1003 is directed to a first user station M1, which may be mobile. the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the first user station M1 responds with a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1012 and with a user-to-base message 30 during the user message interval 1013. Proper timing is establishment upon initial preferably set and the transmissions from the communication, stations, such as the first user station M1, may be maintained in time alignment as seen at the base station 304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 35 304, such as the timing adjustment commands described with respect to Figs. 8-9 and elsewhere herein.

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round-trip guard time must be included in each time slot 1041 so as to allow the base-to-user message to propagate to the user station 302 and the user-to-base message to propagate to the base station 304. The depiction of the exploded time slot TS1 in Fig. 10B is generally shown with the assumption that the user station Ml is at zero distance from the base station 304; hence, the user-tobase messages appear in Fig. 10B directly after the transmit/receive switch interval 1004 of the base timing sub-element 1001. However, if the user station M1 is not immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1014 will be consumed in the propagation of the user-to-base message to the base station 304. the user station Ml is at the cell periphery, then the 15 user-to-base message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time 1014. Timing adjustment commands from the base station 304 may allow a shorter maximum necessary guard time 1014 than would otherwise possible.

After the transmission of the user-to-base message from the first user station M1, which may, as perceived by the base station 304, consume up to all of the user message interval 1013 and the guard band 1014, is another transmit/receive switch interval 1015. Following the transmit/receive switch interval 1015, a control pulse preamble is received from a second user station M2 during the preamble interval 1016. The function of the control pulse preamble is explained in more detail below. Following the preamble interval 1016 is an antenna adjustment interval 1017, during which the base station 304 adjusts its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2. Following the antenna adjustment interval 1017 is another guard band 1018, which accounts for the propagation time of the control pulse preamble to the base station 304. After the preamble interval is another transmit/receive

switching interval 1019 to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to a transmit mode, and to allow the second user station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

The control pulse preamble received during the preamble interval 1016 preferably serves a number of functions. The control pulse preamble may be used by the base station 304 to determine information about the communication link with the user station 302. Thus, the 10 control pulse preamble may provide the base station 304 power measurement indicative of the transmission loss and link quality over the air channel. The base station 304 may determine the quality of the received signal, including the received power and the The base station 304 may also 15 signal-to-noise ratio. determine, in response to the power, envelope, or phase of the control pulse preamble, the direction or distance-of the user station 302, and the degree of noise or multipath error to which the communication link with the user 20 station 302 may be prone.

In response to receiving the control pulse preamble in the preamble interval 1016 and determining the quality of the received signal and other operating parameters, the base station 304 may if necessary send a message commanding the user station 302 to adjust its power. Based on the quality of the received signal, the base station 304 may command the user station 302 to change (i.e., increase or decrease) its transmit power by a discrete amount (e.g, in minimum steps of 3 dB) relative to its current setting, until the quality of the control pulse preamble as periodically received by the base station 304 in the preamble interval 1016 is above an acceptable threshold.

After the base station 304 determines the power setting of the user station 302, the base station 304 may adjust its own power as well. The base station 304 may adjust its power separately for each time slot 1041.

A preferred power control command from the base station 304 to the user station 302 may be encoded according to the Table 10-1 below:

5	<u>Table 10-1</u>	
	Power Control Command	<u>Adjustment</u>
•	000	No change
	001	-3 dB
	010	-6 dB
10	011	-9 dB
	100	+3 dB
	101	+6 dB
	110	+12 dB
	111	+21 dB

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Although preferred values are provided in Table 10-1, the number of power control command steps and the differential therebetween may vary depending upon the particular application and the system requirements. Further details regarding the use of a control pulse preamble (i.e., control pulse) as a power control mechanism, and other related details, may be found in copending Application Serial Nos. 08/215,306 and 08/293,671, filed March 21, 1994 and August 1, 1994, respectively, both in the name of inventors Gary B. Anderson, Ryan N. Jensen, Bryan K. Petch, and Peter O. Peterson, both entitled "PCS Pocket Phone/Microcell Communication Over-Air Protocol," and both of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

30 Returning to Fig. 10B, in the following time slot TS2 after time slot TS1, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the base preamble interval 1002 and transmits a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003, both directed to the second user station M2. The base station 304 thereby rapidly responds to the control pulse preamble sent by the user station M2. As with the first time slot TS1, following the base message

interval 1003 is a transmit/receive switch interval 1004 during which the base station 304 switches to a receive mode and the user station M2 switches to a transmit mode. The user station M2 then responds with a preamble in the datalink preamble interval 1012 and a user-to-base message in the user message interval 1013. The remaining steps in time slot TS2 are similar to those of the first time slot TS1, except with respect to the preamble interval 1016 as noted below.

It is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1040 of 10 Fig. 10B that there is no established communication link in the third time slot TS3, and therefore the third time slot TS3 is free for communication. Because no user station 302 is in established communication during time 15 slot TS3, no control pulse preamble is transmitted during the preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2. The base station 304 may indicate that a particular time slot 1041, such as time slot TS3, is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general 20 polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the time slot TS3.

Should a third user station M3 desire to establish communication with the base station 304, then, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the third time slot TS3, the third user station M3 sends a general polling response message in a user message interval 1013 of the time slot TS3. When the third user station M3 responds with the general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station M3 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station M3.

For efficiency reasons, the guard times 1014 and 1018 are preferably kept to a minimum. The smaller the guard times 1014, 1018, the more user stations 302 may be supported by the frame structure of Fig. 10B. Typically,

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therefore, the guard times 1014, 1018 will not be of sufficient duration to allow a full ranging transaction to In particular, a ranging transaction (such as may be carried out using timing sub-element 1021 instead of sub-element 1011) may result in interference between the transmission of a user station 302 seeking to establish communication and the control pulse preamble of the user station 302 already in communication in the immediately following time slot 1041 with the base station If the guard times are lengthened to permit ranging transactions, then fewer user stations 302 can supported, particularly in a large cell environment. Αn alternative structure having improved efficiency in a large cell environment, along with the flexibility of 15 ranging transactions, is shown in Figs. 10D and 10E and explained in more detail below.

It may be possible to minimize potential interference between ranging messages and control pulse preambles by using a particular designated spread spectrum code for only ranging messages, or for only control preambles. However, code division multiplexing in such a manner may not provide satisfactory isolation between the interfering signals.

If a ranging transaction is supported in the Fig. 10B environment, then the latter portion of the time slot TS3 may comprise a range timing sub-element 1021, as described previously with respect to Fig. 10A, during which a ranging transaction is carried out between the base station 304 and user station M3, instead of timing sub-30 element 1011. In such a case, the user station M3 transmits a preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1022 of time slot TS3, and transmits a ranging message during the user ranging message interval 1023 of time slot The user station M3 delays transmitting the preamble and ranging message for an amount of time ΔT . time ΔT may be communicated by the base station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be a preprogrammed system parameter. The base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station M3 to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the base message interval 1003 (i.e., the earliest possible receipt of the preamble and ranging message) to the time of actual receipt of the responsive preamble and ranging message from the user station M3, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

The ranging guard band 1024 in time slot TS3 is preferably of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station M3 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1024 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station M3 and determining the distance of the user station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the 20 base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to user station M3 in the next time frame 1040 instructing the user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1040 immediately after communication with the user station M3 25 is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment command is selected so as to cause the user transmission from the user station M3 to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1040 to be received by the base station 304 immediately after the end of the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, as described with respect to Fig. 10A.

In addition to its use for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user

station M3. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station M3 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station M3 in subsequent communications.

The base station 304 may determine the range of the user station 302 by using the reception time of the control pulse preamble (or, alternatively, the user-to-base message) and periodically issue a timing adjustment command during the base-to-user message interval directed to the user station 302.

Figure 10C shows a subsequent time frame 1040 after communication has been established between the base station 304 and the third user station M3, with or without the use of a ranging transaction. In Fig. 10C. transactions occurring in the first time slot TS1 between the user station M1 and the base station 304 are the same as those for Fig. 10B. Also, the transactions occurring 20 in the second time slot TS2 between the user station M2 and the base station 304 are the same as those for Fig. However, during the second time slot TS2, instead of there being no transmitted control pulse preamble in the 1016, the third user station preamble interval transmits a control pulse preamble during the preamble 25 interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2. Alternatively, the user station M3 may wait until the base station 304 acknowledges its ranging message, sent in the prior time frame 1040, before transmitting a control pulse preamble in each time slot TS2 preceding its designated time slot 30 TS3 for communication.

The base station 304 may use the control pulse preamble for a variety of purposes, including power control and other purposes, as previously described. In the third time slot TS3 of Fig. 10C, the base station 304 may send an acknowledgment signal to the user station M3 during the base message interval 1003. The acknowledgment

signal may be sent using a spread spectrum code determined by a user identifier sent by the user station M3 as part As part of the acknowledgment of the ranging message. signal, or in addition thereto, the base station 304 sends a timing adjustment command instructing the user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount.

In the following time frames 1040, after establishing communication with the third user station M3 in the manner described above, communication may be carried out between the base station 304 and the third user station M3 in time In each preamble interval 1016 of the second slot TS3. time slot TS2, the user station M3 transmits a control pulse preamble allowing the base station 304 to exercise power control, synchronize to the user station M3, or determine the distance of the user station M3. station 304 then sends a transmission directed to the user station M3 in the first portion of the third time slot TS3, and the user station M3 responds with a transmission directed to the base station 304 in the latter portion of As part of each transmission the third time slot TS3. from the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1041 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot 1041, indicating that the time slot 1041 is free for 302 may stations communication. New user establish communication with the same base station 304.

Figure 10D is a timing diagram for another embodiment of a frame structure in accordance with certain aspects of Figure 10D shows an interleaved the present invention. time division duplex frame structure using the timing sub-1050 A time frame 10A. elements depicted in Fig. For 1051. plurality of time slots a 35 comprises convenience, time slots 1051 are designated in sequential order as TS1', TS2', TS3', etc. Each time slot 1051

comprises a base timing sub-element 1001 and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1011 or a user ranging subelement 1021, as described in more detail below.

The primary difference between the frame structure of Figs. 10B-C and the frame structure of Fig. 10D is that the frame structure of Fig. 10D may be considered interleaved in the sense that each user station 302 does not respond immediately to the communication from the base station 304 intended for it, but rather delays its 10 response until a subsequent time slot 1051. The effect of the interleaved frame structure of Fig. 10D is that guard times can be shorter, allowing more time slots 1051 per time frame 1050, and therefore more user stations 302 per base station 304. The interleaved frame structure of Fig.

10D also allows efficient use of ranging transactions 15 between the base station and the user stations, particularly upon initial link-up of communication. Because the frame structure of Fig. 10D is interleaved, the first time slot TS1' comprises a transmission from the base station 304 to the first user station M1 and a 20

responsive transmission, not from the first user station M1, but from the last user station MN.

In operation of the Fig. 10D system, the base station 304 transmits, as part of the base timing sub-element 1001 of each time slot 1051, to user stations 302 with which it 25 has established communication. The base station 304 thus transmits a preamble during the preamble interval 1002 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003. In the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the base station 304 switches from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

In the first time slot TS1', the base-to-user message transmitted in the base message interval 1003 is directed to a first user station M1, which may be mobile. the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, the last user station MN to have been sent a message from the base station in the last time slot TSN' of the prior time frame

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1050 transmits a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1012 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1013. The frame structure of Fig. 10D, as noted previously, is shown from a perspective of the base station 304, and the transmissions from the user stations, such as user station MN, are maintained in time alignment as seen by the base station 304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 304, similar to the timing adjustment commands described elsewhere herein. Proper timing is preferably set upon initial establishment of communication, by use of a ranging transaction.

After the transmission of the user-to-base message from the first user station M1, which may, as perceived by the base station 304, consume up to all of the user message interval 1013 and the guard band 1014, is another transmit/receive switch interval 1015. Following is another transmit/receive switch interval 1015 to allow modes. Following switching οf appropriate transmit/receive switch interval 1015, a control pulse preamble is received from a second user station M2 during the preamble interval 1016. The control pulse preamble sent during the preamble interval 1016 may serve functions such as those described with respect to the Fig. 10B-C embodiments. Thus, the base station 304 may determine, in response to the power, envelope, or phase of the control pulse preamble, the direction or distance of the user station M2, and/or the degree of noise or multipath error to which the communication link with the user station M2 may be prone. The base station 304 may command the user station M2 to adjust its power based on the quality and strength of the received control pulse preamble.

After the preamble interval 1016 is an antenna adjustment interval 1017 during which the base station 304 has opportunity to adjust its transmission antenna, if necessary, to direct it towards the second user station M2. Following the preamble interval 1016 is an antenna adjustment interval 1017, during which the base station

304 adjusts its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2. Following the antenna adjustment interval 1017 is another guard band 1018, which accounts for the propagation time of the control pulse preamble to the base station 304. After the preamble interval is another transmit/receive switching interval 1019 to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to a transmit mode, and to allow the second user station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

In the following time slot TS2 after time slot TS1, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the base preamble interval 1002 and transmits a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003, both 15 directed to the second user station M2. The base station 304 thereby rapidly responds to the control pulse sent by the user station M2. As with the first time slot TS1', following the base message interval 1003 occurs a transmit/receive switch interval 1004 during which the base station 304 switches to a receive mode. Unlike the Fig. 10B-C embodiment, in which the latter portion of the time slot TS2' is used for receiving a transmission from the second user station M2, in the Fig. 10D embodiment the latter portion of the time slot TS2' is used for receiving a transmission from the first user station M1. While the first user station M1 is in the process of transmitting, the second user station M2 thus has the opportunity to process the data received from the base station 304 during the same time slot TS2', and to transmit a responsive 30 transmission timed to arrive at the base station 304 in the following time slot TS3' without interfering with other transmissions from either the base station 304 or other user stations 302.

Thus, in the second time slot TS2', the base station receives from the first user station M1 a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1012 and a user-to-base message in the user message interval 1013.

It is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1050 shown of Fig. 10D that there is no established communication link in the duplex channel comprising the base portion of the third time slot TS3' and the user portion of the 5 fourth time slot TS4', and therefore that particular duplex channel is free for communication. Because no user station 302 is in established communication during the duplex channel, no control pulse preamble is transmitted during the preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot 10 TS2'. The base station 304 may indicate that a particular duplex channel is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the duplex channel, such as during the base message interval 1003 of time slot TS3'.

Should a new user station M3 desire to establish communication with the base station 304, then the new user station M3 waits until an open user portion of a time slot 1051, such as the fourth time slot TS4' in the present example, to take action. Thus, ordinary communication is 20 carried out between the base station 304 and the second user station M2 in the latter portion of the third time slot TS3' in a manner similar to that of the first user station M1. Moreover, because another user station M4 is in established communication with the base station 304, 25 the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1016 of the third time slot TS3' from the next user station M4. In the subsequent time slot TS4', the base station 304 sends a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1003 to the user The user station M4 responds with a user-tobase message in the following time slot TS5'.

In the meantime, during the fourth time slot TS4', station M3 attempts establish the new user communication with the base station 304. 35 response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1003 of the third time slot TS3', the new user station M3 sends a

general polling response message in a user message interval 1013 of the following time slot TS4'. When the new user station M3 responds with the general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station M3 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station M3.

The latter portion of the time slot TS4' preferably comprises a range timing sub-element 1021 as previously 10 described with respect to Fig. 10A. Thus, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message in the base message interval 1003 of the third time slot TS3', the new user station M3 sends a ranging message in a user ranging message interval 1023 of the 15 following time slot TS4'. The depiction of the exploded time slot TS4' in frame structure in Fig. 10D assumes that the user station M3 is at zero distance from the base station 304; hence, the user-to-base messages appear in 10D directly after the transmit/receive switch 20 interval 1004 of the base timing sub-element However, if the user station M3 is not immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1014 will be consumed in the propagation of the user-tobase message to the base station 304. Thus, if the user station M3 is at the cell periphery, then the user-to-base message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time 1014. Timing adjustment commands from the base station 304 may allow a shorter maximum necessary guard time 1014 than would otherwise be possible.

When the base station 304 receives the response from the new user station M3, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station M3 and thereby determine a required timing advance for subsequent transmissions by the user station M3.

In more detail, a ranging transaction is carried out between the base station 304 and the user station M3.

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whereby the user station M3 transmits a preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1022 of time slot TS4' and a ranging message during the user ranging message interval 1023 of time slot TS4'. The user station M3 delays transmitting the preamble and ranging message for an amount of time ΔT . The delay time ΔT may be communicated by the base station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be a pre-programmed system parameter. base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station M3 to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the base message interval 1003 in the fourth time slot TS4' (i.e., the earliest possible receipt of the preamble and ranging message) to the time of actual receipt of the responsive preamble and ranging message from the user station M3, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

The ranging guard band 1024 in time slot TS4' is preferably of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station M3 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1024 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station M3 and determining the distance of the user station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to the next time frame the user station M3 in instructing the user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1050 immediately after communication with the user station M3 is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment command is selected so as to cause the user transmission from the user station M3

to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1050 to be received by the base station 304 immediately after the end of the transmit/receive switch interval 1004, as described with respect to Fig. 10A, giving the base station 304 an opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode, but not interfering with the base-to-user message sent in the base message interval 1003.

The base station 304 may periodically instruct a user station 302 to adjust its timing by issuing subsequent timing adjustment commands, e.g., as often as each time frame. The base station 304 may monitor the distance of the user station 302 by measuring the time of receipt of the user-to-base message. Preferably, however, the base station 304 monitors the range of the user station 302 by using the reception time of the control pulse preamble, because of the preamble's known timing and message structure, and responds during the base-to-user message interval with a timing adjustment command.

In addition to being used for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user station M3. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station M3 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station M3 in subsequent communications.

Figure 10E shows a subsequent time frame 1050 after a ranging transaction has been completed with the third user station M3. In Fig. 10E, the transactions between the user stations M1, MN and the base station 304 occurring in the first time slot TS1' are the same as for Fig. 10D. Also, the transactions between the user stations M1, M2 and the base station 304 occurring in the second time slot TS2 are the same as for Fig. 10D. However, during the second time slot TS2', instead of there being no transmitted control pulse preamble in the

preamble interval 1016, the third user station M3 may transmit a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2'. Alternatively, the user station M3 may wait until the base station 304 acknowledges its ranging message sent in the prior time frame 1050 before transmitting a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1016 of each preceding time slot TS2'.

The base station 304 may use the control pulse preamble for a variety of purposes, including power control and other purposes, as previously described. In the third time slot TS3' of Fig. 10E, the base station 304 may respond by sending an acknowledgment signal to the user station M3 during the base message interval 1003. The acknowledgment signal may be sent using a spread spectrum code determined by a user identifier sent by the user station M3 as part of the ranging message. As part of the acknowledgment signal, or in addition thereto, the base station 304 preferably sends a timing adjustment command instructing the user station M3 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount.

In following time frames 1050, communication may be carried out between the base station 304 and the user station M3 in an interleaved fashion in time slots TS3' and TS4' (in addition to the receipt of the control pulse preamble in the second time slot TS2' each time frame In each preamble interval 1016 of the second time slot TS2', the user station M3 transmits a control pulse preamble allowing the base station 304 to take certain actions -- for example, to exercise power control, synchronize to the user station M3, or determine the The base station 304 distance of the user station M3. then sends a communication directed to the user station M3 in the first portion of the third time slot TS3', and the user station M3 responds with a communication directed to the base station 304 in the latter portion of following time slot TS4'. During each communication from

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the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1051 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot 1051, indicating that the time slot 1051 is free for communication. New user stations 302 may thereby establish communication with the same base station 304.

In another embodiment of the present invention, described with respect to Figs. 11A-D, two frequency bands are used for communication instead of a single frequency band.

Figure 11A is a diagram of timing sub-elements having predefined formats for use in an FDD/TDMA system. The three timing sub-elements shown in Fig. 11A may be used to construct an FDD/TDMA frame structure, such as the frame structures shown in Figs. 11B-D. Although systems constructed in accordance with Figs. 11A-D preferably use spread spectrum for communication, spread spectrum is not required. The following description, however, assumes the use of spread spectrum techniques. For the present example, unless otherwise specified, a chipping rate of 2.8 MHz is preferred, although the chipping rate selected depends upon the application.

In Fig. 11A are shown a base timing sub-element 1101, a user datalink timing sub-element 1110, and a range timing sub-element 1121. For each of these sub-elements 1101, 1110, and 1121, as explained more fully below, timing is shown from the perspective of the base station 304 with the range of the user station 302 at zero.

The base timing sub-element 1101 comprises a base preamble interval 1102, a base message interval 1103, three more preamble burst intervals 1104, 1105, and 1106 (collectively referred to as a 123-preamble burst interval 1109), a base fill code interval 1107, and a transmit/receive switch interval 1108. The base preamble

interval 1102 may be 56 chips in length. The base message interval 1103 may be 205 bits in length, or 1312 chips using 32-ary coding, as described previously herein with respect to Figs. 10A-E. The base message interval 1103 comprises a total of up to 41 5-bit data sequences, for a total of 205 bits; thus, a transmission in the base message interval 1103 may comprise a series of up to 41 spread spectrum codes, each selected from the set of 32 spread spectrum codes, for a total of 1312 chips.

Although the present preferred system of Figs 11A-E is described using 32-ary spread spectrum coding techniques, other spread spectrum techniques, including other M-ary coding schemes (such as 4-ary, 16-ary, etc.) may also be used, depending on the particular system requirements.

The three preamble burst intervals 1104, 1105, and 1106 are each preferably 56 chips in length; thus, the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 is preferably 168 chips in length. The transmit/receive switch interval 1108 is preferably selected as a length of time sufficient to enable the switching of the base station 304 from a transmit mode to a receive mode and may be, for example, 32 chips or 11.43 microseconds in length. The transmit/receive switch interval 1108 and the base fill code interval 1107 collectively comprise, in a preferred embodiment, a length of 189 chips.

Thus, the total length of the base timing sub-element 1101 is preferably 1750 chips (for the assumed 2.8 MHz chipping rate), which matches the length of the user datalink timing sub-element 1110 and the range timing sub-element 1121 as described below. In the Figs. 11A-D embodiment, it is preferred to have the base timing sub-element 1101 equal in length to the user timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 to maintain synchronicity in the dual-frequency band system described in Figs. 11A-D, wherein the base station 304 communicates over one frequency band and the user stations 302 over another frequency band.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1110 and the range timing sub-element 1121 each generally provide for transmissions by more than one user station 302. As explained further below, these timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 provide for transmission by a first user station 302 of a data message or a ranging message in the first part of the timing sub-element 1110 or 1121, and transmission by a second user station 302 of a control pulse preamble in the latter part of the timing sub-element 1110 or 1121. The control pulse preamble, as further described below, generally allows the base station 304 to carry out certain functions (e.g., power control) with respect to the second user station 302.

The user datalink timing sub-element 1110 comprises 15 a datalink preamble interval 1112, a user message interval a guard band 1114, a transmit/receive switch interval 1115, a second preamble interval 1116, an antenna adjustment interval 1117, a second guard band 1118, and a 1119. second transmit/receive switch interval preamble intervals 1112, 1116 may each be 56 chips in 20 length. The user message interval 1113 may be 205 bits in length, or 1312 chips, using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described previously herein. The length of the guard bands 1114, 1118 may vary, but should be sufficient to allow receipt of the pertinent message 25 transmissions without interference. The transmit/receive switch intervals 1115, 1119 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. The antenna adjustment interval 1117 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol for selecting a particular antenna beam or permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base station 302, or permitting selection of one or more antennas if the base station 302 is so 35 equipped.

The range timing sub-element 1121 comprises a ranging preamble interval 1122, a user ranging message interval 1123, a ranging guard band 1124, a transmit/receive switch interval 1125, a second preamble interval 1126, an antenna adjustment interval 1127, a second guard band 1128, and a second transmit/receive switch interval 1129. preamble intervals 1122, 1126 may each be 56 chips in The user ranging message interval 1123 may be 150 bits in length, or 960 chips, using the 32-ary spread spectrum coding technique described previously herein. The length of the ranging guard band 1124 may vary depending, for example, on cell radius, but should be sufficient to allow receipt of a ranging message without interference. The other guard band 1128 should likewise be of sufficient length to allow receipt of the pertinent 15 information without interference. The transmit/receive switch intervals 1125, 1129 may each be of a duration sufficient to allow proper switching between transmit and receive modes, or between receive and transmit modes, as the case may be. The antenna adjustment interval 1127 may be of sufficient duration to allow transmission of a data symbol for selecting a particular antenna beam or permitting minor adjustments to the angle of a directional antenna at the base station 302, or permitting selection of one or more antennas if the base station 302 is so 25 equipped.

The total length of each of the user datalink timing sub-element 1110 and the range timing sub-element 1121 may be 1750 chips, or the same length as the base timing sub-element 1101. These particular exemplary values assume a chipping rate of 2.8 MHz.

Figure 11B is a timing diagram for a fixed or zero offset FDD/TDMA frame structure using the timing subelements depicted in Fig. 11A. The frame structures of Figs. 11B-E are shown from the perspective of the base station 304.

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Figure 11B is a frame structure for a system using two frequency bands for communication in addition to certain aspects of time division multiple access. A first frequency band 1170, also referred to as a base station frequency band, is used primarily for communication from a base station 304 to user stations 302. frequency band 1171, also referred to as a user station frequency band, is used primarily for communication from the user stations 302 to the base station 304. frequency bands 1170, 1171 are preferably located 80 MHz apart. The 80 MHz frequency separation helps to minimize co-channel interference and allows easier construction of filters in the receiver for filtering out potentially interfering signals from the reverse path communication.

In the frame structure of Fig. 11B, a time frame 1140 slots comprises a plurality of time convenience, time slots are designated in sequential order as TS1", TS2", TS3", and so on. Each time slot 1141 comprises a base timing sub-element 1101 on the base 20 station frequency band 1170, and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1110 or a range timing sub-element 1121 on the user station frequency band 1171. The time slots 1141 are shown from the perspective of the base station 304, so that the base timing sub-elements 1101 and the 25 user timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 appear lined up in Fig. 11B. While the frame structure of Fig. 11B supports range timing sub-elements 1121 on the user station frequency band 1171, it is contemplated that communication from the user stations 302 to the base station 304 in the 30 Fig. 11B system will ordinarily occur using user datalink timing sub-elements 1110.

In operation, the base station 304 transmits, as part of the base timing sub-element 1101 of each time slot 1141, in sequence to user stations 302 with which the base station 304 has established communication. specifically, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user

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message during the base message interval 1103. After the base message interval 1103, the base station 304 transmits three short preamble bursts in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 directed to a different user station 302. In the exemplary system of Fig. 11B, the three preamble bursts in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 are directed to the user station 302 to which the base station 304 will be sending a main data message two time slots 1141 later.

The three short preamble bursts sent in the 123preamble burst interval 1109 may be used for forward link
diversity sensing and forward link power control purposes.
Each of these three preamble bursts may be transmitted on
a different antenna to allow receiving user stations 302
an opportunity to make a diversity selection for an
upcoming forward link data message in a subsequent time
slot 1141.

Following the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 is the base fill code interval 1107, during which the base station 304 transmits a fill code. Following the base code fill interval 1107 is the transmit/receive switch interval 1104, during which the base station 304 may switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode. If the base station 304 has separate transmit and receive hardware, however, then the base station need not switch modes, and may instead continue to transmit a fill code during the transmit/receive switch interval 1104.

The specific communication exchanges shown in the example of Fig. 11B will now be explained in more detail. In the first time slot TS1", on the base station frequency band 1170, the base station transmits a base-to-user message in the base message interval 1103 directed to a first user station M1. The base station 304 then transmits a 123-preamble burst during the 123-preamble burst interval 1109, directed to another user station M3. Simultaneous with the base station transmissions, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band

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1171, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the last user station MN with which the base station 304 is in communication. During the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the first time slot TS1" on the user station frequency band 1171, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M2 to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot TS2".

The functions of the control pulse preamble sent 10 during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 are similar to those described earlier with respect to the control pulse preamble of Figs. 10A-E (e.g., power control, antenna adjustment, etc.). Following preamble interval 1116 is an antenna adjustment interval 15 1117; during which the base station 304 has an opportunity to adjust its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2 based upon information acquired from receipt of the control pulse preamble. Following the antenna adjustment interval 1117 20 is another quard band 1118, which accounts for propagation time of the control pulse preamble to the base After the preamble interval is another station 304. transmit/receive switching interval 1119 to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to 25 a transmit mode (if necessary), and to allow the second user station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

In the following time slot TS2" after the first time slot TS1", the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1170, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103, both directed to the second user station M2. The base station 304 thereby rapidly responds to the control pulse preamble sent by the user station M2. It is assumed, however, in the exemplary time frame 1140 of Fig. 11B that the base station 304 is

not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot TS4" over the base station frequency band 1170. Thus, in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 following the base message interval 1103, the base station 304 does not transmit a 123-preamble burst directed to a user station 302.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions in the second time slot TS2", the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1171, a preamble during 10 the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the station M1 with which the base station communicated in the first time slot TS1". Similar to the first time slot TS1", during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the second time slot TS2" on the user station frequency band 1171, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M3 to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot TS3".

In the third time slot TS3", the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1170, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103, both directed to the third user station M3.

Following the base message interval 1103 is a 123-preamble burst interval 1109 during which the base station 304 transmits three short preamble bursts (i.e., the 123-preamble burst) directed to a different user station M5, with which the base station 304 intends to communicate two time slots 1141 later.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1171, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the user station M2 with which the base station 304 communicated in the previous time slot TS2". Because the base station 304 is not in

established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot TS4" over the base station frequency band 1170, the base station 304 does not receive a control pulse preamble during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the third time slot TS3" on the user station frequency band 1171.

A similar exchange is carried out in the fourth time slot TS4", and in subsequent time slots 1141 as well. Whether or not particular user-to-base message, base-to-user messages, and preambles or control pulse preambles are transmitted depends on whether or not the base station 304 is in communication with a user station 302 requiring such exchanges at the particular time.

Thus, in general, to support communication between a 15 user station 302 and base station 304 communicating during a single time slot 1141, four messages are exchanged in each time frame 1140 between the particular user station 302 and the base station 304. The base station 304 first sends a 123-preamble in a 123-preamble interval 1109 of 20 the time slot 1141 two slots 1141 prior to which the base station 304 intends to transmit to the user station 302. In the following time slot 1141, on a different frequency band 1171, the user station 302 responds by sending a control pulse preamble, which is received at the base station 304 during the control pulse preamble interval 25 In the following time slot 1141, after making determinations as to power adjustment and/or adjustment, the base station 304 transmits to the user station 304 a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103 on the base station frequency band 1170. 30 the following time slot 1141, after adjusting its power and/or timing, the user station 304 responds with a userto-base message, which is received at the base station 304 during the user message interval 1113.

As noted, it is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1140 of Fig. 11B that the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during

the fourth time slot TS4" over the base station frequency The base station 304 may indicate that a band 1170. particular time slot 1141, such as time slot TS4", is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the time slot TS4".

Should a user station 302 desire to establish communication with the base station 304 (such as in the fourth time slot TS4"), then, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the fourth time slot TS4", the new user station 302 may send a general polling response message during a user message interval 1113 of the following time slot TS5" (not shown). When the new 15 user station 302 responds with a general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station 302 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station 302. The base station 304 may thereafter issue 20 periodic timing adjustment commands to maintain receipt of user-to-base transmissions at the start of each user timing interval. The base station 304 may monitor the distance of the user station 302 by looking to the time of receiving either the control pulse preamble or the userto-base message from a user station 302.

For efficiency reasons, the guard times 1114 and 1118 are preferably kept to a minimum. The smaller the guard times 1114, 1118, the more user stations 302 may be supported by the frame structure of Fig. 11B. therefore, the guard times 1114, 1118 will not be of sufficient duration to allow a full ranging transaction to In particular, a ranging transaction may result in interference between the transmission of a user station 302 seeking to establish communication and the control pulse preamble of the user station 302 already communication in the immediately following time slot 1141 with the base station 304. If the guard times are

lengthened to permit ranging transactions, then fewer user stations 302 can be supported, particularly in a large cell environment. An alternative structure having improved efficiency in a large cell environment, along with the flexibility of ranging transactions, is shown in Figs. 11C and 11D and explained in more detail below.

Proper timing is preferably set upon initial establishment of communication, and the transmissions from the user stations, such as the first user station M1, may be maintained in time alignment as seen at the base station 304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 304, similar to the timing adjustment commands described elsewhere herein. A full round-trip guard time need not be included in each time slot 1141 because the user stations 302 and base station 304 transmit on different frequency bands, preventing interference between base-to-user messages and user-to-base messages.

The depiction of the frame structure in Figs. 11A-B assumes that the user stations 302 are at zero distance 20 from the base station 304, and therefore the user-to-base message appears immediately after the preamble interval However, if the user station 302 is not 1112 or 1122. immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1114 shown in Fig. 11A will be consumed in the propagation of the preamble and user-to-base message to the base station 304. Thus, if the user station 302 is at the cell periphery, then the user-to-base message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time In order to ensure that the guard times 1114 and 30 1114. 1118 are kept to a minimum, timing adjustment commands are from the base station preferably transmitted periodically so as to keep the user preambles and user-tobase messages arriving at the base station 304 as close to the start of the user timing sub-element 1110 as possible, without interfering with the transmissions of the previous use station 302.

If a ranging transaction is supported in the Fig. 11B environment, then the portion of a time slot 1141 on the user station frequency band 1171 may comprise a range timing sub-element 1121, as described previously with respect to Fig. 11A, during which a ranging transaction is carried out between the base station 304 and a new user Thus, the user station 302 transmits a station 302. preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1122 of time slot 1141, and transmits a ranging message during the user ranging message interval 1123 of time slot 1141. 10 station 302 delays transmitting the preamble and ranging message for an amount of time ΔT . The delay time ΔT may be communicated by the base station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be a pre-programmed system 15 parameter. The base station 304 determines propagation delay from the user station 302 to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the previous time slot 1141 to the time of actual receipt of the responsive preamble and ranging message from the user station 302, taking into account the delay time AT.

In the above described embodiment supporting ranging transactions, the ranging guard band 1124 is preferably of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station 302 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1124 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station 302 and determining the distance of the user station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to the user station 302 in the next time frame 1140 instructing the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1140 immediately after communication with the user station 302

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is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment command is selected so as to cause the user transmission from the user station 302 to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1140 to be received by the base station 304 immediately after the end of the previous time slot 1141.

In addition to being used for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user station 302. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station 302 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station 302 in subsequent communications.

It may be possible to minimize potential interference between ranging messages and control pulse preambles by using a particular designated spread spectrum code for 20 only ranging messages, or for only control pulse preambles. However, code division multiplexing in such a manner may not provide satisfactory isolation between the interfering signals, or may require unacceptably long time slots.

In the following time frames 1140, after establishing communication with user station M3 in the manner described above, communication may be carried out between the base station 304 and the user station M3 in an interleaved fashion over several time slots 1140. As part of each transmission from the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1141 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot

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1141, indicating that the time slot 1141 is free for communication. New user stations 302 may thereby establish communication with the same base station 304.

A simple means to adapt an FDD/TDMA system such as shown in Fig. 11B to emulate a TDD system is alternately black out time slots on each of the two frequency bands 1170 and 1171. Thus, during time slot TS1", the base station 304 transmits to a user station M_1 over frequency band 1170, while no transmission conducted over frequency band 1171. During the next time 10 slot TS2", the user station M1 responds over frequency band 1171, while no transmission is conducted over frequency band 1170. The next two time slots TS3" and TS4" are used for duplex communication between the base 15 station 304 and the next user station M2, with the user slot in TS3" and the base slot in TS4" being dormant. described frame structure generally supports fewer user stations 302 than the frame structure shown in Fig. 11B due to the dormancy of alternating time slots on each 20 frequency band 1170 and 1171, but allows a TDD interface such as shown in Fig. 10B to be emulated with minimal modification to the base and user stations (e.g., by transmitting and receiving on different frequency bands). If both frequency bands 1170 and 1171 are selected to be the same, then the system will be true TDD, thus allowing the same hardware to be capable of either FDD/TDMA or TDD operation simply by appropriate selection of the frequency bands and appropriate selection of the time slots (i.e., by selecting in an alternating manner) on the forward and 30 reverse links during which to transmit.

Figure 11C is a timing diagram for an offset interleaved FDD/TDMA frame structure using the timing subelements depicted in Fig. 11A, as shown from the perspective of the base station 304. As described further below, the offset interleaved FDD/TDMA frame structure of Fig. 11C permits larger cells by allowing time for user stations 302 to receive base station transmissions

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intended for them before having to reply, and may prevent the need for a costly diplexer in the user station 302.

Figure 11C is a frame structure for a system using two frequency bands for communication in addition to 5 certain aspects of time division multiple access. A first frequency band 1172, also referred to as a base station frequency band, is used primarily for communication from a base station 304 to user stations 302. frequency band 1173, also referred to as a user station 10 frequency band, is used primarily for communication from the user stations 302 to the base station 304. frequency bands 1172, 1173 are preferably located 80 MHz apart. The 80 MHz frequency separation helps to minimize co-channel interference and allows easier construction of filters in the receiver for filtering out potentially interfering signals from the reverse path communication.

In the frame structure of Fig. 11C, a time frame 1150 slots plurality of time 1151. comprises a convenience, time slots are designated in sequential order as OTS1, OTS2, OTS3, and so on. Each time slot 1151 comprises a base timing sub-element 1101 on the base station frequency band 1170, and either a user datalink timing sub-element 1110 or a range timing sub-element 1121 on the user station frequency band 1171. The time slots 1151 are shown from the perspective of the base station 304, so that the base timing sub-elements 1101 and the user timing sub-elements 1110, 1121 appear staggered in Fig. 11C by a predetermined offset time 1160. The frame structure of Fig. 11C supports both range timing sub-30 elements 1121 and user datalink timing sub-elements 1110 on the user station frequency band 1171.

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In operation, the base station 304 transmits, as part of the base timing sub-element 1101 of each time slot 1151, in sequence to user stations 302 with which the base station 304 has established communication. Thus, the base station 304 transmits a preamble during the preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base

message interval 1103. After the base message interval 1103, the base station 304 transmits three short preamble bursts in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 directed to a different user station 302. In the exemplary system of Fig. 11C, the three preamble bursts in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 are directed to the user station 302 to which the base station 304 will be sending a main data message two time slots 1151 later.

As with the system of Fig. 11B, the three short preamble bursts sent in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 may be used for forward link diversity sensing and forward link power control purposes. Each of these three preamble bursts may be transmitted on a different antenna to allow receiving user stations 302 an opportunity to make a diversity selection for an upcoming forward link data message in a subsequent time slot 1151.

Following the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 is the base fill code interval 1107, during which the base station 304 transmits a fill code. Following the base code fill interval 1107 is the transmit/receive switch interval 1104, during which the base station 304 may from a transmit mode to a receive Preferably, however, the base station 304 has separate transmit and receive hardware, and therefore does not need 25 to switch modes. Instead, the base station 304 continue to transmit fill a code the transmit/receive switch interval 1104.

The specific communication exchanges shown in the example of Fig. 11C will now be explained in more detail. In the first time slot OTS1, on the base station frequency band 1172, the base station transmits a base-to-user message in the base message interval 1103 directed to a first user station M1. The base station 304 then transmits a 123-preamble burst during the 123-preamble burst interval 1109, directed to another user station M3. Simultaneous with the base station transmissions, but offset therefrom by an offset time 1160, the base station

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304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1173, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the last user station MN with which the base station 304 is in communication. During the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the first time slot OTS1 on the user station frequency band 1173, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M2 to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot OTS2.

The functions of the control pulse preamble sent during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 are similar to those described earlier with respect to the control pulse preamble of Figs. 10A-E and 11B (e.g., power antenna adjustment, etc.). Following the 15 control, preamble interval 1116 is an antenna adjustment interval 1117, during which the base station 304 has an opportunity to adjust its transmission antenna, if necessary, so as to direct it towards the second user station M2 based upon information acquired from receipt of the control pulse preamble. Following the antenna adjustment interval 1117 is another guard band 1118, to allow for propagation of the control pulse preamble to the base station 304. After interval is another transmit/receive preamble 25 switching interval 1119 to allow the base station 304 opportunity to switch from a receive mode to a transmit mode (if necessary), and to allow the second user station M2 opportunity to switch from a transmit mode to a receive mode.

In the following time slot OTS2 after the first time slot OTS1, the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1172, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval 1103, both directed to the The base station 304 thereby 35 second user station M2. rapidly responds to the control pulse preamble sent by the user station M2. It is assumed, however, in the exemplary

time frame 1150 of Fig. 11C that the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot OTS4 over the base station frequency band 1172. Thus, in the 123-preamble burst interval 1109 following the base message interval 1103 in the second time slot OTS2, the base station 304 does not transmit a 123-preamble burst directed to a user station. 302.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions in 10 the second time slot OTS2 but offset therefrom by an offset time 1160, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1173, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the user 15 station M1 with which the base station 304 communicated in the first time slot OTS1. As with the first time slot OTS1, during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the second time slot OTS2 on the user station frequency band 1173, the base station 304 receives a control pulse preamble from the user station M3 to which the base station 304 is to transmit in the following time slot OTS3.

In the third time slot OTS3, the base station 304 transmits, using the base station frequency band 1172, a preamble during the base preamble interval 1102 and a base-to-user message during the base message interval both directed to the third user station M3. Following the base message interval 1103 is a 123-preamble burst interval 1109 during which the base station 304 30 transmits three short preamble bursts (i.e., the 123preamble burst) directed to a different user station M5, with which the base station 304 will communicate two slots 1151 later.

Simultaneous with the base station transmissions but offset therefrom by an offset time 1160, the base station 304 receives, on the user station frequency band 1173, a preamble during the datalink preamble interval 1112 and a

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user-to-base message during the user message interval 1113 from the user station M2 with which the base station 304 communicated in the previous time slot OTS2. Because the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot OTS4 over the base station frequency band 1172, the base station 304 does not receive a control pulse preamble during the control pulse preamble interval 1116 of the third time slot OTS3 on the user station frequency band 1173.

A similar exchange is carried out in the fourth time slot OTS4, and in subsequent time slots 1151 as well. Whether or not particular user-to-base message, base-to-user messages, and preambles or control pulse preambles are transmitted depends on whether or not the base station 304 is in communication with a user station 302 requiring such exchanges at the particular time.

Thus, in general, to support communication between a user station 302 and base station 304 communicating during a single time slot 1151, four messages are exchanged in each time frame 1150 between the particular user station 20 302 and the base station 304. The base station 304 first sends a 123-preamble in a 123-preamble interval 1109 of the time slot 1151 two slots 1151 prior to which the base station 304 intends to transmit to the user station 302. In the following time slot 1151, on a different frequency 25 band 1173 and delayed by an offset time 1160, the user station 302 responds by sending a control pulse preamble, which is received at the base station 304 during the control pulse preamble interval 1116. In the following time slot 1151, after making determinations as to power 30 adjustment and/or timing adjustment, the base station 304 transmits to the user station 304 a base-tc-user message during the base message interval 1103 on the base station frequency band 1172 In the following time slot 1151, after adjusting its power and/or timing, the user station 35 304 responds with a user-to-base message, which

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received at the base station 304 during the user message interval 1113.

It is assumed in the exemplary time frame 1150 of Fig. 11C that the base station 304 is not in established communication with any user station 302 during the fourth time slot OTS4 over the base station frequency band 1172. The base station 304 may indicate that a particular time slot 1151, such as time slot OTS4, is available for communication by, for example, transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the time slot OTS4.

Should a user station 302 desire to establish communication with the base station 304 (such as in the fourth time slot OTS4), then, in response to the base station 304 transmitting a general polling message during the base message interval 1103 of the fourth time slot OTS4, the new user station 302 may send a general polling response message during a user message interval 1113 of the following time slot OTS5. When the new user station 302 responds with a general polling response message, the base station 304 may determine the range of the user station 302 and thereby determine a required timing adjustment for subsequent transmissions by the user station 302.

For efficiency reasons, the guard times 1114 and 1118 are preferably kept to a minimum. The smaller the guard times 1114, 1118, the more user stations 302 may be supported by the frame structure of Fig. 11C.

Proper timing is preferably set upon initial establishment of communication, and the transmissions from the user stations, such as the first user station M1, may be maintained in time alignment as seen at the base station 304 by timing adjustment commands from the base station 304, similar to the timing adjustment commands described elsewhere herein. A full round-trip guard time need not be included in each time slot 1151 because the user stations 302 and base station 304 transmit on

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different frequency bands, preventing interference between base-to-user messages and user-to-base messages.

The depiction of the frame structure in Fig. 11C (i.e., the exploded time slots 1151) assumes that the user stations 302 are at zero distance from the base station However, if the user station 302 is not immediately adjacent to the base station 304, then part of guard time 1114 (as shown in Fig. 11A) will be consumed in the propagation of the preamble and user-to-base message to the base station 304. Thus, if the user station 302 is at the cell periphery, then the user-to-base message will appear at the base station 304 after the elapsing of a time period equal at most to the duration of guard time 1114. In order to ensure that the guard times 1114 and 1118 are kept to a minimum, timing adjustment commands are preferably transmitted from the base station periodically so as to keep the user preambles and user-tobase messages arriving at the base station 304 as close to the start of the user timing sub-element 1110 as possible, without interfering with the transmissions of the previous use station 302.

station 302 first establishes When user communication with the base station 304 in the Fig. 11C frame structure, a ranging transaction is carried out. The time slot 1151 on the user station frequency band 1173 during which the ranging transaction is initiated preferably comprises a range timing sub-element 1121, as described previously with respect to Fig. 11A. station 302 transmits a preamble during a ranging preamble interval 1122 of time slot 1151, and transmits a ranging message during the user ranging message interval 1123 of time slot 1151. The user station 302 delays transmitting the preamble and ranging message for an amount of time ΔT . The delay time ΔT may be communicated by the base station 304 as part of the general polling message, or may be a pre-programmed system parameter. The base station 304 determines the propagation delay from the user station 302

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to the base station 304 by measuring the round trip propagation delay from the end of the previous time slot 1151 to the time of actual receipt of the responsive preamble and ranging message from the user station 302, taking into account the delay time ΔT .

The ranging guard band 1124 should be of sufficient length to allow the ranging transaction between the base station 304 and the user station 302 to occur. Thus, the length of the ranging guard band 1124 is determined in part by the radius of the cell 303 in which the base station 304 is located, or may be determined in part by the maximum cell radius of the cellular system.

In response to receiving the ranging message from the user station 302 and determining the distance of the user 15 station 302 and/or the propagation delay time thereto, the base station 304 may issue a timing adjustment command to the user station 302 in the next time frame instructing the user station 302 to advance or retard its timing by a designated amount. For the time frame 1150 immediately after communication with the user station 302 is established, the timing adjustment command may be set equal to the round-trip propagation time as determined by the base station 304 during the ranging transaction. Preferably, the timing adjustment command is selected so 25 as to cause the user transmission from the user station 302 to the base station 304 in the subsequent time frame 1150 to be received by the base station 304 immediately after the end of the previous time slot 1151.

In addition to being used for ranging purposes, the ranging message may also contain other information to assist the base station 304 in handshaking with the user station 302. For example, the ranging message may contain as data a user identifier for the user station 302 seeking to establish communication. The ranging message may also indicate a preferred spread spectrum code to be used by the base station 304 and the particular user station 302 in subsequent communications.

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It may also be possible to minimize potential interference between ranging messages and control pulse preambles by using a particular designated spread spectrum code for only ranging messages, or for only control pulse preambles. However, it is anticipated that in most cases the use of an offset time 1160 between time slots 1151 on the base frequency band 1172 and the user frequency band 1173 should sufficiently separate the relevant transmissions in time so as to result in a system having minimal interference between user stations 302.

An advantage of the frame structure of Figs. 11C-D utilizing the offset time 1160 is that a diplexer, a which allows simultaneous transmission reception of signals, is generally not necessary in the 15 user station 302. With the fixed offset frame structure of Fig. 11B, on the other hand, a diplexer may be necessary to support a high density of users, particularly in a large cell environment, because a user station 302 may need to transmit in a time slot 1141 prior to 20 receiving the entire base-to-user message intended for it sent in the previous time slot 1141. Because Fig. 11B is constructed from a perspective of the base station 304, the time slots 1141 appear lined up to the base station 304, but the user station 302 is required to send its 25 information in advance of the user portion of the time slot 1141 in order for the information to arrive at the base station 304 lined up as shown in Fig. 11B. large cell environment, where a user station 302 distant, the user station 302 may be required to send its 30 information prior to receiving the entire base-to-user In order to do so, the user station 302 may require the capability to transmit and receive information simultaneously, and may thus require a diplexer. protocol requiring that the user station 302 receive the base message before responding, the Fig. 11B system may thus not be suitable in a very large cell environment.

In the Fig. 11C-D embodiment, time slots 1151 on the user frequency band 1173 are offset from those on the base frequency band 1172 by an offset time 1160. The offset time 1160 allows the base-to-user message to propagate to the user station 302 prior to transmission of the user-tobase message by the user station 302. The user station 302 therefore does not need a diplexer, which can be a relatively expensive component. Operation without a diplexer is particularly beneficial where the user station 302 is embodied as a mobile handset, because it is often 10 important to keep manufacturing costs of the handset as low as possible. Other hardware efficiency may also be achieved by not requiring simultaneous transmission and reception; for example, the user station 302 could use the 15 same frequency synthesizer for both transmitting and receiving functions.

Figure 11D shows a subsequent time frame 1150 after a ranging transaction has been completed with the third user station M3. In Fig. 11D, the transactions between 20 the user stations M1, MN and the base station 304 occurring in the first time slot OTS1 are the same as for 11C. Also, the transactions between the user stations M1, M2 and the base station 304 occurring in the second time slot OTS2 are the same as for Fig. 11C. However, during the second time slot OTS2, instead of 25 there being no transmitted control pulse preamble in the preamble interval 1116, the third user station M3 may transmit a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1116 of the second time slot 30 Alternatively, the user station M3 may wait until the base station 304 acknowledges its ranging message sent in the prior time frame 1150 before transmitting a control pulse preamble during the preamble interval 1116 of each preceding time slot OTS2.

communication with the third user station M3 in the manner described above, communication may be carried out between

In the following time frames 1150, after establishing

the base station 304 and the user station M3 as shown in Fig. 11D. As part of each transmission from the base station 304, the base station 304 may update the timing adjustment command to the user station M3.

Should a user station 302 terminate communication in a time slot 1151 or be handed off to a new base station 304, then the base station 304 may begin to transmit a general polling message during the newly opened time slot 1151, indicating that the time slot 1151 is free for communication. New user stations 302 may thereby establish communication with the same base station 304.

Figures 12A-C are tables showing preferred message formats for base station and user station transmissions. Tables 12B-1 through 12B-3 show message formats for transmissions used in handshaking or an acquisition mode. Tables 12C-1 through 12C-4 show message formats (both symmetric and asymmetric) after acquisition when in traffic mode. It should be noted that the asymmetric message formats are intended for use in the TDD based system variants, but not the FDD based systems. Tables 12A-1 through 12A-4 show the header format for each of the different message types in Tables 12B-1 through 12C-4.

For example, Table 12A-1 shows a header format for a base polling transmission (general or specific) The header format of Table 12A-1 25 described earlier. comprises 21 bits. The particular header format comprises 10 fields totalling 19 bits, leaving two spare bits. fields include a B/H field of 1 bit identifying whether the transmission source is a base station or a user 30 station; an E field of 1 bit which may be used as an extension of the B/H field; a G/S field of 1 bit indicating whether the polling message is general or specific; a P/N field of 1 bit indicating whether the transmission is in a polling or traffic message; an SA field of 1 bit used for identification checking and verification; a PWR field of 3 bits used for power control; a CU field of 2 bits indicating slot utilization;

an opposite link quality field of 2 bits indicating how well the sending unit is receiving the opposite sense link; a timing adjustment command of 3 bits providing a command to the user station to adjust its timing if necessary; and a header FCW (frame check word) field of 4 bits used for error detection (similar to a CRC).

A header format for a base traffic transmission is shown in Table 12A-2. The header format is the same as that of Table 12A-1, except that an additional B/W grant 10 field of 2 bits for the allocation of addition bandwidth to the user station 302 through time slot aggregation or asymmetric time slot use. The header format of Table 12A-2 utilizes 21 bits.

A header format for a mobile or user polling transmission is shown in Table 12A-3. The header format is similar to that of Table 12A-1, except that it does not include a CU field or a timing command field. Also, the header format of Table 12A-3 includes a B/W request field of 1 bit for a request of additional bandwidth or time slots. The Table 12A-3 header format includes 6 spare bits.

A header format for a mobile or user traffic transmission is shown in Table 12A-4. The header format of Table 12A-4 is the same as that of Table 12A-3, except that the B/W request field is designated in place of a B/W grant field.

Thus, the header formats for user stations 302 and base stations 304 are selected to be the same length in the exemplary embodiment described with respect to Figs. 30 12A-C, whether or not in polling or traffic mode, and whether or not the polling message is general or specific.

Tables 12B-1 through 12B-3 show message formats for transmissions used in handshaking or an acquisition mode. Table 12B-1 shows a message format of 205 bits for a base general polling transmission. The message format of Table 12B-1 includes a header field of 21 bits, which comprises fields shown in Table 12A-1; a base ID field of 32 bits

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for identifying the base station 304 transmitting the general polling message; various network and system identification fields, such as a service provider field of 16 bits which may be used to indicate, e.g., a telephone network or other communication source, a zone field of 16 bits which may be used to identify, e.g., a paging cluster, and a facility field of 32 bits; a slot number field of 6 bits indicating the slot number of the associated general polling transmission so as to assist the user station 302 in synchronization; and a frame FCW field of 16 bits for error correction and transmission integrity verification.

A message format of 150 bits for a mobile or user station response transmission is shown in Table 12B-3. The message format of Table 12B-3 includes a header field 15 of 21 bits, which comprises fields shown in Table 12A-3; a PID field of 40 bits for identifying the user station 302 responding to the general polling message; a service provider field of 16 bits; a service request field of 16 20 bits indicating which of a variety of available services from the base station 304 is being sought; a mobile capability field of 8 bits; and a frame FCW field of 16 The mobile capability field comprises two subfields, a type or capability sub-field of 2 bits 25 indicating the user station's capability (e.g., diplexer, interleaving of traffic slots), and a home base slot number field of 6 bits for echoing the slot number received from the slot number field of the base general polling transmission. The user station polling response transmission, at 150 bits, is substantially shorter than a base station polling transmission or a traffic message transmission so as to accommodate ranging transactions and allow for uncertain initial propagation delay time from the user station 302 seeking to establish communication.

A message format of 205 bits for a base station specific polling transmission is shown in Table 12B-2. The message format of Table 12B-2 includes a header field

of 21 bits, which comprises fields shown in Table 12A-1; a correlative ID field of 8 bits indicating the relative slot location; a result field of 8 bits; a PID field of 40 bits for echoing the identification number received from 5 the user station 302; a map type field of 8 bits for indicating, e.g., the number of time slots for the particular base station 304; a map field of 32 bits, indicating which slots are in use (which the user station 302 may evaluate in gauging potential slot aggregation); a slot number field of 6 bits; and a frame FCW field of 16 bits.

Tables 12C-1 through 12C-4 show message formats (both symmetric and asymmetric) after acquisition when in traffic mode. Tables 12A-1 and 12A-2 are base station traffic mode message formats; the message format of Table 12A-1 is used for a symmetric frame structure, and the format of Table 12A-2 is used for an asymmetric frame structure. Similarly, Tables 12A-3 and 12A-4 are mobile or user station traffic mode message formats; the message format of Table 12A-3 is used for a symmetric frame structure, and the format of Table 12A-4 is used for an asymmetric frame structure.

In a symmetric frame structure, each of the traffic mode messages is 205 bits in length. Each of the traffic mode message comprises a D-channel field (or data field) of 8 bits in length for slow data rate messaging capability, and a B-channel field (or bearer field) of 160 or 176 bits in length, depending on whether or not a frame FCW field of 16 bits is used.

In an asymmetric frame structure, used only in TDD system variants, the traffic mode message from one source is a different length, usually much longer, than the traffic mode message from the other source. The asymmetric frame structure allows a much higher data bandwidth in one direction of the communication link than the other direction. Thus, one of the traffic mode messages is 45 bits in length, while the other traffic

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mode messages is 365 bits in length. The total length for a forward and reverse link message still totals 410 bits; as with the symmetric frame structure. Each of the traffic mode message comprises a D-channel field (or data field) of 8 bits in length for slow data rate messaging capability, and a B-channel field (or bearer field) of either 0, 16, 320 or 336 bits in length, depending on which source has the higher transmission rate, and depending on whether or not a frame FCW field of 16 bits is used.

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Base and user messages are preferably sent using an M-ary encoding technique. The base and user messages are preferably comprised of a concatenated sequence of data symbols, wherein each data symbol represents 5 bits. A spread spectrum code, or symbol code, is transmitted for each data symbol. Thus, a transmitted symbol code may represent a whole or a portion of a data field, or multiple data fields, or portions of more than one data field, of a base or user message.

Because processing load generally increases proportionally to the length of preambles, which often require asynchronous processing, concatenated preamble code structures similar to those used in MPRF modes of the APG-63 radar may be used in the various communication interfaces described herein. A general description of APG-63 radar may be found in Morris, <u>Airborne Pulsed Doppler Radar</u> (Artech House 1988).

Figures 13A-B are diagrams showing the construction of concatenated preambles. In Fig. 13A, a length 112 preamble code is formed by taking a kronecker product between a Barker-4 (B4) code 1302 and a Minimum Peak Sidelobe-28 (MPS28) code 1301. In one sense, the resultant preamble can be thought of as an MPS28 code wherein each "chip" is in actuality a B4 sequence. One advantage of this preamble structure is that correlation processing can be accomplished using a 4-tap B4 matched filter 1310 followed by a 28 non-zero tap MPS28 \otimes

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[1,0,0,0] matched filter 1311, as shown in Fig. 13B. In terms of processing complexity, the technique of Figs. 13A-B is roughly the equivalent of a 32-tap matched filter, except with a higher memory requirement. Performance can be enhanced by embodying the first stage filter 1310 as a mismatched filter instead of a matched filter, thereby reducing sidelobes in the filter response.

Figures 13D and 13E are graphs comparing the filter response for concatenated preambles using matched filters and mismatched filters, respectively. For the purposes of Figs. 13D and 13E, a length 140 preamble is assumed. The preamble comprises a kronecker product between a Barker-5 (B5) code and an MPS28 code. Figure 13D shows a composite filter response for the MPS28 \otimes B5, length 140 preamble processed by a 5-tap B5 matched filter 1310 followed by a 28-tap MPS28 matched filter 1311. Four sidelobe spikes 1320 of about -14 dB are apparent in the graph of Fig. 13D. Figure 13E shows a composite filter response for the same preamble processed by a 17-tap B5 mismatched filter 1310 followed by a 28-tap MPS28 matched filter 1311, showing elimination of the sidelobe spikes 1320 shown in Fig. 13D.

As an alternative processing mechanism, M of detectors can be used for detection alert purposes while 25 the full length preamble is used for detection confirmation and channel sensing/equalization purposes. Code sets may be created having preambles using different MPS28 codes exhibiting low cross-correlation. A potential limitation with this approach is that there are only two 30 MPS28 codewords. Thus, to create an N=7 code reuse pattern, "near" MPS28 codewords may be included so as to enlarge the potential available preambles exhibiting favorable cross-correlation characteristics. The two MPS28 codewords have peak temporal sidelobe levels of -35 22.9 dB, while the near MPS28 codewords have peak temporal sidelobe levels of -19.4 dB.

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Preamble processing may further be augmented by taking advantage of the control pulse preamble (e.g., in 1016) and 123-preamble interval preamble transmissions described earlier herein with respect to The control pulse preamble and 123-Figs. 10A-11D. preamble transmissions generally have fixed timing with respect to the initial preamble transmissions (e.g., in preamble intervals 1002 or 1102) preceding each main user base transmission, and can be used to aid synchronization particularly on the reverse link where two full-length preamble transmissions are associated with each main user or base transmission. Preamble length is effectively doubled by processing both the control pulse preamble or 123-preamble, and the preambles preceding the main user or base transmission.

comparing 14-17 are charts Figures performance aspects of selected high tier and low tier air interfaces incorporating designated features of embodiments described herein. By the term "high tier" is generally meant system coverage over a wide area and hence Conversely, the term "low tier" low capacity. generally applied to communication services for localized high capacity and/or specialized needs. In one scheme, users are assigned to the lowest tier possible to preserve capacity in higher tiers.

In general, high tier applications are characterized by relatively large cells to provide umbrella coverage and connectivity, wherein users tend to have high measured mobility factors (e.g., high speed vehicular). High tier operations may also be characterized by high transmit power at the base station, high gain receive antennas, and high elevation antenna placement. Factors such as delay spread (resulting from multiple propagation delays due to reflections) and horizontal phase center separation as applied to multipath and antenna diversity can be quite important. For example, increased antenna complexity and aperture size may weigh against the use of large numbers

of diversity antennas in high tier applications. Receiver sensitivity may also be an important limiting factor. Small coherence bandwidths make spread spectrum waveforms favored in high tier applications.

Low tier applications are generally characterized by smaller cells with coverage limited by physical obstructions and number of radiating centers rather than receiver sensitivity. Small delay spreads allow for higher symbol rate and favor antenna diversity techniques 10 for overcoming multipath fading. Either spread spectrum or narrowband signals may be used, and narrowband signals may be advantageous for achieving high capacity spot coverage and dynamic channel allocation. Dynamic channel assignment algorithms are favored to provide rapid response to changing traffic requirements and to permit relatively small reuse patterns by taking advantage of physical obstructions. Low tier applications may include, for example, wireless local loop, spot coverage for "holes" in high tier coverage, localized high capacity, 20 and wireless Centrex.

While certain general characteristics of high tier and low tier applications have been described, these terms as applied herein are not meant to restrict the applicability of the principles of the present invention as set forth in its various embodiments. Categorization as high or low tier is merely intended to facilitate illustration of the exemplary embodiments described herein, and provide useful guideposts in system design. The designations of high or low tier are not necessarily exclusive of one another, nor do they necessarily encompass all possible communication systems.

High tier and low tier designations may be applied to operations in either the licensed or unlicensed frequency bands. In the unlicensed isochronous band (1910-1920 MHz), FCC rules essentially require a TDD or TDMA/FDD hybrid because of the narrow available frequency range, with a maximum signal bandwidth of 1.25 MHz. "Listen

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before talk" capability is commonly required in order to sense and avoid the transmissions of other users prior to transmitting. Applications in the isochronous band are typically of the low tier variety, and include wireless PBX, smart badges (e.g., position determining devices and passive RF radiating devices), home cordless, and compressed video distribution. Dynamic channel allocation and low tier structure is preferred due to the FCC requirements. Further, power limitations generally preclude large cells.

In the Industrial Scientific Medical (ISM) band (2400-2483.5 MHz), applications are similar to the unlicensed isochronous band, except that the federal regulations are somewhat less restrictive. Spread spectrum techniques are preferred to minimize transmission power (e.g., to 1 watt or less), with a minimum of 10 dB processing gain typically required. A TDD or TDMA/FDD hybrid structure is preferred due to the small frequency range of the ISM band.

Figure 14 is a summary chart comparing various air 20 interfaces, generally grouped by high tier and low tier designations. The first column of Fig. 14 identifies the air interface type. The air interface type is identified by the chipping rate, tier, and frame structure -- either TDD (single frequency band with time division) or FDD/TDMA 25 (multiple frequency bands with time division), such as described earlier with respect to Figs. 10A-E and 11A-D. Thus, for example, the identifier "5.00HT" appearing in the first row of the first column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the air interface as having a chipping rate of 30 5.00 Megachips (Mcp), being high tier, and having a TDD structure. Similarly, the identifier "0.64LF" appearing in the sixth row of column one identifies the air interface as having a chipping rate of 0.64 Mcp, being low tier, and having an FDD/TDMA structure. A total of 16 different air interfaces (10 high tier, 6 low tier) are summarized in Fig. 14.

The second column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the duplex method, which is also indicated, as described above, by the last initial of the air interface type. third column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the number 5 of time slots for each particular air interface type. the particular described embodiments, time slots range from 8 to 32. The fourth column of the chart of Fig. 14 identifies the chipping rate (in MHz) for each particular air interface type. The fifth column of the Fig. 14 chart 10 indicates the number of channels in each allocation, which is an approximation of the number of supportable RF channels given a particular bandwidth allocation (e.g., 30 MHz), and may vary according to a chosen modulation technique and the chipping rate. The sixth column of the 15 Fig. 14 chart indicates the sensitivity (in dBm) measured at the antenna post. The seventh and eighth columns of the Fig. 14 chart indicate the number of base stations required in different propagation environments, with 100% being a reference set with respect to the 5.00HT air interface. The propagation environments considered in the Fig. 14 chart include R2 (open area), R4 (urban), and R7 (low antenna urban), as listed.

The air interface types in Fig. 14 are also broken into four general categories, including high tier, low 25 tier, unlicensed isochronous, and ISM air interface types. High tier operation assumes antenna diversity (Lant) using two antennas, a number of resolvable multipaths (L_{rake}) of two, and a 30 MHz bandwidth allocation. The number of resolvable multipaths is generally a function of receiver 30 capability, delay spread and antenna placement. Low tier operation assumes antenna diversity using three antennas, a single resolvable communication path, and a 30 MHz bandwidth allocation. Unlicensed isochronous operation assumes antenna diversity using three antennas, a single 35 resolvable communication path, and a 1.25 MHz channel bandwidth. ISM operation assumes antenna diversity using

three antennas, a single resolvable communication path, and an 83.5 MHz bandwidth allocation.

Figure 15 compares the digital range limits miles) for the air interfaces described in Fig. 5 Digital range depends in part upon the number of time slots employed and whether ranging (i.e., timing adjustment control) is used. The multiple columns under the heading "Ranging Used" indicate whether or not timing control is implemented in the system, and correspond in the same order to the multiple columns under the "Time 10 Slots" heading, which indicates the number of time slots The multiple columns under the "Digital Range" heading correspond in the same order to the columns under the "Ranging Used" and the "Time Slots" headings. for example, with the 5.00HT air interface, there are 15 three possible embodiments shown. A first embodiment uses 32 time slots and ranging (timing adjustment), leading to a digital range of 8.47 miles. A second embodiment uses 32 time slots and no ranging, leading to a digital range of 1.91 miles. A third embodiment uses 25 time slots and 20 no ranging, leading to a digital range of 10.06 miles.

It may be observed from the exemplary system parameters shown in the Fig. 15 chart that digital range may be increased either by reducing the number of time slots used, increasing the chipping rate, utilizing multiple frequency bands (i.e., using FDD and TDD techniques), or using ranging (timing adjustment).

Figure 16 is a chart describing the impact of various air interface structures on base-user initial handshaking negotiations and on time slot aggregation. The variables considered in Fig. 16 are whether the base station 304 operates in a ranging or non-ranging mode, whether the user station 302 has a diplexer, whether a forward link antenna probe signal is employed, and whether interleaved traffic streams are supported. The number of base time slots which must occur between each communication are shown under the heading "Number of Base Slots Forbidden

Between." The number is different for initial acquisition transactions, which appear under the sub-heading "GP/SP Negotiations" (GP referring to general polling messages, and SP referring to specific polling messages, as explained previously herein), and for traffic mode transactions, which appear under the heading "Same Mobile Traffic Slots." The latter number determines maximum slot aggregation, which appears in the last column (as a percentage of the total time frame).

- From the Fig. 16 chart, it can be seen that supporting ranging transactions may require a system to take into consideration delays in initial acquisition transactions. Further, the ability to support ranging transactions may also impact slot aggregation potential.
- This impact may be mitigated or eliminated if the user station 302 is outfitted with a diplexer, allowing the user station 302 to transmit and receive signals simultaneously.

Tables A-1 through A-28 (pp. 103-130) set forth illustrative high tier and 20 low tier air interface specifications in more detail. In particular, specifications are provided for the air interfaces designated as 5.00 HT, 2.80 HF, 1.60 HF, 1.40 HF, 0.64 LF, 0.56 LF, and 0.35 LF in various configurations.

25 Figure 13C is a chart comparing preamble detection performance in high tier and low tier environments for a number of different air interfaces previously described. Longer preambles may be desired for asynchronous code separation, particularly in high tier applications.

30 Shorter preambles may suffice for selected non-spread low tier and unlicensed isochronous environments, particularly where larger average N reuse patterns are employed.

The Fig. 13C chart tabulates preamble detection performance in Rayleigh fading assuming use of three antennas and employment of antenna diversity techniques, wherein the strongest of the three antenna signals is selected for communication. For preamble detection, it is

desirable to have at least a 99.9% detection probability to ensure reliable communications and to prevent the preamble from becoming a link performance limiting factor. Antenna probe detections are not required to be as reliable because they are used only in diversity processing, so a failure to detect an antenna probe signal merely leads to a power increase command for the forward link.

Associated with each air interface type listed in the Fig. 13C chart is an exemplary preamble codeword length in the second column thereof, and an exemplary antenna probe codeword length (for each of three antenna probe signals in three-antenna diversity) in the fourth main column The third Codeword length is given in chips. main column and the fifth main column of the Fig. 13C 15 chart compare detection performance for a 99.9% detection threshold and a 90% detection threshold, respectively, for the case of no sidelobe and a -7 dB peak sidelobe. preamble codeword length decreases, relative 20 correlation power levels (i.e., the power difference between the peak autocorrelation power level and the cross-correlation power level) increase. Thus, the Fig. 13C chart shows that raising detection thresholds to reject cross-correlation sidelobes from other transmitters also leads to degraded preamble detection performance. A higher signal-to-noise ratio for the system may be necessary where preamble detection thresholds are raised.

A flexible, highly adaptable air interface system has thus far been described, having application to TDD and FDD/TDMA operations wherein either spread spectrum or narrowband signal techniques, or both, are employed. Basic timing elements for ranging transactions and traffic mode exchanges, including a provision for a control pulse preamble, are used in the definition of a suitable frame structure. The basic timing elements differ slightly for TDD and FDD/TDMA frame structures, as described with respect to Figs. 10A and 11A. The basic timing elements

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may be used in either a fixed or interleaved format, and either zero offset format or an offset format, previously described. The frame structures are suitable for use in high tier or low tier applications, and a single base station or user station may support more than one frame structure and more than one mode (e.g., spread spectrum or narrowband, or low or high tier).

Advantages exist with both the TDD and FDD/TDMA air interface structures. A TDD structure more readily supports asymmetric data rates between forward and reverse links by shifting a percentage of the timeline allocated to each link. A TDD structure allows for antenna diversity to be accomplished at the base station 304 for both the forward and reverse links since the propagation 15 paths are symmetric with respect to multipath fading (but not necessarily interference). A TDD structure also permits simpler phased array antenna designs in high-gain base station installations because separate forward and reverse link manifold structures are not needed. TDD systems are more able to share frequencies with existing fixed microwave users because (OFS) fewer frequency bands are needed.

An FDD/TDMA structure may reduce adjacent channel interference caused by other base or mobile transmissions. 25 An FDD/TDMA system generally has 3 dB better sensitivity than a comparable TDD system, therefore potentially requiring fewer base stations and being less expensive to deploy. An FDD/TDMA structure may lessen sensitivity to multipath induced intersymbol interference because half the symbol rate is used as compared with TDD. mobile units in an FDD/TDMA system may use less power and be cheaper to manufacture since bandwidths are halved, D/A and A/D conversion rates are halved, and RF related signal processing elements operate at half the speed. FDD/TDMA system may require less frequency separation between adjacent high and low tier operations, and may allow base stations to operate without global

synchronization, particularly when in low tier modes. Digital range may also be increased in an FDD/TDMA system because the timelines are twice as drawn out.

Figure 18 is a block diagram of a particular low IF digital correlator for use in a receiver operating in conjunction with the air interface structures disclosed herein, although it should be noted that a variety of different correlators may be suitable for use in the various embodiments disclosed herein. In the Fig. 18 correlator, a received signal 1810 is provided to an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 1811. The A/D converter 1811 preferably performs one or two bit A/D conversion and operates at roughly four times the code rate or higher. Thus, code rates of 1.023 MHz to 10.23 MHz result in sample rates for A/D converter 1811 in the range of 4 to 50 MHz.

The A/D converter 1811 outputs a digitized signal 1812, which is connected to two multipliers 1815 and 1816. A carrier numerically controlled oscillator (NCO) block a vector mapping block 1820 operate 20 conjunction to provide an appropriate frequency for demodulation and downconversion to a low IF frequency. The vector mapping block 1820 outputs a sine signal 1813 and a cosine signal 1814 at the selected conversion sine signal 1813 is connected to The 25 frequency. multiplier 1815, and the cosine signal 1816 is connected to multiplier 1816, so as to generate an I IF signal 1830 and a Q IF signal 1831. The I IF signal 1830 is connected to an I multiplier 1842, and the Q IF signal 1831 is connected to a Q multiplier 1843. 30

A code NCO block 1840 and a code mapping block 1841 operate in conjunction to provide a selected spread spectrum code 1846. The selected spread spectrum code 1846 is coupled to both the I multiplier 1842 and the Q multiplier 1843. The output of the I multiplier 1842 is connected to an I summer 1844 which counts the number of matches between the I IF signal 1030 and the selected

spread spectrum code 1846. The output of the Q multiplier 1843 is connected to an Q summer 1845 which counts the number of matches between the Q IF signal 1031 and the selected spread spectrum code 1846. The I summer 1844 outputs an I correlation signal 1850, and the Q summer 1845 outputs a Q correlation signal 1851.

Alternatively, a zero IF digital correlator may be used instead of a low IF digital correlator. A zero IF digital correlator performs I and Q separation prior to A/D conversion, hence requiring the use of two A/D converters instead of one. The A/D converters for the zero IF correlator may operate at the code rate, instead of at four times the code rate as is done by A/D converter 1811.

15 Figure 19A is a block diagram of an exemplary dualmode base station capable of operating over multiple frequencies and having both spread spectrum and narrowbandcommunication capabilities. The base station block diagram of Fig. 19A includes a frequency plan architecture 20 for use with a low IF digital transceiver ASIC 1920. base station may employ an FDD technique wherein the user stations 302 transmit at the lower duplex frequency, and the base station 304 transmits at the higher duplex The base station of Fig. 19A preferably uses frequency. 25 direct synthesis digital CPM modulator, such as described, for example, in Kopta, "New Universal All Digital CPM Modulator, " IEEE Trans. COM (April 1987).

The Fig. 19A dual-mode base station comprises an antenna 1901, preferably capable of operating at a 2 GHz frequency range. The antenna 1901 is connected to a diplexer 1910, which allows the base simultaneously transmit and receive signals through the antenna 1901. The transmitted and received signals are translated to appropriate frequencies generated multiplying or dividing a master clock frequency output from a master oscillator 1921. The master oscillator 1921 generates a master frequency (e.g., 22.4 MHz) which is

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provided to a clock divider circuit 1922 for dividing the master frequency by a predefined factor, e.g., 28. master oscillator 1921 is also connected to another clock divider circuit 1926 which divides the master frequency by 5 a programmable parameter M, determined by the physical layer with over which the base station operates. output of clock divider circuit 1926 may be further divided down by another clock divider 1927 which divides by a programmable parameter M2, in order to support a second mode of operation over a different physical layer, if desired.

Signals to be transmitted are provided by ASIC 1920 to a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 1933, which is clocked by a signal from clock divider circuit 1926. output of the D/A converter 1933 is connected to a low pass filter 1934 to provide smoothing of the signal envelope. The low pass filter 1934 is connected to a multiplier 1936. An output from the clock divider circuit 1922 is connected to a frequency multiplier circuit 1935 20 which multiplies its input by a conversion factor, such as The frequency multiplier circuit 1935 is connected to a multiplier 1936, which multiplies its inputs to generate an IF transmission signal 1941. transmission signal 1941 is connected to a spread spectrum 25 bandpass filter 1937 and a narrowband bandpass filter The spread spectrum bandpass filter 1937 is a wideband filter, while the narrowband bandpass filter 1938 operates over a relatively narrow bandwidth. The bandpass filters 1937 and 1938 filter out, among other things, CPM 30 modulator spurs from the transmitter. A multiplexer 1939 selects between an output from the spread spectrum bandpass filter 1937 and an output from the narrowband bandpass filter 1938, depending upon the mode of operation of the base station.

Multiplexer 1939 is connected to a multiplier 1931. 35 The clock divider circuit 1922 is connected to another clock divider circuit 1923, which divides its input by a

factor, e.g., of 4. The output of the clock divider circuit 1923 is connected to a frequency multiplier circuit 1930, which multiplies its input by a factor of (N + 400), where N defines the frequency of the receiving channel, as further described herein. The frequency multiplier circuit 1930 is connected to the multiplier 1931, which multiplies its inputs to generate an output signal 1942. The output signal 1942 is connected to the diplexer 1910, which allows transmission of the output signal 1942 over the antenna 1901.

Signals received over the antenna 1901 pass through the diplexer 1910 and are provided to a multiplier 1951. Clock divider circuit 1923 is connected to a frequency multiplier circuit 1950, which multiplies its input by a 15 factor of, e.g., N. The frequency multiplier circuit 1950 is connected to multiplier 1951, which combines its inputs and generates a first IF signal 1944. The first IF signal 1944 is connected to a spread spectrum bandpass filter 1952 and a narrowband bandpass filter 1953. The spread spectrum bandpass filter 1952 is a wideband filter, while the narrowband bandpass filter 1953 operates over a relatively narrow bandwidth. The bandpass filters 1952 and 1953 remove image noise and act as anti-aliasing A multiplexer 1954 selects between an output from the spread spectrum bandpass filter 1952 and an 25 output from the narrowband bandpass filter 1953.

Multiplexer 1954 is connected to a multiplier 1960. An output from frequency multiplier circuit 1935 is also connected to multiplier 1960, which outputs a final IF signal 1946. The final IF signal 1946 is connected to a low pass filter 1961 and thereafter to an A/D converter 1962. The A/D converter 1962 is clocked at a rate determined by the clock divider circuit 1926. The output of the A/D converter is provided to ASIC 1920 for correlation and further processing. In particular, the received signal may be processed by the low IF correlator

0N000000 MO 062074941 Ido

shown in Fig. 18 and described above, in which case A/D converter 1961 may be the same as A/D converter 1811.

Typically, due to cost and equipment constraints, only one narrowband and one spread spectrum mode will be supported, although as many modes as needed can be supported by a single base station by providing similar additional hardware.

Figure 19B is a chart showing selected frequencies and other parameters for use in the dual-mode base station of Fig. 19A. The Fig. 19B chart is divided according to spread spectrum and narrowband modes. The first three columns relate to different transmission rates using spread spectrum techniques, and the latter four columns relate to different transmission rates using narrowband 15 techniques. The frequencies in each column are given in megahertz. The master oscillator frequency is designated in Fig. 19B as f0. M and M2 are programmable divide ratios for clock divider circuits 1926 and 1927. sample rate in Fig. 19B applies to the A/D converter 1962 and D/A converter 1933. The Fs/(IB+Fch) figure represents the sampling ratio. The final IF frequency and second IF frequency are the center frequencies of the bandpass. filters. Towards the bottom of Fig. 19B are sample first LO and N numbers for three different input frequencies, 1850 MHz, 1850.2 MHz, and 1930 MHz. 25

The frequencies and other parameters appearing in the Fig. 19B chart may be selected by use of a microprocessor or other software controller, which may refer to the system timing information or clocks as necessary to coordinate the time of switching the selected frequencies and other parameters when necessary.

A user station 302 may be designed in a similar fashion to the dual-mode base station of Figs. 19A-B, except that a user station 304 may not require a diplexer 1910 in air interface structures wherein the user station 302 does not need to transmit and receive simultaneously. Also, frequency multiplier circuits 1930 and 1950 would be

swapped because the user station 302 transmits and receives on the opposite frequency bands from the base station 304.

5 Alternative Embodiments

While preferred embodiments are disclosed herein, many variations are possible which remain within the concept and scope of the invention, and these variations would become clear to one of ordinary skill in the art after perusal of the specification, drawings and claims herein.

For example, although several embodiments have generally been described with reference to spread spectrum communication, the invention is not limited to spread spectrum communication techniques. In some narrowband applications, no preamble would be required as code synchronization is not an issue (although synchronization within a TDD or TDMA structure would still be necessary)...

Moreover, while the control pulse preamble described
with respect to Figs. 10A-E and 11A-D facilitates operation in some environments, these embodiments may also be implemented without the control pulse preamble. The various functions carried out by the control pulse preamble (e.g., power control, antenna selection, and the like) may be accomplished by analyzing other portions of the user transmission, or may not be necessary.

In an alternative embodiment, one or more system control channels are used so as to facilitate paging of and other transactions with user stations 302 operating within a covered region. In this embodiment, the control channel or channels provide base station or system information including traffic information at neighboring base stations to assist in handoff determinations, system identification and ownership information, open time slot information, antenna scan and gain parameters, and base station loading status. The control channel or channels may also specify user station operating parameters (e.g.,

timer counts, or actionable thresholds for power control, handoff, and the like), provide incoming call alerting frame provide time paging), synchronization, and allocate system resources (e.g., time slots).

In heavy traffic (i.e., where a substantial portion of time slots are in use), it may be beneficial to dedicate a fixed time slot to handling paging transactions so as to minimize user station standby time. Further, a 10 fixed paging time slot may eliminate the need for periodically transmitting a general polling message from the base station in various time slots when open, and thereby eliminate possible interference between polling messages from the base station 304 and forward link traffic transmissions. System information is preferably broadcast over the fixed paging time slot at or near full power so as to enable user stations 302 at a variety of ranges to hear and respond to the information.

This alternative embodiment may be further modified by outfitting the user stations 302 with selection 20 diversity antennas and eliminating the user of control pulse preamble transmissions. Two preambles may be sent on the forward link, rather than using a control pulse preamble followed by a reverse link transmission followed 25 by another forward link transmission. A comparison of such a structure with the previous described embodiments is shown in Fig. 17. In Fig. 17, the air interface type is identified in the first column as before, but with a trailing "D" indicating a user station 302 having a selection diversity antenna, and a trailing "P" indicating a user station 302 having no diversity selection antenna but employing a control pulse preamble (or "PCP"). shown in the Fig. 17 chart, digital range is improved for the alternative embodiment employing a diversity antenna, 35 or the number of time slots may be increased. These gains accrue because elimination of the pulse control preamble increases time available in each time frame, which may be

devoted to expanding the serviceable range or increasing the number of available time slots.

In another alternative embodiment, user transmissions conducted before base transmissions. 5 embodiment, no control pulse preamble may be needed as the base station 304 obtains information relating to mobile power and channel quality by analyzing the transmission. However, in such an embodiment, there is a longer delay from when the base station 304 issues an 10 adjustment command to the user station 302 until the user station actually effectuates the adjustment command in the following time frame, thereby increasing latency in the control loop. Whether or not the control loop latency adversely impacts performance depends on the 15 requirements.

In addition to the above modifications, inventions described herein may be made or used in conjunction with inventions described, in whole or in part, in the following patents or co-pending applications, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein:

- U.S. Patent 5,016,255, issued in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon and Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Asymmetric Spread Spectrum Correlator";
 - U.S. Patent 5,022,047, issued in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon and Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Spread Spectrum Correlator";
 - U.S. Patent 5,285,469, issued in the name of inventor Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Spread Spectrum Wireless Telephone System";
- U.S. Patent 5,291,516, issued in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon and Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, entitled "Dual Mode Transmitter and Receiver":

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- U.S. Patent No. 5,402,413, issued in the name of inventor Robert C. Dixon, entitled "Three Cell Wireless Communication System";
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/161,187, filed December 3, 1993, in the name of inventor Robert C. Dixon, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Establishing Spread Spectrum Communication";
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/146,491, filed November 1, 1993, in the name of inventors Robert A. Gold and Robert C. Dixon, entitled "Despreading/Demodulating Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Signals";
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/293,671, filed August 18, 1994, in the name of inventors Robert C. Dixon, Jeffrey S. Vanderpool, and Douglas G. Smith, entitled "Multi-Mode, Multi-Band Spread Spectrum Communication System";
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/293,671 filed on August 1, 1994, in the name of inventors Gary B. Anderson, Ryan N. Jensen, Bryan K. Petch, and Peter O. Peterson, entitled "PCS Pocket Phone/Microcell Communication Over-Air Protocol";
- U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/304,091, filed September 1, 1994, in the name of inventors Randy Durrant and Mark Burbach, entitled "Coherent and Noncoherent CPM Correlation Method and Apparatus";
 - U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/334,587, filed November 3, 1994, in the name of inventor Logan Scott, entitled "Antenna Diversity Techniques"; and

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/383,518, filed February 3, 1995, Lyon & Lyon Docket No. 201/081, in the name of inventor Logan Scott, entitled "Spread Spectrum Correlation Using SAW Device."

5

It is also noted that variations in the transmission portion 502 of the time frame 501 may be employed. For example, systems employing error correction on the forward link (i.e., the base transmission) may interleave data destined for different user stations 302 across the entire burst of the transmission portion 502.

	Link Designer 3 PDD Setup for page 145 Operation	TDD, Spread M-ary with Small Slote 5.000 MHz Chip Rate 32.0 x 8.00 kbpe		TDD, Spread M-ary with Big Slots 5.000 MHz Chip Rate 25.0 x 8.00 Kbps	ary with 0 MHz x 8.00	TDD, Spread M-ary Var Slote, Ranging 5.000 MHz Chip Rate	ry Var 5.000	TDD, Spread M-ary Var Slote, Linked 5.000 MHz Chip Rate 32.0 x 8.00 kbps	ary Var 5.000 MHz 7 x 8.00 kbps
	Slotting Efficiency:	Reverse Link	Forward	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward Link
	2-way Message Frame Duration (usec):	625.00	625.00	800.00	900.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00
S	Base T/R Switch Time (chips):		32	32	32	5.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
	Base T/R Switch Time (used):			32	32	32	32	32	32
	Mobile 1->2 Transient 11me (chips)	4 6	4	9	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
	Mobile 1->2 Transient lime (used)		35	32	32	32	32	32	32
	Base A/I Switch Line (citye)	1 0	4 4	07.9	6.40	07.9	9.40	6.40	6 . 40
-	Haber Arthur Market Company	-) ·	6.0	15 20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20
	וסרפו משורכו וזווים ומקרו.								
	· (out()) economic (is seen a see a	c	0	0	0		0	102.5	102.5
	Mobile Timing Effor Allowance Comparison	0	00.0	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.0	20.50	20.50
L	Mobile Timing Error Allowance (Lee. 1974)	900	00.0	00.0	0.00	00.0	0.00	1.91	1.91
n	Total Non Guard Time Overhead (usec):	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	60.20	60.20
		·	,	2	7	2	2	2	2
	Number of 2-way top duatus:	• 5	• 5	10.06	10.06	8.47	6.47	00.0	00.0
	TDD Max Cell Rautus (mit):		00.14	216.00	216.00	181.80	181.80	00.0	00.00
c	Total TDD Guard Time Available (used):	00.10	205.00	1080.00	1080.00	909.00	900.00	00.0	00.0
>	Total TDD Guard Time Avaitable (Chipp)	•	09.001	240.00	540.00	454.50	454.50	00.0	00.00
	Guard Time per TDD Guard (cnips)	06.501	201	235.20	235.20	201.00	201.00	60.20	60.20
	Total Guard Time (usec):		90.30	70.60	70,60	67.84	67.84	90.371	90.378
	SIOC SCENCENCE EFFICATION.		,						

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0	28	~	32	0	0	0	0	3,6	, r.	3	21	œ	160		• :	9.7	205	41	1113		1 30 G
0	0	₹	₹	99	-	s	98	95	144		21	80	1.60		. `	10	205	41	1312	1466	2074
٥ ;	97	- ;	32	o ·	•	0	0	26	99	;	21	&	105	0	7	3	150	90	096	1016	,
0 0	> •	٠ ټ	- ;	o,	→ ,	s ;		20	144	;	71	œ	105	0	16		001	90	096	1104	
0 %	; •	• ;	7 0	•	> <	.	- ;	ş	95	÷	1,	ю	160	0	16	306	7	7 6	1312	1368	
9 6	• •	• •	• 3	2	٠ ,	n a	9 1	ñ	144	1	1,		160		16	205	? -	7	1312	1456	
9 B	-	٠,٢				• •	, ,	3 3	90	21	· •	• •	091	.	16	205	41		7761	1368	
o o	•	•	99	-	· un	98	35	;	* * 1	21	e oc	•	091	> ;	16	205	7	1111	7767	1456	
" of All Flobes to Send (Forward Link); Base Antenna Probe Length (chips);	Antenna Switch Time (chips):	Total Chips per Antenna Hord (chips);	PCP Sync Word Length (chips):	Antenna Select (aymbola);	Antenna Select (bits):	PCP Duration (chips):	Sync Word Length (chips)	Overhead Leading		Header Message Length (bits):	D-Channel Message Length (bits);	B-Channel Message Length (hite)	R.Channel Message Length (1961)	CRO Bire in Arabbio Lobo	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	Simplex Message Length (bits);	Simplex Message Length (symbols);	Simplex Message Length (chips)	TO SE SOUTH OF SECTION		

Table A-1

	8 8 256 . 32 32 20 20		c) (chipa)	
291.2	256 32 30	31:	(use	
203.20	5.25 168 21 20		(chips)	
220.80	5.25 168 21 20	3125	(usec)	
	200 25 25		(chips)	
	9 0 0 8 5 2 0 0 5 2 2 0 0	4000	(nsec)	
	25.6 3.2 20		(chipa)	
291.20				
Transmit Slot Duration (usec):	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Max # of Voice Channels per RF Channel: Superframe Duration (msec):	Chips/Slot: Chip Duration (usec):	Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero range):	

ß

Table A-2

read TDD

	Base IX Presamble START:	00.0	0	00.0	0	0.00	o	6	<
			95	11.20	26	11.20	· V		,
	Base Tx Message START:		99	11.20	7 2		2	11.20	95
	Base Tx Message END:	•	1160			07.11	ò	11.20	95
Ω	Page Tx Antenna Message START.			77.00	1368	203.20	1016	273.60	1368
	Base Tx Antenna Message PMD.	•	9051	7.7.60	1368	203.20	1016	273.60	1368
	Base Tuldida of the Annaha (1900)	•	R9F1	273.60	1368	203.20	1016	טא נרנ	
	Description thomas (FDD only) START:						•	73.80	1368
	Hase Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) END:								
	Base T->R Switch START;		1168	מי וננ	,				
2	Base T>R Switch FND.		000	00.677	1368	203.20	1016	273.60	ואלנו
	Base of the same o	•	2047	280.00	1400	209.60	1048	00000	
	Date NA FLEGHIDAE START!	•	1400	280.00	1400	200 60		00.000	1400
	Base Rx Preamble END:	•	1456	201		00.00	2507	280.00	1400
	Ваве Вх Меввале START.	•		77.1.60	1456	220.80	1104	291.20	9571
		•	1436	291.20	1456	220.80	1104	201	
'n	DARE NY MEBBAGE END:	•	2768	553.60	2769	00 017		02.162	1456
7	Bane Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START;	_	2768	07 (33		10.21	7007	553.60	2768
	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END.	_		00.00	99/7	412.80	2064	553.60	2768
	Base Rx Time Prror Blousson , ones	•	6.0/07	661.60	3308	503.70	2518.5	663 60	
	STATE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P	•	2870.5	661,60	3308	00 00		20.000	7.168
	Dane AX IME ETFOR ALLOWANCE 1 END:	٠.	2870.5	661.60	900	200	6.016.	553.60	2768
0	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) START:	-	28.00 6	9.40	0000	203.70	2518.5	574.10	2870.5
2	Mobile 1->2 Transfert Time (T/D) DND.		7 6	00.100	3308	503.70	2518.5	574.10	2020
	Education and a deal	200.00	2902.5	668.00	3340	510.10	2550.5	0.5.04.7.	
	HARE NY LEE SIAKI	••	2902.5	668.00	3340	610 30			E. 2062
	Base Rx PCP END:	٠.	2990.5	CAR AO		01.016	4.000	580.50	2902.5
	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START:	•	3 0000	20.00	24.0	27.70	2638.5	598.10	2990.5
	Base Rx Guard Time 1 PND.	•		000.000	3428	527.70	2638.5	598.10	2990 8
22	Base Rx Time Stror bllouses a contra	•	202	793.60	3968	618.60	1091	01.893	
	LINE 7 DOMESTIC TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF	_	3093	793.60	1968	07 017		01.00	2.0662
	Dase KX Time Error Allowance 2 END:	~	1093	03 600		010	505	596.10	2990.5
	Mob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch START:	•		00.500	200	618.60	3093	618.60	3093
	Mob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swich Fun.			00.567	3968	618.60	3093	618.60	1001
	Toft Charter Annual State of S	•	3175	800.00	4000	625.00	3125	00 363	
	retrovers (serrer se zero):		0	00.0	•		;	00.630	3172
)	,	20.0	5	00.0	•

apie A-

Spread TDD

Da	Data Rates/RF Channel:								
	BW per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz):		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	Frequency Rouse Factor (N):		~	~	—	~	~	•	~
	Minimum System Bandwidth (kHz):		15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
ហ	:(BP) 1/S		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Noise Figure G 290K (dB):		4	•	₩.	•	₩.	4	-
	Antenna Temperature (K):		300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Sye kT inc. NF (dBm/Hz):		-169.9	-169.9	-169.9	-169.9	-169.9	-169.9	-169.9
	Sys KT Inc. NF (mW/kHz):		1E-14	1E-14	16-14	1E-14	1E-14	1E-14	1E-14
10	Implimentation Loss (dB):		T.	e e	~	м	.	e	е
	I/(S.BH) (num):	SE-05	SE-05	SE-05	SE-05	5E-05	SE-05	SE-05	SE-05
	M-ary NonCoher Format:		32	32	32	32	32	32	32
	Bits per Symbol:		ر د	s	'n	S	s,	S	'n
	Required Frame Error Rate:		1.0E-02	1.0E-02	1.0E-02	1.0E-02	1.06-02	1.0E-02	1.0E-02
15	Frame Length for Kb/No Calc. (bits):		200	200	200	200	200	200	200
l l	Actual Edv. Frame Length (bits):		205	205	205	205	205	205	205
	Antenna Diversity Factor:		~	~	7	7	7	7	7
	Rake Diversity Factor:		۳.	~	7	~	7	7	~*
	Required ED/No (dB):		7.9897	7.9897	7.9897	7.9897	7.9897	7.9897	7.9897
20	1/ED/NOL (num):		0.07962	0.07962	0.07962	0.07962	0.07962	0.07962	0.07962
	Sensitivity in S/I (dBm):		-97.05	-97.05	-97.05	-97.05	-97.05	- 97.05	.97.05
	Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dBm):		-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
	S/I Induced Sensitivity Loss (dB):		2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2 . 95
	Required Sensitivity in S/I (mM):		2E-10	2E-10	2E-10	2E-10	2E-10	2E-10	2E-10
25	Max Simplex Data Rate (kbps):		781.25	781.25	781.25	781.25	781.25	781.25	781.25
	Max Simplex Symbol Rate (kapa):		156.25	156.25	156.25	156.25	156.25	156.25	156.25
	Chips per Symbol:		32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
	Symbol Duration (usec) :		6.400	6.400	6.400	6.400	6.400	9 . 400	9 . 400
	Chips per Bit:		6.40	9.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
30	Processing Gain per bit (dB):		90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	8.06	90.8

Table A-3

Spread TDD

2.93 5.88	353.00 0.00 353.00 0.00
2.93 5.88	353.00 0.00 353.00
2.93 5.88	265.00 0.00 265.00
2.93 5.88	265.00 0.00 265.00
5.93 5.88	275.78 0.00 \$75.78
2.93 5.88	275.78 0.00 275.78
2.93 5.88	353.00 0.00 353.00 0.00
2.93 5.88	353.00 0.00 353.00
S/(N+1) into A/D (dB), S/N into A/D (dB):	Max Duplex Data Rate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps): Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps): Link Asymmetry Factor (dB):

pread Ti

S

115

Vocoder Rate (kbps):	B.00	8.00	8.00	B.00		8.00	8.00	60	00	æ	00
Overhead Rate per Vocoder (kbps):	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0		0.00	0.00	0.	00	ö	8
Data Rate per Voice Circuit (kpbs):	9.00	B . 00	9.00	8.00		B . 00	B.00	9.	0	œ	00
Number of RD Chappels/Sector:			-	٦		~	-		-		-
Constant of the Constant (MHz):		15.00	15.00	15.00		15.00	15.00	15.0	00	15.	00
Sept Office Change Supported:		32.0	25.0	25.0		21.0	21.0	32	0.	32	٠.
nax rummet voice chainers supported:	•	25,008	25.00%	25.001		25.001	25.004	25.00	10	25.0	•
Percentage of Handsets in 131/no:	•	10.20		14 11		11.23	11.23	6	. 6	19	29
Erlangs Supported at 14 cos:		4.00	16.12	15 12		12.28	12 28	20.	76	20.	16
Erlange supported at 24 dos:		9 0.7	16.61) i i			2	•	•
Sinole Tandem Framing Delay (msec):	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00		20.00	20.00	20.	00	20.	00
Dual Tandem Framing Delay (msec):	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00		40.00	40.00	.04	00	40.	00
								i	į	•	;
Base Station Transmit Duty Cycle:	43.781	43.78%	34.204	34.201		32.511	32.514	43.7	8	43.7	8
Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	1.464	1.464	1.46	1.461		1.681	1.681	¥. H	9 9	7.4	• •
											•
apacity Calculations:											
			dBm		(db)					9	Dal.
. (Ma) rander transmit power (MA)	-	300.00			34.0	300.00	300.00		_		;
(Ma) report (Manual Courter of restoring	,	4.37			9.4	5.05	5.05				7.
Handset Antenna Gain (48d);		00.0		_		00.0	00.00				
				_							
Base Peak Transmit Power (mM):		300.00			34.8		300.00		_		•
Base Average Transmit Power (mM):		131.33			20.1		97.54		_		7.7
Base Antenna Gain (dBd)		17.00				17.00	17.00				
(TOTTOB) and () and the Distortion of the Contract of the Cont		-	(**			m	-		~		m
Num decigraphic occepts (* proc) coccos;		15.01	15.0			15.04	15.04	15.	10	15	.0.
Mer Sectorization Gain in Capacity:		2.55	2.55			2.55	2.55	~	55	~	. 55
Toral Number of RF Channels at Site:		m				м	m		۳		~
14 GOS Erlands Handeled at Site:		49.19	35.98			28.64	28.64	49.	.19	49	.19
21 GOS Erlange Haneled at Site:		52.94	39.06			31.32	31.32	52.	94	52	. 94
			4 4 4 4								
· · ·	Number of RP Channels/Sector: Deployed System Bandwidth (MHz): Max Number Voice Channels Supported: Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO: Erlangs Supported at 16 GOS: Erlangs Supported at 26 GOS: Base Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle: Handset Average Transmit Power (mM): Handset Average Transmit Power (mM): Base Average Transmit Power (mM): Total Number Of RF Channels at Site: Total Number of RF Channels at Site: 21 GOS Erlangs Handeled at Site:	Number of RP Channels/Sector: Number of RP Channels/Sector: Deployed System Bandwidth (MHz): Explange System Bandwidth (MHz): Erlange of Handsets in TSI/HO: Erlange Supported at 18 GOS: Erlange Supported at 28 GOS: Erlange Supported at 28 GOS: Erlange Supported at 28 GOS: Single Tandem Framing Delay (msec): Base Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Framing Delay (msec): 1.468 Capacity Calculations: Handset Average Transmit Power (mW): Handset Average Transmit Power (mW): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): 1.468 A.37 Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): 17.00 Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): 17.00 Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): 17.00 Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Base Average Transmit Power (mW): 1.468 4.37 4.37 4.37 4.37 8.50: Total Number of RF Channels at Site: 1.50: 2.55 Total Number of RF Channels at Site: 1.50: 2.594	4 044 44 44 W	15.00 15.00 25.00% 25.00% 19.29 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.70 20.00 40.00 40.00 43.78% 43.78% 1.46% 1.46% 1.46% 4.17 4.17 6.4 0.00 100.00 24.8 4.17 0.00 111.33 21.3 15.0% 15.0% 2.55 2.55 3 49.19 49.19 49.19	15.00 15.00	15.00 15.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 20.76 25.00 40.00	15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 20.00 40.00	15.00 15.32 15.32	15.00	15.00 15.20 16.11 11.23 11.23 15.25 15.32	15.00 15.00

Spread TDD

	Link Designer 3 FDD Setup for page 145 Operation	.FDD, Spread M-ary Var Slote, Rangin 2.800 MHz Chip Rate	G 1	FDD, Spread M-ary Var Slots, Linked 2.800 MHz Chip Rate 32.0 x 8.00 kbps	1ry Var 1.800 MHz x 8.00	FDD, Spread M-ary with Small Slots 2.800 MHz Chip Rate 32.0 x 8.00 kbps	iry with 100 MHz x 8.00	FDD, Spread M-ary with Big Slote 2.800 MHz Chip Rate 28.0 x 8.00 kbps	M-ary with Big MHz Chip Rate kbps
	Slotting Efficiency:	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward
ស	2.way Message Frame Duration (usec): Base T/R Switch Time (chips): Base T/R Switch Time (usec):	•	625.00		625.00	625.00		714.29	714.29
10	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (chips): Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (usec): Base R/T Switch Time (chips): Rase P/T Chips	11.43	00.0	11.43	00.0	0.00 32 31.43 32 32	0.00	0.00 32 11.43	0.00
) 	Total Switch Time (usec):	11.43 22.86	11.43		11.43	11.43		11.43	0.00
15	Mobile Timing Error Allowance (chps): Mobile Timing Error Allowance (usec): Max Range Bin Step Size (mi): Total Non Guard Time Overhead (usec):	0.00 0.00 22.86	114 40.71 3.79 52.14	21.07 21.07 1.96 65.00	114 40.71 3.79 52.14	Bins 0.00 6.97 0.00	114 40.71 3.79 52.14	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	364 130.00 12.11
20	Number of 2-way TDD Guards: TDD Max Cell Radius (mi): Total TDD Guard Time Available (usec): Total TDD Guard Time Available(chips): Guard Time per TDD Guard (chips): Total Guard Time (usec): Slot Structure Efficiency:	13.67 146.79 411.00 411.00 169.64	.0.00 -0.00 -0.00 -0.00 -0.00 52.14	665 CO	1 -0.00 -0.00 -0.00 -0.00 52.14	11 9 2 1 1 4 2 . 1 4 2 . 1 4 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		2 6 12 131 43 368 00 184 00 154 29	00000
)) k	•	¥00.60		78.401	80.20

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3	→ 09	0	0	0	0	112	292		2.1	80	160	0	16	205	41	1312	1604	
0 98	4 09	112	-	S	114	112	256		21	ao	160	0	36	205	4.	1312	1568	
56	₹ 09	0	0	0	0	112	292		21	6 03	160	0	16	205	£ 1	1312	1604	
0 98	₹ 09	112	-	.n	144	112	256		21	a	160	0	16	205	7	1312	1568	
36	4 09	0	0	•	0	112	292		21	a	160	0	16	205	4 1	1312	1604	
0 %	₹ 09	112	-	us.	144	112	256	-	21	∞	160	0	16	205	41	1312	1568	
3 56	9 09	٥		0	0	112	292		21	6 0	160	0	16	205	41	1312	1604	
0 99	7 09	112	-	s	114	112	256		21	00	105	0	16	150	30	096	1216	
# of Ant Probes to Send (Forward Link):	Base Antenna Probe Length (chips): Antenna Switch Time (chips):			Antenna Select (aymbola):	Antenna Select (bits)		Sync Mord Length (chips):	Overhead Length (chips):	Header Mensage Length (bits):	D-Channel Message Length (bits):	B-Channel Message Length (bits):	R-Channel Message Length (bits):	CRC Bits in Traffic Mode (bits):	Simplex Message Length (bits):	Simplex Message Length (symbols):	Simplex Message Length (chips):	Total Number of Chips:	
		ഹ					0.				1	15				,	70	

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Spread FUD

560.00 572.86	8 8 224 224			(usec) (chips)
	8 256	32 20		(chips)
960.00	256	32	1750	(nsec)
	8 256	32		(chips)
560.00	256	32	1750 0.36	(nsec)
572.86	256	32		(chips)
434.29	5.25	21	1750	(nsec)
Transmit Slot Duration (usec):	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Max# of Voice Channels per RF	Channel: Superframe Duration (maec):	Chip Duration (usec):	Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero

Table A-6

pread FD

	112	112	1424	1424	1604		709	1968	1968 1968	1968 1968 2000	1968 1968 2000 2000	1604 1968 1968 2000 2112	1604 1968 2000 2000 2112	1604 1968 2000 2000 2112 3424	2000 2000 2000 2000 24112 3442 3442 3442	1968 1968 2000 2000 2112 3424 3424 3628	1968 1968 2000 2000 21112 21112 3624 36084	1968 1968 2000 2000 21112 21112 3608 3608	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 1 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					55/2.86 1604 702.86 1968 364 702.86 1968 364 714.29 2000 32 714.29 2000 0 714.29 2112 112 754.29 2112 112 754.29 2112 10 1222.86 3424 0 1288.57 3608 184 1288.57 3608 0 1288.57 3608 0 1300.00 3640 32 13100.00 3640 32 1351.43 3784 0 1417.14 3968 0 1417.14 3968 0 1417.14 3968 0
	112	0	1332	0	180	0	114	0	32	•	112	0	1313	0	8.9	0	0		>	32	2 2 0	32 o 4	2 0 4 0	32 0 4 0 8	20 4 0 8 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	26 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
c	112	112	1424	1424	1604	1604	1718	1718	1750	1750	1862	1862	3174	3174	3233	3233	3233	3233		3265	3265	3265 3265 3409	3265 3265 3409 3409	3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3265 3265 3265 34665 34668		3265 3265 3265 3266 3266 3266 3266 3266	3265 3265 3265 3265 3266 3266 3266 3266
00.00																												1166.07 1166.07 1217.50 1217.50 1238.57 1238.57 1238.57 1238.57
	112	0	1312	0	180	0	114	0	32	•	112	0	1312	•	0	0	69	0	;	*	Y 0	10 5	2 4 0	2 2 0 0	40000	4 0 0 0 6 S	1 4 0 0 0 8 0	4 0 0 0 8 0 E
0	112	112	1424	1424	1604	1604	1718	1718	1750	1750	1862	1862	3174	3174	3174	3174	3233	3233	3265		3265	3265	3265 3409 3409	3265 3409 3409 3409	3265 3409 3409 3409	326 326 346 3460 3400 3600 6000	32 32 34 34 34 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	3256 34609 34609 34609 3568
00.00	40.00	40.00	508.57	508.57	572.86	572.86	613.57	613.57	625.00	625.00	665.00	665.00	1133.57	1133.57	1133.57	1133.57	1154.64	1154.64	1166.07		1166.07	1166.07	1166.07 1217.50 1217.50	1166.07 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50	1166.07 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50	1166.07 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50	1166.07 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1238.57	1166.07 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1238.57 1238.57
																												0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0	112	112	1424	1424	1604	1604	1718	1718	1750	1750	1862	1862	2822	2822	3233	3233	3233	3233	3265	1	3265	3409	3265 3409 3409	3265 3409 3409 3409	3 3 4 4 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 4 4 4 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		1265 1265 13409 13409 1368 13508
00.00	40.00	40.00	508.57	508.57	572.86	572.86	613.57	613.57	625.00	625.00	665.00	665.00	1007.86	1007.86	1154.64	1154.64	1154.64	1154.64	1166.07	2366	70.0011	1217.50	1217.50	1217.50 1217.50 1217.50	1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50	1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50	1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1238.57	1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1217.50 1238.57 1238.57
Base Tx Preamble START:	Base Tx Preamble END:	Base Tx Message START:	Вазе Тх Мевваде ЕИD:	Base Tx Antenna Message START:	Base Tx Antenna Message END:	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) START:	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) END:	Base T->R Switch START:	Base T->R Switch END:	Base Rx Preamble START:	Base Rx Preamble END:	Base Rx Message START:	Base Rx Message END:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 START:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END:	Mobile 1 -> 2 Transient Time (T/R) START:	Nobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) END:	Base Rx PCP START:		Base Rx PCP END:	Base Rx Cuard Time 1 START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START: Base Rx Guard Time 1 END:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START: Base Rx Guard Time 1 END: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START: Base Rx Guard Time 1 END: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 END:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START: Base Rx Guard Time 1 END: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 END: HOD 2->1 Trans or Base R-yT Swtch START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START: Base Rx Guard Time 1 END: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 END: HOD 2->1 Trans or Base R-T Swich START: MOD 2->1 Trans or Base R-T Swich START:
			t	v				,	7					υ,				Ċ	7					L	25	25	25	25

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Table A-7

2800 3 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 32 1.0E-02 200 150	2 2 7.9897 0.07962	-99.57 -102.52 2.95 1.1E-10 437.50	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06
2800 3 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 32 1.0E-02 200 150	2 2 7.9897 0.07962	-99.57 -102.52 -2.95 1.16-10 437.50	32,00 11,429 6.40 8.06
2800 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 1.06.03 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07963	2.52 2.95 1.16-10 437.50	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06
2800 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 1.08-02 200 150	7.9897	102.52 2.95 1.18-10 437.50 87.5	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06
2800 3 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 3.0E-02 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07962	2.95 1.1E-10 437.50 67.5	.32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06
2800 3 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 1.0E-02 200 150	7.9897 0.07962	102.52 2.95 1.1E-10 437.50	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06
2800 3 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 1,0E-02 150	2 7.9897 0.07962	1.18-10 437.50 87.5	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06
2800 3 16800 6	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	32 1.0E-02 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07962 73.99-	-102.52 2.95 1.1E-10 437.50 87.5	32.00 11.429 6.40 8.06
BH per RF Channel/Chip Rate (KHz): Frequency Rouse Factor (N): Hinimum System Bandwidth (KHz): S/I (dB): Roise Figure G 290K (dB):	Sys KT inc. NF (dBm/Hz): Sys KT inc. NF (mM/Hz): Implimentation Loss (dB): I/(S.BM) (num):	N-ary MonCoher Format: Bite per Symbol: Required Frame Error Rate: Frame Length for Kb/No Calc. (bite): Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bite): Antenna Diversity Factor:	Rake Diveruity Factor: Required Eb/No (dB): 1/Eb/Not (num): Sensitivity in S/I (dBm):	Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dBm): S/I Induced Sensitivity Loss (dB): Required Sensitivity in S/I (mH): Max Simplex Data Rate (kbps): Max Simplex Symbol Rate (ksps):	Chipe per Symbol: Symbol Duration (usec): Chipe per Bit: Processing Gain per bit (dB):
Ŋ	10	15	20	25	30

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Data Rates/RF Channel:

2.93 5.88	175.44 0.00 175.44 0.00
2.93	0.00 0.00 171.50
5.93	200.50 0.00 200.50 0.00
2.93	196.00 0.00 196.00
2.93 5.88	200.50 0.00 200.50 0.00
2.93	196.00 0.00 196.00
2.93 5.88	200.50 0.00 200.50 0.00
5.93	159.38 0.00 159.38
S/(N+I) into A/D (dB): S/N into A/D (dB):	Max Duplex Data hate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps): Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps): Link Asymmetry Factor (dB):

Table

_	Voice Channel/GOS Calculations:												
	Vocoder Rate (kbps):		9.0	-	9.00	00.8		90.00	8.00		B.00	63	00.
	Data Rate per Voice Circuit (kpbs):		8.00		8 00	8 .00.8		9 O	0 . 0 . 0 .		0 .00 .00	0 6	8 8
	Number of RP Channels/Sector:		-4		-	-		-	-		-	•	-
	Deployed System Bandwidth (MHz):		16.80		16.80	16.80		16.80	16.80		16.80	7	4 6
	Max Number Voice Channels Supported:		32.0		32.0	32.0		32.0	32.0		28.0	? `	9 6
	Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO:	•	25.004		25.001	25.00%		25.00%	25.00		25.00	, 20	9 6
_	Erlange Supported at 16 GOS:		19.29		19.29	19.29		19.29	19.29		15.57		
_	Erlangs Supported at 24 GOS:		20.76		20.76	20.76		20.76	20.76		16.86	16	98
	Single Tandem Framing Delay (msec)		20.00		20.00	20.00		20.00	20.00		20.00	50	00
	Dual Tandem Framing Delay (msec):		40.00		40.00	40.00		40.00	40.00		40.00	4	8
	Base Station Transmit Duty Cycles	91.661	91.66		91.664	91.661		91.661	91.661		80.201	80.	10.201
	יימיים בר פזיילוב פוסר זא חתרל ללכום:		3.311		2.80	2.804		2.804	2.80%		2.804	2.	108
0	Capacity Calculations:												
				(dBm)			(dBm)			(dBm)			(480)
	Handset Feak Transmit Power (mM):	_	300.00	: :	300.00	300.00	24.0	300.00	300.00	34.4	300.00	100.00	
_	Handset Antenna Gain (dBd)		0.0	9.01	0.00	900	~ •	9 · 0 0 · 0	0 · 0 0 · 0	3 .2	9 0.0	• · · ·	7.
	Base Peak Transmit Power (MH); Base Average Transmit Power (MH);		300.00	24.0		300.00	26.8		300.00	34.8		300.00	34.1
	Base Antenna Gain (dBd)		17.00		17.00	17.00	•	17.00	17.00	- -	17.00	17.00	
					Table	A-8							

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

15.08 2.55 39.71 42.99
15.00 2.55 3.93 42.99
3 15.0 2.55 49.19 52.94
25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26
15 0 2.55 49.19
15.08 2.55 49.19 52.94
15.04 2.55 49.13 52.94
15.04 2.55 2.55 31.32
Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Sector Loss Due to Antenna Overlap: Net Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RF Channels at Site: 11 GOS Erlangs Handeled at Site: 21 GOS Erlangs Haneled at Site:

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blin Designer 3 FDD Setup for page 145 Operation	fbb, Spread M-ary Var Slots, Ranging 1.600 MHz Chip Rate 13.1 x 8.00 kbps	FDD, Spread M-ary Var Slote, Ranging 1.600 Miz Chip Rate 13.1 x 8.00 kbps	FDD, Spread M-ary Var Slots, Linked 1.600 MHz Chip Rate 20.0 x 8.00 kbps	ary Var 1.600 MHz x 8.00	FDD, Spread M-ary with Small Slote 1.600 MHz Chip Rate 20.0 x 8.00 Kbpe	ry with 00 MHz x 8.00	FDD, Spread M-ary with Big Slote 1.600 MHz Chip Rate 16.0 x 8.00 kbps	ry with Big Chip Rate 16.0
Slotting Efficiency:	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward Link
2-way Message Frame Duration (usec): Base T/R Switch Time (chips):	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1250.00	1250.00
Mobile 1->2 Transfert Time (usec):	0.00	15.00	00.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	00.0	24 15.00
Mobile 1->2 Transfent Time (usec):	15.00	00.0	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	24	0 6
Base R/T Switch Time (chips):	24	0	24	0	24	•	24	9
TOTAL CALLON TIME (USEC):	15.00	00.0	15.00	0.00	15.00	00.0	15.00	00.0
TOOR SMICH TIME (REC):	30.00	15.00	30.00	15.00	30.00	15.00	30.00	15.00
Mobile Timing Error Allowance (chps):	٥	90	20	8	⊙	90	O	490
Modification and Allowance (usec);	00.0	56.25	12.50	56.25	Bins 0.00	56.25	00.0	306.25
Total Mon Grand With Ottach Unit	00.00	5.24	1.16	5.24	18.6 0.00	5.24	00.00	28.52
car non crate time overnead (usec):	30.00	71.25	55.00	71.25	30.00	71.25	30.00	321.25
Number of 2-way TDD Guards;	,	~	2	-	~	-	•	•
TDD Max Cell Radius (mi); Total TDD Guard Time Available	21.66	00.00	00.00	00.00	1.16	0.00	12.81	00.00
(nsec)	232.50	00.00	00.00	00.0	25.00	6		•
Total TDD Guard Time Available (chips);	372.00	0.00	00.0	00.0	00.04	9 6	00.677	90.0
Guard Time per TDD Guard (chips):	372.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	9 6	00.000	90.0
Total Guard Time (usec):	262.50	71.25	55.00	71.25	55.00	30.15	305.00	. מיני
Slot Structure Efficiency:	73.75%	92.881	94.50	92.884	94.50	92.884	109.505	321.25

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

en	2.8		0.0			•		9.4	174	•	21	œ	160		, ,	205	41	1312	1486
0	28	7	30	80		Ś	116	48	200		21	cc	160	C	16	205	7	1312	1512
m	28	~	30	•	0	0	0	9.6	174		21	•	160	0	16	205	7	1312	1486
0	28	۲۹	30	9.4	-4	s	116	84	200		21	60	160	0	16	205	1	1312	1512
n	28	7	30	0	0	.0	0		174		21	60	160	0	16	205	7	1312	1486
0	28	~	30	7 60	-	S	116	8	200	,	21	œ	160	0	16	205	;	1312	1512
м	28	~	30	0	0	0	0	94	174	;	7.7	•	160	0	16	205	;	1312	1486
0	28	~	30	8.4	-	s	116	94	200	;	7.7	60	105		16	150	30	096	1160
I of Ant Probes to Send (Forward Link):	Base Antenna Probe Length (chips):	Antenna Switch Time (chips):	. Total Chips per Antenna Word (chips):	PCP Sync Word Length (chips):	Antenna Select (symbols):	Antenna Select (bita):	PCP Duration (chips):	Sync Word Length (chips):	Overhead Length (chips):		neauer menaage renden (DICB):	D-Channel Message Length (bits):	B-Channel Message Length (bits):	R-Channel Message Length (bits):	CRC Bits in Traffic Mode (bits);	Simplex Message Length (bits):	Simplex Message Length (symbols):	Simplex Message Length (chips):	Total Number of Chips:

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Transmit Slot Duration (usec):	. 725.00	928.75	928.75	945.00	928.75	945.00	928.75
One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps):	5.25	60	80	60	•	60	œ
Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbps):	105	160	160	160	160	128	128
Max # of Voice Channels per RP Channel:	13.125	70	. 50	20	20	91	91
Superframe Duration (msec):	50	50	50	20	50	20	20
Chipa/Slot:	1600			1600		0000	
Chip Duration (usec):	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	
Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero range) :	(nsec)	(chips)	(chips)	(nsec)	(chips)	(neec)	(china)

Table A-10

	Base Tx Preamble START:	00.00	0		00.00	0		00.00	c		0	c	
	Base Tx Preamble END:	52.50	84	84	52.50	48,	84	52.50	, A	8.4	52.50	9	8
	Base Tx Message START:	52.50	8	0	52.50	18	0	52.50	. 60	; -	52.50	. 4	5 -
,	Base Tx Message END:	872.50	1396	1312	872.50	1396	1312	872.50	1396	2101	872.50	1396	, ,
ላ	Base Tx Antenna Message START:	872.50	1396	0	872.50	1396	0	872.50	1396	0	872.50	1396	0
	Base Tx Antenna Message END:	928.75	1486	90	928.75	1486	90	928.75	1486	06	928.75	1486	6
	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only)		-)))			,	2
	START:	928.75	1486	0	928.75	1486	٥	928.75	1486	0	928.75	1486	0
•	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) END:	985.00	1576	90	985.00	1576	06	985.00	1576	90	1235.00	1976	4 90
2	Base T->R Switch START:	985.00	1576	0	985.00	1576	0	985.00	1576	0	1235.00	1976	0
	Base T->R Switch END:	1000.00	1600	24	1000.00	1600	24	1000.00	1600	24	1250.00	2000	24
	Base Rx Preamble START:	1000.00	1600	0	1000.00	1600	0	1000.00	1600	0	1250.00	2000	0
	Base Rx Preamble END:	1052.50	1684	84	1052.50	1684	84	1052.50	1684	84	1302.50	2084	89
	Base Rx Message START:	1052.50	1684	•	1052.50	1684	0	1052.50	1684	0	1302.50	2084	0
T C	Base Rx Message END:	1652.50	2644	960	1872.50	2996	1312	1872.50	2996	1113	2122.50	3396	1113
	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START:	1652.50	2644	0	1872.50	2996	0	1872.50	2996	0	2122.50	3396	0
	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END:	1885.00	3016	372	1872.50	2996	0	1885.00	3016	20	2260.00	3616	220
	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 START:	1885.00	3016	0	1872.50	2996	•	1885.00	3016	0	2260.00	3616	0
Ċ	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END:	1885.00	3016	0	1685.00	3016	20	1885.00	3016	0	2260.00	3616	0
07	Mobile 1 -> 2 Transient Time (T/R) START:	1885.00	3016	0	1885.00	3016	0	1885.00	3016	0	2260.00	3616	•
	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) END:	1900.00	3040	24	1900.00	3040	24	1900.00	3040	24	2275.00	3640	24
	Base Rx PCP START:	1900.00	3040	0	1900.00	3040	•	1900.00	3040	0	2275.00	3640	0
	Base Rx PCP END:	1972.50	3156	116	1972.50	3156	116	1972.50	3156	116	2347.50	3756	116
(Base Rx Guard Time 1 START;	1972.50	3156	0	1972.50	3156	0	1972.50	3156	0	2347.50	3756	0
۲2	Base Rx Guard Time 1 END:	1972.50	3156	0	1972.50	3156	0	1985.00	3176	20	2485.00	3976	220
	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START:	1972.50	3156	0	1972.50	3156	0	1985.00	3176	•	2485.00	3976	0
	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 END:	1985.00	3176	70	1985.00	3176	50	1985.00	3176	0	2485.00	3976	٥
	Mob 2->1 frans or Base R->T Swtch START:	1985.00	3176	0	1985.00	3176	0	1985.00	3176	0	2485.00	3976	
•	Mob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch												,
30	END:	2000.00	3200	24	2000.00	3200	24	2000.00	3200	24	2500.00	4000	. 54
	Leftovers (Better be Zero):	00.0	0		00.0	0		00.00	c		00.0		

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														ł	4	_	C	,										
1600	•	0096	9	-	300	-169.9	1E-14	ť	0.00016	32	'n	1.0E-02	200	150	7	7	7.9897	0.07962	-102.00	-104.95	2.95	6.3H-11	250.00	20	32.00	20.000	6.40	9.06
1600	•	0096	w	7	300	-169.9	1E-14		0.00016	32	S	1.06-02	200	150	7	7	7.9897	0.07962	-102.00	-104.95	2.95	6.3H-11	250.00	20	32.00	20.000	6.40	9.08
1600		9600	v	7	300	-169:9	1E-14		0.00016	32	v	1.0E-02	200	150	~	7	7.9897	0.07962	-102.00	-104.95	2.95	6.3H-11	250.00	20	32.00	20.000	6.40	90.0
1600	~	0096	•	•	300	-169.9	1E-14	e e	0.00016	32.	S	1.0E-02	200	150	~	7	7.9897	0.07962	-102.00	-104.95	2.95	6.3H-11	250.00	20	32.00	20.000	9.40	90.8
									0.00016																			
1600		0096	9	•	300	-169.9	15-14	3	0.00016	32	S	1.0E-02	200	150	7	7	7.9897	0.07962	-102.00	-104.95	2.95	6.3H-11	250.00	20	32.00	20.000	6.40	8.06
1600	•	0096	w	₩	300	-169.9	1E-14	r	0.00016	32	ß	1.0E-02	200	150	~	7	7.9897	0.07962	-102.00	-104.95	2.95	6.3H-11	250.00	20	32.00	20.000	6.40	90.8
1600	т	9600	9	•	300	-169.9	1E-14	-	0.00016	32	S	1.0E-02	200	150	7	~	7.9897	0.07962	-102.00	-104.95	2.95	6.3H-11	250.00	20	32.00	20.000	6.40	9.06
BW per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz):	Frequency Rouse Factor (N)	Minimum System Bandwidth (kHz):	: (BP) I/S	Noise Figure G 290K (dB):	Antenna Temperature (K):	Sys kT inc. NF (dBm/Hz):	Sys kT inc. HF (mM/kHz):	Implimentation Loss (dB):	I/(S.BW) (num):	M-ary NonCoher Format:	Bits per Symbol:	Required Frame Error Rate:	Frame Length for Kb/No Calc. (bits):	Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bits):	Antenna Diversity Factor:	Rake Diversity Factor:	Required Eb/No (dB):	1/Eb/Not (num):	Sensitivity in S/I (dBm):	Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dBm):	S/I Induced Sensitivity Loss (dB):	Required Sensitivity in S/I (mW):	Max Simplex Data Rate (kbps):	Max Simplex Symbol Rate (keps):	Chips per Symbol:	Symbol Duration (usec):	Chips per Bit:	Processing Gain per bit (dB):

Table A-11

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Data Rates/RF Channel:

2.93 5.88	92.88 0.00 92.88
2.93 5.88	94.50 0.00 94.50
2.93 5.88	116.09 0.00 116.09 0.00
2.93 5.88	118.13 0.00 118.13
2.93 5.88	116.09 0.00 116.09 0.00
2.93 5.88	118.13 0.00 118.13
2.93 5.88	116.09 0.00 116.09 0.00
2.93 5.88	92.19 0.00 92.19
<pre>S/(N+1) into A/D (dB):</pre>	Max Duplex Data Rate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps): Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps): Link Asymmetry Factor (dB):

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		•				
8 0 . 0 0 . 0 0 . 0	9.60 16.0 25.00% 7.77 8.60	20.00 40.00 74.30%	(dBm) 24.8 11.5	24.8		
			300.00 14.18 0.00	300.00 222.90 17.00	15.01 2.55 19.80 21.91	
8 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0	9.60 16.0 25.00% 7.77 8.60	20.00 40.00 74.30\$	300.00 14.18 0.00	17.00	15.0% 2.55 19.80 21.91	
			(dBm 24.8 11.5	24.8		
8 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0	9.60 20.0 25.00% 10.53	20.00 40.00 92.88%	300.00 14.18 0.00	300.00 278.63 17.00	3 15.04 2.55 2.55 3 26.84 29.41	
8 0 B	9.60 20.0 25.00 10.53	20.00 40.00 92.88\$	300.00 14.18	17.00	15.04 2.55 2.55 26.84 29.41	
			(dBm) 24.8 11.5	24.8 24.5	المستودي	
8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9.60 20.0 25.00 10.53	20.00 40.00 92.88%	300.00 14.18 0.00	300.00 278.63 17.00	15.04 2.55 26.84 26.84	
00.0	1 9.60 20.0 25.00 10.53	20.00 40.00 92.88%	300.00 14.18 0.00	. 17.00	15.00 2.55 2.55 26.84 29.41	fable A-12
	•		(dBm 24.8 12.2	24.8 4.5		+
8 00.0 00.0	9.60 20.0 25.00 4 10.53	20.00 40.00 92.88% 5.52%	300.00 16.57 0.00	300.00 278.63 17.00	3 2.55 26.84 29.41	
8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 9.60 13.1 25.00# 5.78 6.48	20.00 40.00 92.88% 5.52%	300.00 36.57 0.00	17.00	15.01 2.55 14.74 16.52	
Vocoder Rate (kbps): Overhead Rate per Vocoder (kbps): Data Rate per Voice Circuit (kpbs):	Number of RP Channels/Sector: Deployed System Bandwidth (MHz): Max Number Voice Channels Supported: Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO: Erlangs Supported at 1% GOS: Erlangs Supported at 1% GOS:	Single Tandem Framing Delay (msec): Dual Tandem Framing Delay (msec): Base Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	Capacity Calculations: Handset Peak Transmit Power (mM): Handset Average Transmit Power (mM): Handset Antenna Gain (dBd):	Base Peak Transmit Power (mW): Base Average Transmit Power (mM): Base Antenna Gain (dBd):	Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Sector Lose Due to Antenna Overlap: Net Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RP Channels at Site: 1N GOS Erlangs Handeled at Site: 2N GOS Erlangs Handeled at Site:	
	5		15		25	30

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Voice Channel/GOS Calculations:

Storting Efficiency:	Link Designer 3 FDD Setup for page 145 Operation	FDD, Spread M.ary Var Slote, Ranging 1.400 MHz Chip Rate 10.5 x 8.00 kbpg	ad M-ary , Ranging Chip x 8.00	FDD, Spread M-ary Var Slots, Linked 1.400 MHz Chip Rate 16.01 x 8.00 kbps	у Var 400 мнz x 8.00	FDD, Spread M-ary with Small Slote 1.400 HHz Chip Rate 16.0 x 8.00 kbps	ary with 400 MHz 1 x 8.00	FDD, Spread M-ary with Big Slots 1.400 MHz Chip Rate 14.0 x 8.00 Kbps	ary with Big c Chip Rate os	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Slotting Efficiency:	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverae Link	Forward Link	
0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 24 0.00 17.14 0	/ Message Frame Duration (usec): Base T/R Switch Time (chips):	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00		1428.57	1428.57	
17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 17.14 0.00 17.14	Base T/R Switch Time (usec): ile 1->2 Transient Time (chips):	0.00	17.14	0.0	17.14	0.0		0.00	24	
17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 0.00 17.14 34.29 17.14 0.00 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 0.00 212 67 212 # 0.00 151.43 0.00 0.00 14.10 4.46 14.10 6.25 0.00 14.10 0.00 34.29 168.57 130.00 168.57 34.29 168.57 34.29 27.88 0.00 0.00 0.00 4.46 0.00 12.77 295.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 4.46 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 186.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 134.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 192.00 333.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 130.00 186.51 333.53 168.57 89.60 86.51 78.51 78.40	oile 1->2 Transient Time (usec): Base R/T Switch Time (chips):	17.14	0.0	17.14	0.00	17.1		24	0.00	
17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 17.14 34.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 34.29 18.57 36.51 34.29 18.57 34.29 18.57 34.29 18.57 34.29 18.57 <td>Base R/T Switch Time (usec):</td> <td>17.14</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>17.14</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>17.10</td> <td></td> <td>24</td> <td>0 6</td> <td></td>	Base R/T Switch Time (usec):	17.14	0.00	17.14	0.00	17.10		24	0 6	
0 212 67 212 # 0 212 0 0.00 151.43 47.86 151.43 Bins 0.00 151.43 0.00 0.00 14.10 4.46 14.10 6.25 0.00 14.10 0.00 34.29 168.57 130.00 168.57 34.29 168.57 34.29 27.88 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 12.77 299.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 95.71 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 384.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 67.00 0.00 192.00 331.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 308.57 73.31% 86.51% 86.51% 89.60% 86.51% 78.40%	ייייי מייייי מיייייייייייייייייייייייי	24 : 23	17.14	34.29	17.14	34.29		34.29	17.14	
0.00 151.43 47.86 151.43 Bins 0.00 151.43 0.00 0.00 14.10 6.25 0.00 14.10 0.00 34.29 168.57 130.00 168.57 34.29 168.57 34.29 27.88 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 12.77 299.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 34.00 344.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 344.00 384.00 333.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 130.00 166.57 308.57 73.31% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 78.40%	e Timing Error Allowance (chps):	o ;	212	67	212	3	212	c	677	ı
14.29 168.57 14.10 6.25 0.00 14.10 0.00 34.29 168.57 130.00 168.57 34.29 168.57 34.29 27.88 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 12.77 299.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 95.71 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 384.00 333.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 130.00 168.57 308.57 73.31% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 78.40%	Max Range Bin Step Size (miss):	0.0	151.43	47.86	151.43			0.00	330.00	_
27.88 0.00 0.00 0.00 12.77 29.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 192.00 419.00 0.00 192.00 192.00 333.57 130.00 168.57 130.00 168.57 73.31% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 78.40%	Non Guard Time Overhead (usec):	34.29	168 57	9 . 0	14.10			00.00	30.74	•
27.88 0.00 0.00 4.46 0.00 12.77 299.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 384.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 192.00 333.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 308.57 73.31% 86.51% 86.51% 78.40%		•	,	00.051	10.001	34.2		34.29	347.14	
27.88 0.00 0.00 0.00 4.46 0.00 12.77 299.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 384.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 192.00 333.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 308.57 73.31 86.51 86.51 86.51 78.40	Number of 2-way TDO Guards:	7	~	7	14	,	~	,	-	
299.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 274.29 419.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 384.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 313.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 130.00 168.57 3.08.57 3.318 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 89.60%	CONTRACTOR (BILL NACION (BILL)	27.88	0.00	00.0	00.00	4.4		12 77	7 6	
419.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 134.00 0.00 384.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 192.00 419.00 0.00 0.00 192.00 192.00 192.00 192.00 192.00 192.00 18.57 130.00 168.57 198.57 3.31% 86.51% 89.60% 86.51% 89.60% 86.51% 78.40% 77.00%	TO CHAIR AVAILABLE (USEC):	67.667	0.00	00.00	00.0	95.7		274 29		
419.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 67.00 0.00 192.00 333.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 130.00 168.57 308.57 3 73.31% 86.51% 86.51% 86.51% 78.40% 77	at the cuard time Available (chips);	419.00	0.00	0.00	00.0	134.00		384 00	9 6	
333.57 168.57 130.00 168.57 130.00 168.57 308.57 3.73.31% 86.51% 89.60% 86.51% 78.40% 7	laid lime per TDD Guard (chips):	419.00	0.00	00.00	00.0	0 63		00.00	00.0	
73.31% 86.51% 86.51% 89.60% 86.51% 78.40%	Total Guard Time (usec):	333.57	168.57	130.00	168 57	9.6	•	192.00	00.0	
18. 40¢ 86. 51¢ 78. 40¢	Slot Structure Efficiency:	73,318	86.514	30000		0.051		308.57	347.14	
				*00 · 60	110.00	109.6B		78.401	15.70	

m	28	~	30	0	0	•	0	112	202	21	a	160	0	16	202	41	1312	1514
0	28	~	30	112	-	ν.	144	112	256	21	a	160	0	16	205	ţ	1312	1568
м	28	~	30	0	0	0	0	112	202	21		160	0	16	205	4 3	1312	1514
•	28	7	30	112	-	s	144	112	256	21	a	160	0	16	205	;	1312	1568
м	28	7	30	0	0	0	0	112	202	21	œ	160	0	16	205	17	1312	1514
0	28	~	.30	112	-	w	144	112	256	21	æ	160	•	16	205	7	1312	1568
е	28	~	30	0	0	0	0	112	202	21	æ	160	•	16	205	41	1312	1514
•	28	~	30	112	-	ď	144	112	256	21	æ	105	0	16	150	30	096	1216
# of Ant Probes to Send (Forward Link):	Base Antenna Probe Length (chips):	Antenna Switch Time (chips):	Total Chips per Antenna Word (chips):	PCP Sync Word Length (chips):	Antenna Select (symbols):	Antenna Select (bite):	PCP Duration (chips):	Sync Word Length (chips):	Overhead Length (chips):	Header Message Length (bits):	D-Channel Message Length (bits):	B-Channel Message Length (bits):	R-Channel Message Length (bits):	CRC Bits in Traffic Mode (bits):	Simplex Message Length (bits):	Simplex Message Length (symbols)	Simplex Message Length (chips):	Total Number of Chips:

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					Table A-14			
(chips)	(nsec)	(chips)	(nsec)	(chips)	(neec)	(chipa)	(nsec)	Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero range):
	2000		1750		1750		1750	Chip Duration (usec):
112 14 20	112 112 14 20	9 128 16 20	128 16 20	126 16 20	8 128 16 20	128 16 20	5.25 84 10.5 20	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Max i of Voice Channels per RF Channel: Superframe Duration (msec):
1081.43	1120.00	1581.43	1120.00	1081.43	1120.00	1081.43	868.57	Transmit Slot Duration (usec):

Base Tx Preamble START:													_		_	_	_	_	_		_		_	_	_	خ	_		
0.00 0 0.00 0 0.00 0 0.00 80.00 112 112 112 112 112 112 10 0.00 80.00 112 112 10 80.00 112 10 80.00 1007.14 1424 1312 1017.14 1424 1017.14 1424 1017.14 1424 1017.14 1424 1017.14 1424 1017.14 1424 1017.14																													
0.00 0 0 0	0	112	112	1424	1424	1514	1514	1976	1976	2000	2000	2112	2112	3424	3424	3616	3616	3616	3616	3640	3640	3784	3784	3976	3976	3976	3976	4000	c
0.00 0.00 <th< td=""><td>00.0</td><td>80.00</td><td>80.00</td><td>1017.14</td><td>1017.14</td><td>1081.43</td><td>1081.43</td><td>1411.43</td><td>1411.43</td><td>1428.57</td><td>1428.57</td><td>1508.57</td><td>1508.57</td><td>2445.71</td><td>2445.71</td><td>2582.86</td><td>2582.86</td><td>2582.86</td><td>2582.86</td><td>2600.00</td><td>2600.00</td><td>2702.86</td><td>2702.86</td><td>2840.00</td><td>2840.00</td><td>2840.00</td><td>2840.00</td><td>2857.21</td><td>000</td></th<>	00.0	80.00	80.00	1017.14	1017.14	1081.43	1081.43	1411.43	1411.43	1428.57	1428.57	1508.57	1508.57	2445.71	2445.71	2582.86	2582.86	2582.86	2582.86	2600.00	2600.00	2702.86	2702.86	2840.00	2840.00	2840.00	2840.00	2857.21	000
0.00 0.00 <th< th=""><th></th><th>112</th><th>0</th><th>1312</th><th>0</th><th>90</th><th>0</th><th>212</th><th>0</th><th>24</th><th>0</th><th>112</th><th>0</th><th>1312</th><th>0</th><th>67</th><th>0</th><th>0</th><th>0</th><th>24</th><th>0</th><th>144</th><th>O</th><th>63</th><th>0</th><th>0</th><th>•</th><th>24</th><th></th></th<>		112	0	1312	0	90	0	212	0	24	0	112	0	1312	0	67	0	0	0	24	0	144	O	63	0	0	•	24	
0.00 0.00 0 80.00 112 112 80.00 112 112 80.00 112 0 0.00 112 10 1017.14 1424 1312 1017.14 1424 1312 1017.14 1424 10 1081.43 1514 0 1017.14 1514 90 1041.43 1514 90 1232.86 1726 212 1222.86 1726 21 1232.86 1726 21 1232.86 1726 212 1220.00 1750 24 22	0																												
0.00 0.00 0.00 0 80.00 112 112 80.00 112 80.00 112 0 0.00 112 1017.14 1424 1312 1017.14 1424 1081.43 1514 0 1017.14 1424 1081.43 1514 0 1081.43 1514 1232.86 1726 212 1232.86 1726 1232.86 1726 0 1081.43 1514 1232.86 1726 0 1081.43 1514 1232.86 1726 0 1081.43 1514 1232.86 1726 0 1726 1726 1250.00 1750 0 1750 1750 1350.00 1750 0 1250.00 1750 1350.00 1862 112 1310.00 1862 1350.00 1862 1320.00 1862 174 2115.00 1341 0 2267.14	00.0	80.00	80.00	1017.14	1017.14	1081.43	1081.43	1232.86	1232.86	1250.00	1250.00	1330.00	1330.00	2267.14	2267.14	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2332.14	2332.14	2435.00	2435.00	2482.86	2482.86	2482.86	2462.86	2500.00	00 0
0.00 0 0.00 80.00 112 112 80.00 1017.14 1424 10 60.00 1017.14 1424 0 1017.14 1081.43 1514 90 1081.43 1081.43 1514 90 1081.43 1081.43 1514 90 1081.43 1232.86 1726 0 1081.43 1250.00 1756 0 1081.43 1250.00 1756 0 1232.86 1250.00 1750 0 1250.00 1330.00 1862 112 1330.00 1330.00 1862 112 1330.00 1315.00 1862 1330.00 2267.14 2315.00 1341 0 2267.14 2315.00 1341 0 2267.14 2315.00 1341 0 2267.14 2315.00 1341 0 2315.00 2315.00 144 2435.00		112	0	1312	•	90	0	212	0	24	0	112	0	1312	0	0	0	63	0	24	0	144	0	0	0	67	0	24	
0.00 0 112 112 112 1017.14 1424 1312 1017.14 1424 90 1017.14 1424 90 1017.14 1514 90 11232.86 1726 212 1312.96 1726 212 13130.00 1750 24 13130.00 1862 112 2315.00 3241 67 2315.00 3241 67 2435.00 3409 0 2435.00 3409 0 2482.86 3476 67 2500.00 3500 24	0	112	112	1424	1424	1514	1514	1726	1726	1750	1750	1862	1862	3174	3174	3174	3174	3241	3241	3265	3265	3409	3409	3409	3409	3476	3476	3500	c
0.00 80.00 112 1017.14 1017.14 1017.14 1011.43 101	00.0	80.00	90.00	1017.14	1017.14	1081.43	1081.43	1232.86	1232.86	1250.00	1250.00	1330.00	1330.00	2267.14	2267.14	2267.14	2267.14	2315.00	2315.00	2332.14	2332.14	2435.00	2435.00	2435.00	2435.00	2482.86	2482.86	2500.00	00
0.00 80.00 1017.14 1017.14 1017.14 1081.43 1232.86 1232.86 1232.86 1232.86 1233.00 12315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00 2315.00		112	0	1312	0	90	0	212	0	34	0	112	0	1312	0	0	0	67	0	24	•	144	0	0	0	67	•	24	
	a	112	112	1424	1424	1514	1514	1726	1726	1750	1750	1862	1862	2822	2822	3241	3241	3241	3241	3265	3265	3409	3409	3409	3409	3476	3476	3500	•
Base Tx Preamble START: Base Tx Message START: Base Tx Antenna Message END: Base Tx Preamble START: Base Rx Preamble START: Base Rx Message START: Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END: Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) START: Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) START: Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END: Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) START: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END: Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START:	00.0	80.00	80.00	1017.14	1017.14	1081.43	1081.43	1232.86	1232.86	1250.00	1250.00	1330.00	1330.00	2015.71	2015.71	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2315.00	2332.14	2332.14	2435.00	2435.00	2435.00	2435.00	2482.86	2482.86	2500.00	00
	Bace TX Dreamble START.	Base Tx Presamble END:	Base Tx Message START:	Base TX Message END	Base Tx Antenna Message START:	Base Tx Antenna Message END:	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) START:	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) END:	Base T->R Switch START:	Base T->R Switch END:	Base Rx Preamble START	Base Rx Preamble END:	Base Rx Message START:	Base Rx Message END:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 START:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END:	Mobile 1.>2 Transtent Time (T/R) START:	Mobile 1.>2 Translent Time (T/R) END:	BABE RX PCP START:	Base Rx PCP END:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START:	Base Rx Guard Time 1 END:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START:	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 END:	Mob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch START:	Mob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch END:	forton (Darter he yero)

able A-1

1400 8400 8400 6 6 100 -169.9	1E-14 0.00018	1.0E-02 200 150 2	2 7.9897 0.07962 -102.58	-105.53, 2.95 5.5E-11 218.75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
1400 8400 6 6 300	1E-14 3 0.00018	1.0E-02 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07962 102.58	-105.53 2.95 5.5E-11 218.75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
1400 1400 1400 6 1300	1E-14 3 0.00018	1.0E-02 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07962 -102.58	-105.53 2.95 5.5E-11 218.75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
1400 3 8400 6 6 300	1E-14 3 0,00018	1.0E-02 200 150 2	2 7.9897 0.07962 -102.58	-105.53 2.95 5.5E-11 218.75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
1400 8400 6 6 300 -169.9	1E-14 3 0.00018 32	5 1.0E-02 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07962 -102.58	-105.53 2.95 5.5E-11 218.75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
1400 8400 6400 - 169.9	16-14 3 0.00018	5 1.0E-02 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07962 -102.58	-105,53 2,95 5.58-11 218,75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
1400 8400 6 . 300 -169.9	1E-14 3 0.00018 32	5 1.0E-02 200 150	2 7.9897 0.07962 -102.58	-105.53 2.95 5.5E-11 218.75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
1400 3 8400 6 6 300	1E-14 3 0.00018	1.0E-02 200 150	7.9897 0.07962 -102.58	-105.53 2.95 5.5E-11 218.75 43.75	32.00 22.857 6.40 8.06
BH per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz): Frequency Rouse Factor (N): Minimum System Bandwidth (kHz): Syl (dB): Noise Figure G 290K (dB): Antenna Temperature (K): Sys KT inc. NF (dBm/Hz):	Sys KT inc. NF (mM/kHz): Implimentation Loss (dB): I/(S.BH) (num): M-ary NonCoher Format:	Bits per Symbol: Required Frams Error Rate: Frams Length for KbNo Calc. (bits): Actual Eqv. Frams Length (bits): Antenna Diversity Factor:	Rake Diversity Factor: Required Eb/No (dB): 1/Eb/NoL (num): Sensitivity in S/I (dBm):	Schollivity, inerm Noise Only (dBm): S/I Induced Sensitivity Loss (dB): Required Sensitivity in S/I (mM): Max Simplex Data Rate (kbps): Max Simplex Symbol Rate (kbps):	Chips per Symbol Symbol Duration (usec): Chips per Bit: Processing Gain per bit (dB):
Ŋ	0	Ŋ	0	Ŋ	0

Table A-15

Data Rates/RF Channel:

2.93 5.88	82.80 0.00 82.80
2.93 5.88	85.75 0.00 85.75
2.93 5.88	94.63 9.00 0.00 0.00
2.93 5.88	98.00 0.00 98.00
2.93 5.88	94.63 0.00 94.63 0.00
2.93 5.88	98.00
2.93 5.88	94.63 0.00 94.63 0.00
2.93 5.88	80.19 0.00 80.19
S/(N+I) into A/D (dB): S/N into A/D (dB):	Max Duplex Data Rate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overbead (kbps): Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps): Link Asymmetry Factor (dB):

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					PCT/US
			1 :	37	
	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8.40 14.0 25.004 5.78 6.48	20.00 40.00 75.70% 5.60%	(dbm) 24.8 12.3 24.8 23.6	15.01 2.55 2.55 14.74 16.52
				100.00 16.80 0.00 300.00 227.10	
	8 0 8 0 0 0 0	8.40 14.0 25.00# 5.78 6.48	20.00 40.00 75.70\$ 5.60\$	300.00 16.80 0.00	15.04 2.55 14.74 16.52
				(dum) 24.8 12.3 24.8 24.8	
	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 B.40 16.0 25.00 \$ 7.77 8.60	20.00 40.00 86.51	300.00 16.80 0.00 300.00 259.54	15.04 2.55 19.83 21.93
	8 0 8 00.00 00.00	8.40 16.0 25.00% 7.77 8.60	20.00 40.00 86.51# 5.60%	100.00 16.80 0.00	15.04 2.04 19.60 19.60 19.60 19.60
				(dBm) 24.8 12.3 24.8	
	8.00 0.00 0.00	1 8.40 16.0 25.00% 7.77 8.60	20.00 40.00 86.51% 5.60%	300.00 16.80 0.00 300.00 259.54	15.04 2.55 2.55 19.80 21.91
	8 00.0 8 00.8	8.40 16.0 25.00 \$ 7.77 8.60	20.00 40.00 86.51% 5.60%	300.00 16.80 0.00	15.0% 2.55 2.55 19.60 21.91
				(dBm) 24.8 13.0 24.8 24.8	.
	8 .00 .00 .00	1 8.40 16.0 25.00% 7.77 8.60	20.00 40.00 86.51# 6.62#	300.00 19.85 0.00 300.00 259.54 17.00	15.0% 2.55 19.80 21.93
	8 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8.40 10.40 25.00.55 3.90	20.00 40.00 86.518 6.628	300.00 19.85 0.00	15.01 2.55 2.55 9.95 11.34
Voice Channel/GOS Calculations:	Vocoder Rate (kbps): Overhead Rate per Vocoder (kbps): Data Rate per Voice Circuit (kpbs):	Number of RP Channels/Sector: Deployed System Bandwidth (MHz); Max Number Voice Channels Supported: Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO; Erlangs Supported at 1N GOS; Erlangs Supported at 2N GOS;	Single Tandem Framing Delay (msec): Dual Tandem Framing Delay (msec): Base Station Transmit Duty Cycle: Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	Handset Peak Transmit Power (mH): Handset Average Transmit Power (mH): Handset Antenna Gain (dBd): Base Peak Transmit Power (mH): Base Average Transmit Power (mH):	Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Sector Lose Due to Antenna Overlap: Net Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RP Channels at Site: 11 GOS Erlange Handeled at Site: 21 GOS Erlange Handeled at Site:
	5	10	15	20 20 25	30

Spread FDD

Spread TOD

Table

	1	3	8
130			
100			
100			
, 0 -			
. –			

	Link Designer 1 FDD Setup for page 145 Operation	FDD, No Spread Var Slote, Ranging 0.640 MHz Chip Rate 26.1 x 8.00 kbps	ead Var ing 0.640 te 26.1 x	FDD, No Spread Var Slots, Linked 0.640 MHz Chip Rate 40.0 x 8.00 kbps	Slots, nip Rate	FDD, No Spread w Slots 0.640 MHz 40.0 × 8.00 kbps	FDD, No Spread with Small Slots 0.640 MHz Chip Rate 40.0 x 8.00 kbps	Small p Rate	FDD, No Spread with Big Stute 0.640 MIz Chip Rate 12.0 x 8.00 kbpa	th Big stock te 32.0 × 8.00
	Slotting Efficiency:	Reverse Link	Forward	Reverse Link	Forward	Reverse Link	Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward Link
'n	2.wav Message Frame Duration (usec):	200.00	900.005	90.005	800.00		500.00	500.00	625.00	625.00
,	Base T/R Switch Time (chips):	•		•	æ		•	æ	•	•
	Base T/R Switch Time (usec),	00.0	12.50	0.00	12.50		00.0	12.50	00.0	12.50
	Mobile 1.,2 Transfent Time (chips):	8	0	49	0		•	0	a	0 ;
	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (usec):	12.50	00.00	12.50	00.0		12.50	0.00	12.50	00.0
0	Base 8/T Switch Time (chips)	•	•	•	0		50	•		• ;
)	Base 8/T Suitch Time (useci)	12.50	00.00	12.50	00.0		12.50	00.0	12.50	00.0
	Total Switch Time (usec)	25.00	12.50	25.00	12.50		25.00	12.50	25.00	12.50
	(china feron allowance (china)	o	7.	61	**	*	0	34	0	•
u	. (Deen) education Plants of the times	00 0	53.13	29.63	53.13	Bine	00.0	53.13	00.00	178.13
1	()	00.0	4.95	2.77	4.95	3.89	00.0	4.95	0.00	16.59
	Total Non Guard Time Overhead (usec):	25.00	65.63	94.38	65.63		25.00	65.63	25.00	190.63
	separate COT vess of an address	_	-	~	-		~	~	8	· ~
	(a) author (a) was out	10.77	00.0	0.00	00.00		2.11	00.0	65.8	0.0
20	- (Jeen) a(deliase es) t brain out (200)	115.63	00.0	00.0	00.0		59.38	00.0	184.38	0.0
>	: (action of the beatlable to the section)	24.00	00.0	00.0	00.00		38.00	00.00	116.00	00.0
	(actto) brain for red east brain	24.00	00.0	00.00	00.0		19.00	0.00	89.00	0.0
	(Seen) of the braid (eact	140.63	65.63	84.38	65.63		84.38	65.63	209.38	190.63
	Slot Structure Efficiency:	71.881	86.881	83.131	86.881		83.134	86.981	105.99	105.69

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	-	-	; ~		. 0	•	•	•	28	13		. 00	160		9.	205	205	205	278		
	•	28	. ~	90	58	· •	ú	2	28	19	21	. 00	160	o	16	205	205	205	266		
•	~	::	~	15	•	•	•	•	28	2.2	21		160	o	16	205	205	205	278		
•	9	28	~	30	28	s	•	:	78	19	21	43	160	o	16	205	205	205	366		
	-	==	7	15	•	0	0	o	2.8	7.3	21		160	0	16	205	205	205	278		
<	•	28	7	00	88	50	s	=	28	19	21	•	160	•	16	205	205	205	366		Table A.17
-	•	=	7	15	0	•	0	٥	28	73	12	•	160	•	16	205	205	205	278		
•	>	28	~	30	28	s	•	:	28	61	21	8	105	0	16	150	150	150	211		
a of hor Dubbee to Cond (Corporal 1806).	I CALL TIODES OF SCHOOL TO BE	Base Antenna Probe Length (chips)	Antenna Switch Time (chips):	Total Chips per Antenna Word (chips):	PCP Sync Word Length (chips):	Antenna Select (symbols):	Antenna Select (bita)	PCP Duration (chips):	Sync Word Length (chips):	Overhead Length (chips):	Header Message Length (bits);	D-Channel Message Length (bits):	B-Channel Message Length (bits):	R-Channel Message Length (bits):	CRC Bits in Traffic Hode (bits):	Simplex Message Length (bits):	Simplex Message Length (symbols):	Simplex Message Length (chips):	Total Number of Chipsi		

Trønsmit Slot Duration (usec):	329.69	414.38	415.63	434.38	415.63	434.38	415.63	434.38
One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps):	5.25	•	•	60	•	60	65	. 69
Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbps):	210	320	320	320	320	320	256	156
Max # of Voice Channels per RP Channel:	26.25	•	•	9	\$	•	22	32
Superframe Duration (maec):	50	20	30	20	20	20	. 20	20
Chips/Slot:	320		320		320		00+	
Chip Duration (usec):	1.56		1.56		1.56		1,56	
Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero range):	(nsec)	(chips)	(neec)	(chips)	(nsec)	(chips)	(nsec)	(chips)
			Table A-18					

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

	Base Tx Preamble START: Base Tx Preamble END:	0.00	28	28	0.00	9 9 8	28	0.00	98		28	0.00	
	Base Tx Message START:	43.75	28	•	43.75	98	0	43.75	38		٥		43.75
u	Base Tx Message END:	364.06	233	205	364.06	233	205	364.06	233	205			364.06
n	Base Tx Antenna Message START:	364.06	233	0	364.06	233	•	364.06	233	0		364.06	
	Base Tx Antenna Message END:	414.38	278	45	434.38	278	45	434.38	278	45		434.38	
	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) START:	434.38	278	•	434.38	278	•	434.38	278	0		434.38	
	Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) EAD:	487.50	312	Ξ	487.50	312	ž	487.50	312	*		612.50	
	Base T->R Switch START:	487.50	312	0	487.50	312	•	487.50	312	0		612.50	
2	Base T. R Switch END:	\$00.00	320		800.00	320	80	200.00	320	•		625.00	
	Base Rx Preamble START:	800.00	320	0	500.00	320	0	200.00	320	0	۰	25.00	
	Base Rx Preamble END:	543.75	348	28	543.75	348	28	543.75	348	78	9	68.75	
	Base Rx Message START:	543.75	348	•	543.75	348	0	543.75	348	0	9	8.75	
L	Base Rx Message END:	118.13	867	150	864.06	553	205	964.06	553	205	96	90.6	
12	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START:	178.13	967	•	864.06	553	0	864.06	553	•	86	90.6	
	Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END:	893.75	572	7	864.06	553	•	893.75	572	19	1081	. 25	
	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 START:	691.75	572	•	964.06	553	0	893.75	572	•	1081	25	
	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END:	893.75	572	0	893.75	572	19	893.75	572	0	1001	25	
c	Nobile 1.>2 Translent Time (T/R) START:	893.75	572	0	893.75	572	•	893.75	\$12	•	1081	.25	
0 7	Mobile 1.52 Transient Time (1/R) END:	906.25	280	•	906.25	580	89	906.35	580	6 0	1093	.75	
	BASS RX PCP START:	906.25	280	0	906.25	580	0	906.25	280	0	1093	75	
	BASE RY PCP END:	957.81	613	=	957.81	613		957.81	613	3	1145.	11	
	Base Rx Guard Time 1 START:	957.81	613	•	957.81	613	٥	957.81	613	0	1145.	11	
LI C	Base Rx Guard Time 1 END:	957.81	613	0	957.81	613	0	987.50	632	61	1237	20	
7	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 START:	957.81	613	0	957.81	613	0	987.50	632	•	1237	05	
	Base Rx Time Error Allowance 2 END:	987.50	632	19	987.50	632	61	987.50	612	0	123	. 50	
	Mob 2 -> 1 Trans or Base R -> T Swtch START:	987.50	632	•	987.50	612	•	987.50	. 632	0	123	. 50	
	Mob 2->1 Trans or Base R->T Swtch END:	1000.00	640	æ	1000.00	640	æ	1000.00	640	8	125(00.0	
	Leftovers (Better be Zero):	0.00	0		0.00	٥		00.00	0		0	0	

lable A-I

Unspread FDD

		1680								2 2												•						
0+9	•	7680	80	•	300	5.691.	16-14	•	1.65.08	•		1.05-0	200	50		1.3333	14.008	0.0199	8 16	B. 16 -	0.0	1.36.1	0.019	•	1.0	1.56	0.1	0.0
640	•	7680	20	-	100	.169.9	15-14	•	1.6E-08	~	-	1.06-02	200	205	~	7	15.9373	0.01277	- 92 . 92	- 92.93	00.0	5.1E-10	640.00	019	1.00	1.563	1.00	0.00
640	•	1680	20	•	300	6.691.	15-14	•	1.6E-08	~		1.0E-02	200	205	~	~	15.9373	0.01277	- 92.92	- 92.92	00.0	5.1E-10	940.00	079	1.00	1.563	1.00	00.0
019	9	7680	20	~	300	-169.9	1E-14	•	1.6E-08	~	-	1.0E-02	200	205	~	-	21.2716	0.00374	-87.57	-87.58	0.01	1.78-09	040.00	640	1.00	1.563	1.00	00.0
940	•	1680	80		300	.169.9	16-14	•	1.65-08	~	~	1.06-02	200	205	-	-	21.2716	0.00374	-87.57	.87.58	0.01	1.7E-09	640.00	9	1.00	1.563	1.00	00.00
640	•	1680	80	-	300	-169.9	18-14	•	1.6E.08	~	-	1.06-02	200	150	•		10.6404	0.04325	- 98.21	. 98.22	00.0	1.58-10	640.00	640	1.00	1.563	1.00	00.00
0+9	9	7680	20	-	000	.169.9	16-14	•	1.66-08	~	-	1.0E-02	200	150	•	-4	10.6404	0.04325	-98.21	-98.22	00.0	1.56-10	640.00	940	1.00	1.563	1.00	00.0
BH per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz):	Framency Souse Factor (N)	Minimum System Bandwidth (kHz)	(8p) 1/6	Noise Figure G 290K (dB):	Apreno Temperature (K)	Sve kT inc. NF (dBm/Hz):	Sva kT inc. NP (mH/kHz)	Implimentation Loss (dB)	1/(S.BH) (unw):	M. A.C. NOOCOBE Format	Codmon and a time	Required Prama Error Rate	Frame : enoth for Kb/No Calc. (bits)	Actual For Frame Length (bits)	Anthony Diversity Pactors	Rake Diversity Factor:	Remitted ED/No (dB)	1/ED/NOT (unm) 1	Senatricity to S/1 (dBm)	Senairivity. There Noise Only (dBm)	S/1 Induced Separativity Lose (dB)	Remitred Separativity in S/I (mM):	Max Simplex Data Rate (kbps):	Max Simplex Symbol Bate (keps):	Chios per Symbol:	Symbol Duraction (usec)	Chips per Bit:	Processing Gain per bit (dB):
			ហ)				10					75	ì				20					25	1				30

17.01	222.40 0.00 222.40 0.00
17.01	212.80 0.00 212.80
18.94	278.00 0.00 278.00 0.00
18.94	266.00 0.00 266.00
24.27	278.00 0.00 278.00 0.00
24.27	266.00 266.00
13.64	278.00 0.00 278.00 0.00
13.64	230.00
, S/(N+1) into A/D (dB): S/N into A/D (dB):	Max Duplex Data Rate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps): Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps): Link Asymmetry Factor (dB):

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

State Utps	8.00 8.00 <th< th=""><th> 1.00 0.00 </th><th>Voice Channel/GdS Calculations:</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></th<>	1.00 0.00	Voice Channel/GdS Calculations:												
0.00 0.00 <th< td=""><td>0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0</td><td> 0.00 </td><td>Rate (kbps)</td><td>00.8</td><td>9.00</td><td></td><td>8.00</td><td>9.00</td><td></td><td>9.00</td><td>8.00</td><td></td><td>B.00</td><td></td><td>8.00</td></th<>	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0.00 0.00	Rate (kbps)	00.8	9.00		8.00	9.00		9.00	8.00		B.00		8.00
8.00 9.00 9.00 <th< td=""><td>8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00</td><td>8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00</td><td></td><td>0.00</td><td>00.0</td><td></td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td></td><td>0.00</td><td>00.0</td><td></td><td>00.0</td><td></td><td>0.00</td></th<>	8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00		0.00	00.0		0.00	0.00		0.00	00.0		00.0		0.00
1. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		9·00	8.00		8.00	9.00		8.00	8.00		8.00		9.00
7,68 7,69 7,69 7,69 7,69 7,69 7,69 7,69 7,69 7,60 7,60 7,10 7,10 7,10 7,11 <th< td=""><td>7.68 7.69 7.60 <th< td=""><td> 1.68 1.68 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.69 1.25 1.20 1.20 </td><td>Agentaly (Section)</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td></th<></td></th<>	7.68 7.69 7.60 7.60 <th< td=""><td> 1.68 1.68 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.69 1.25 1.20 1.20 </td><td>Agentaly (Section)</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td></th<>	1.68 1.68 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.69 1.25 1.20 1.20	Agentaly (Section)		-		-	-		4	-		-		-
15.00 10.0	16.09 25.101 25.001 25.10 2	16.09 25.001 25	andwidth (MHz)	7.68	7.68		7.68	7.68		1.68	1.68		7.68		7.68
14.84 25.18 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 25.001 20.00 2	14.64 25.06 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.1	15.001 2	nela Supported:	26.3	40.0		40.0	40.0		0.0	0.0		32.0		32.0
14.84 25.18 25.18 25.18 25.18 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 16.09 20.00 20.0	14.84 25.18 25.18 25.18 25.18 25.18 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.20 20.0	14.64 25.18 25.18 25.18 25.18 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.29 19.20 19.20 20.0	laets in TSI/HO	25.001	25.004		25.001	25.001		25.001	25.001		25.001	2	100.5
16.09 27.12 27.1	16.09 27.12 27.12 27.12 27.12 27.12 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.76 20.70 20.7	16.09 27.12 27.12 27.12 27.12 27.12 20.76 20.00 20.0	orted at 11 GOS.	14.84	25.38		25.38	25.38		25.38	25.38		19.29		19.29
20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 40.00 <th< td=""><td> 100.00 10.00 20.00 20.00 10.</td><td>20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 40.00 <th< td=""><td>Erlanga Supported at 21 GOS:</td><td>16.09</td><td>27.12</td><td></td><td>27.12</td><td>27.12</td><td></td><td>21.12</td><td>27.12</td><td></td><td>20.76</td><td></td><td>30.76</td></th<></td></th<>	100.00 10.00 20.00 20.00 10.	20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 40.00 <th< td=""><td>Erlanga Supported at 21 GOS:</td><td>16.09</td><td>27.12</td><td></td><td>27.12</td><td>27.12</td><td></td><td>21.12</td><td>27.12</td><td></td><td>20.76</td><td></td><td>30.76</td></th<>	Erlanga Supported at 21 GOS:	16.09	27.12		27.12	27.12		21.12	27.12		20.76		30.76
100,00 10,	He color	He He He He He He He He	no Delay (maech.	20.00	20.00		20.00	20.00		20.00	20.00		20.00		20.00
66.881 66.881 86.884 86.881 86.881 86.881 86.881 66.881 7.081 <td>86.861 66.861 66.861 66.864 66.864 66.864 65.501 69.501 2.511 2.511 2.084 2.084 2.084 2.084 2.081</td> <td> 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 </td> <td>Dual Tandem Framing Delay (maec):</td> <td>40.00</td> <td>40.00</td> <td></td> <td>40.00</td> <td>40.00</td> <td></td> <td>40.00</td> <td>40.00</td> <td></td> <td>40.00</td> <td></td> <td>00.01</td>	86.861 66.861 66.861 66.864 66.864 66.864 65.501 69.501 2.511 2.511 2.084 2.084 2.084 2.084 2.081	100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00	Dual Tandem Framing Delay (maec):	40.00	40.00		40.00	40.00		40.00	40.00		40.00		00.01
2.514 2.514 2.08	100.00 100.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 2	100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 2	ismit Duty Cycle:	86.884	86.881		86.881	86.881		86.881	86.881		105.69	9	105.6
100.00 100.00 24.8 100	100.00 100.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.00 24.8 20.0	100.00 100.00 24.8 20.00 24.8	Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycles	2.511	2.511		2.084	2.081		2.081	2.081		2.081		100.2
100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 24.2 6.23 7.9 7.9	100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 26.23 7.9 7.0 7.0	100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 6.23 6.23 6.23 7.9 7.00 7								-					
100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 <	100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 7.54 7.54 8.8 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 10.00 24.8 10.00 24.8 10.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 10.00 24.8 10.00 24.8 10.00 24.8 10.00 10.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01	100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 100.00 24.8 10.00 100.00 24.8 10.00 10.00 24.8 10.00 12.0 10.00 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12				(dBm)			(dBn)			(489)			(48p)
7.54 7.54 8.8 6.23 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 0.00 <td>7.54 7.54 8.8 6.23 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 0.00<td>7.54 7.54 8.8 6.23 6.23 7.9 6.20 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7</td><td>Handset Peak Transmit Power (mM):</td><td>300.00</td><td>300.00</td><td>24.8</td><td>300.00</td><td>300.00</td><td>24.8</td><td>300.00</td><td>300.00</td><td>24.8</td><td>300.00</td><td>300.00</td><td>24.8</td></td>	7.54 7.54 8.8 6.23 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 6.23 7.9 0.00 <td>7.54 7.54 8.8 6.23 6.23 7.9 6.20 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7</td> <td>Handset Peak Transmit Power (mM):</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>24.8</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>24.8</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>24.8</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>300.00</td> <td>24.8</td>	7.54 7.54 8.8 6.23 6.23 7.9 6.20 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7	Handset Peak Transmit Power (mM):	300.00	300.00	24.8	300.00	300.00	24.8	300.00	300.00	24.8	300.00	300.00	24.8
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 260.61 24.2 260.61 24.2 260.63 24.2 208.50 21.2 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 17.01 17.02 17.03 17.00 17.00 17.00 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.54 49.19	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 208.50 23.2 28.5 23.2 208.50 23.2 208.50 23.2 23.2 23.2 23.2 23.2 23.2 23.2 23.2 23.5 23.94 49.19 49	17.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	semit Power (mH)	7.54	7.54	8.8	6.23	6.23	9.6	6.23	6.23	7.9	6.23	6.23	9.6
300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 260.61 24.2 260.61 24.2 208.50 300.00 20.850 300.00 <	300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 24.8 300.00 260.61 24.2 260.61 24.2 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 208.50 17.0	100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 24.8 100.00 17.	Handset Antenna Gain (dBd) ,	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		00.0	0.00		0 . 0	0.00	
260.61 24.2 260.61 24.2 208.50 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 17.00 17.00 17.00 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 18.01 15.01 19.01 15.01 19.01 15.01 19.01 15.01 19.02 17.00 19.03 17.00 19.04 15.01 19.05 17.00 19.06 17.00 19.07 18.01 19.08 18.01 19.09 18.01 19.00 19.10 19.00 19.10 19.00 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10	260.61 24.2 260.61 24.2 208.50 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 15.01 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16	260.63 24.2 260.63 24.2 260.63 24.2 208.50 17.00	Base Peak Transmit Power (mM):		300.00	24.8		300.00	24.8		300.00	24.8		300.00	24.8
17.00 17.00	17.00 17.00	17.00 17.00	semit Power (mM):		260.63	24.2		260.63	24.2		260.63	24.2		208.50	23.5
15.01 15.01	15.01 15.04 15.04 15.04 15.04 15.01	15.01 15.04 15.01	enna Gain (dBd).	17.00	17.00		17.00	17.00		17.00	17.00		17.00	17.00	
15.01 15.04 15.01	15.01 15.01	15.01 15.01	(1 Base/Sector)	-	~		~	^		-	•		•		-
2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 3 3 3 3 3 37.84 64.72 64.72 64.72 64.72 69.16 41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94	2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55	2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55	Antenna Overlap:	15.01	15.01		15.08	15.01		15.01	15.01		15.01		15.01
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	37.84 64.72 64.72 64.72 64.72 49.19 41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94	37.84 64.72 64.72 64.72 64.72 49.19 41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94 Table A.20	lain in Capacity:	2.55	2.55		2.55	2.55		2.55	2.55		2.55		2.55
37.84 64.72 64.72 64.72 64.72 49.19 41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 59.16 52.94	37.84 64.72 64.72 64.72 64.72 49.19 41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94	J7.84 64.72 64.72 64.72 64.72 49.19 41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94 Tablu A.20	hannels at Site:	~	•		•			-	•		•		-
41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94	41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94	41.02 69.16 69.16 69.16 69.16 52.94 Tablu A.20	andeled at Site,	37.84	64.72		64.72	64.72		64.72	64.72		49.19		49.19
		Table A.20	Haneled at Site:	41.02	69.16		69.16	69.16		69.16	69.16		52 94		52.94
Table A.20															

PCT/US96/07905

Unspread FDD

WO 96/39749

145	5
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	Link Designer 3 FDD Setup for page 145 Operation	1FDD, No Spread Var Slots, Ranging 0.560 'MHz Chip Rate	ad Var .ng 0.560 .e	FDD, No Spread Var Slote, Linked 0.560 MHz Chip Rate 15.0 x 8.00 kbpe	Slots, hip Rate	FDD, No Spread w Slots 0.560 MHz 35.0 x 8.00 kbps	FDD, NO Spread with Small Slote 0.560 MMz Chip Rate 15.0 x 8.00 kbps	Small Rate	FDD, No Spread with Big Slote 0.560 Miz Chip Rate 12.0 x 8.00 kbpe	h Big Slota e 12.0 x 8.00	
	Slotting Efficiency:	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward Link	
1	2-way Message Frame Duration (usec):	571.43	571.43	571.43	571.43		571.43	571.43	625.00	625.00	
S	Base T/R Switch Time (chips):	0	•	•	•		•	•	•		
	Base T/R Switch Time (usec):	00.0	14.29	00.0	14.29		0.00	14.29	00.00	14.29	
	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (chips):	•	•	•	•		•	0	•	•	
	Mobile 1->2 Translent Time (usec):	14.29	00.00	14.29	00.00		14.29	00.0	14.29	00.0	
•	Base R/T Switch Time (chips):	₩	•	•	•		•	0	40	0	
0	Base R/T Switch Time (usec):	14.29	00.00	14.29	00.00		14.29	00.0	14.29	0.00	
	Total Switch Time (usec):	18.57	14.29	28.57	14.29		28.57	14.29	28.57	14.29	
	Mobile Timing Error Allowance (chps):	0	34	19	**	2	0	34	•	34	
Ų	Mobile Timing Error Allowance (usec):	00.0	60.71	11.93	11.09	Bine	0.00	11.09	00.00	60.71	
2	Max Range Bin Step Size (mi):	00.00	99.5	3.16	9.66	3.89	0.00	99.6	00.00	99.8	
	Total Non Guard Time Overhead (usec):	28.57	75.00	6.43	75.00		28.57	75.00	28.57	75.00	
	Number of 2-way TDD Guards:	~	-	~	-		~		~		
	TDD Max Cell Radius (mi):	12.31	00.0	00.00	00.00		3.16	00.00	5.66	66.4	
(Total TDD Guard Time Available (usec):	_	0.00	00.0	00.0		67.86	00.0	121.43	53.57	
07	Total TDD Guard Time Available (chips):	74.00	00.00	00.0	00.0		30.00	00.0	00.89	30.00	
	Guard Time per TDD Guard (chips):		0.00	00.00	00.00		19.00	00.0	34.00	30.00	
	Total Guard Time (usec):	160.71	15.00	19.43	75.00		96.43	75.00	150.00	128.57	
	Slot Structure Efficiency:	71.881	86.881	83.131	86.881		83.131	86.88	100.96	19.431	
						;					
					Table	A-21					

~	2	7	15	•	0	0	•	28	2	21	∞	160	٥	16	205	205	205	278
0	28	7	00	28	s	S	::	28	19	21	æ	160	0	91	205	205	205	266
•	=	7	15	0	0	0	0	28	ני	21	80	160	•	16	205	205	205	278
0	28	~	30	28	.	s		97	61	23	•	160	0	91	205	205	205	366
•		~	15	0	٥	0	•	28	13	21	~	160	•	16	502	205	205	278
o	28	~	30	28	s	•		28	61	21	•	160	0	16	205	205	205	366
•	=	~	15	•	•		0	28	13	21	•	160	•	16	205	205	205	278
0	28	~	30	78	w	•	- 11	28	61	21	•	105	•	16	150	150	150	211
# of Ant Pubbes to Send (Forward Link):	Base Antenna Probe Length (chips):	(acido) spir doring accented	Total Chine per Antenna Word (chine)	PCP Sync Hord Length (chips):	Antenna Select (eymbole)	Antenna Select (bita)	PCP Duration (chips):	Svoc Word Length (chips)	Overhead Length (chips):	Header Message Length (bits):	. (b) (local message Legal)	B. Chappel Message Length (bits):	9. Channel Message Length (bits):	CRC Bits in Traffic Mode (bits):	Simplex Message Length (bits)	simplex Message Length (symbols)	(CO)(C) (LOCAL) 400044M > (CE)(CE)(CE)(CE)(CE)(CE)(CE)(CE)(CE)(CE)	Total Number of Chips

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Table A-21

196.43	256 32 30		(chips)
475.00	25 8 32 20	350 1.79	(usec)
196.43	780 70 70 70		(chips)
475.00	280 280 20	320	(nsec)
496.43	280 35 20		(chips)
475.00	280 35 20	320	(neec)
496.43	280 35		(chipa)
376.79	5.25 183.75 22.9688 20	320	(naec)
Transmit Slot Duration (usec):	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Hax i of Volce Channels per RF Channel: Superframe Duration (msec):	Chips/Slot: . Chip Duration [usec]:	Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero range):

able A-2

	6	c		00.0	0		00.0	•		00.0	•	
Base Tx Preamble START:	00.0	> 6	ć	9	96	2.8	80.00	28	28	20.00	5 8	5 8
Base Tx Preamble END:	20.00	9 6	9, 4	9.6		•	00.05	78	0	80.00	78	0
Base Tx Message START:	20.00	2 2	- 5	00.00		900	416.07	233	205	416.07	233	205
Base Tx Message END:	416.07	233	505	10.014		3	416.07	233	•	416.07	233	•
Base Tx Antenna Message START:	416.07	233	٠ ;	416.07	433	, 4	1964	278	Ş	196.43	278	Ş
Base Tx Antenna Message END:	496.43	8.2	ţ°	64.65	9.76	; -	196.43	278	•	496.43	278	•
Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) START:	496.43	9 (;	> ;	66.7.14	112	· =	557.14	312	Ξ	557.14	313	Ξ
Base Twiddles Thumbs (FDD only) END:	357.14	715	: '				557.34	312	0	557.14	312	•
Base T->R Switch START:	557.14	312	.	22/.16	120	, a	571.43	320	•	571.43	120	•
BABG T->R Switch END:	571.43	920	.	31.10	200		571.43	330	0	571.43	320	0
Base Rx Preamble START:	571.43	075	> 4	() ()	97.	9.	621.43	348	28	621.43	348	78
Base Rx Preamble END:	621.43	9 7	9 '	67.170		•	621 43	348	0	621.43	348	•
Base Rx Message START:	621.43	3,8	9	621.43		.	0 5 1 40	553	205	987.50	553	205
Base Rx Message END:	889.29	867	150	967.50	7 7 7	5	05.100	551		987.50	553	•
Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 START:	889.29	867	•	987.50		•	100.	572	19	1048.21	587	ž
Base Rx Guard Time 1 or 2 END:	1021.43	572	7.	987.50	600	> <			; =	1048.21	587	0
Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 START:	1021.43	572	0	987.50	566	- :	66.1301		• •	1048 21	587	0
Base Rx Time Error Allowance 1 END:	1021.43	573	•	1021.43	572	<u>.</u>	1071.43	27.5	•	1048.21	587	•
Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (T/R) START:	1021.43	512	0	1021.43	572		1021.43		• •	1062.50	59	æ
Hobile 12 Transient Time (T/R) EMD:	1035.71	580		1035.71	090	•	1030	08.5	, ,	1062.50	565	•
BASE RX PCP START:	1035.71	280	•	1015.71	985	> ;	1001	25	. ::	1121.43	628	2
BABE RX PCP END:	1094.64	613	Ξ.	1094.64	613	3 9	10.3601		; <	1121.43	628	0
Base Rx Guard Time 1 START:	1094.64	613	•	1094.64	3	•		(1)		1182.14	662	7
Base Rx Guard Time 1 END:	1094.64	613	0	1094.64	7	•		: :		***	643	a
Base By Time Error Allowance 2 START:	1094.64	613	٥	1094.64	613	•	1128.57	632	,	110711		• •
Base of Time French Allowance 2 END:	1128.57	632	19	1128.57	612	18	1120.57	612	9	11.7811	700	•
TOREO ACTES TO COME TO	1128.57	632	۰	1128.57	632	0	1120.57	612	0	1182.14	799	s o
COMPANY FIRST COMPANY TO STREET TO STREET	1142 86	640	0	1142.86	049	83	1142.86	040	•	1196.43	670	
Mob 2-31 Irane of cases N.71 Section 135.	00.0	0	•	0.00	o		00.0	•		53.57	2	

Table A-22

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Dat	Data Rates/RF Chennel:								
	BW per RP Channel/Chip Rate (kHz)	980	980	260	260	995	260	260	995
	Prequency Rouse Factor (N):	9	•	•	9	•	9	•	φ
	Minimum System Bandwidth (kHz),	6720	6720	6720	6720	6720	6720	6720	6720
ഹ	1 (db) 1/8	20	20	80	20	90	20	20	20
	Noise Figure G 290K (dB):	•	•		•	~	•	-	-
	Antenna Temperature (K),	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Sye kT Inc. NP (dBm/Hz):	-169.9	-169.9	-169.9	-169.9	-169.9	.169.9	-169.9	6.691.
	Sys kT inc. NP (mH/kHz):	1E-14	16-14	16-14	15-14	1E-14	1E-14	15-14	15-14
10	Implimentation Loss (dB):	•	•	^		•	•	•	
	1/(S.BH) {num}	1.8E.08	1.86-08	1.85-08	1.86.08	1.85.08	1.86.08	1.85-08	1.86.08
	M-ary NonCoher Format:	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Bits per Symbol:	-	~			~	-	-	-
	Required Frame Error Rate:	1.0E.02	1.0E-02	1.05-02	1.0E-02	1.08-02	1.0E-02	1.0E-02	1.0E-02
15	Frame Length for Kb/No Calc. (bita):	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bits):	150	150	205	205	205	205	205	20\$
	Antenna Diversity Factor:	•	0	-	1	7	~	•	-
	Rake Diversity Factor:	7	-	-	-	~	7	1.3333	1.11111
	Required ED/No (dB):	10.6404	10.6404	21.2716	21.2716	15.9173	15.9373	14.0081	14.0081
20	1/ED/NOL (num):	0.04325	0.04325	0.00374	0.00374	0.01277	0.01277	0.01992	0.01992
	Sensitivity in S/I (dBm):	-98.79	-98.79	-88.15	-88.15	.93.50	.93.50	-95.43	.95.43
	Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dBm):	98.80	08.86	-88.16	-88.16	-93.50	-93.50	-95.43	.95.43
	S/1 induced Sensitivity Loss (dB),	00.0	0.00	10.0	0.01	00.0	00.0	0.00	00.0
	Required Sanaitivity in S/1 (mH):	1.36-10	1.36-10	1.58-09	1.52.09	4.5E-10	4.56-10	2.9E-10	2.9E-10
25	Max Simplex Data Rate (kbps):	260.00	\$60.00	960.00	260.00	860.00	260.00	260.00	260.00
	Max Simplex Symbol Rate (kaps):	980	260	980	260	260	960	960	260
	Chips per Symbol:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Symbol Duration (usec);	1.786	1.786	1.786	1.786	1.786	1.786	1.786	1.786
	Chips per Bit:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
30	Processing Gain per bit (dB):	00.0	00.0	00.00	00.0	0.00	00.00	00.0	0.00

17.01	222.40 0.00 222.40 0.00
17.01	212.80 0.00 212.80
18.94	243.25 0.00 243.25 0.00
18.94	233.75
24.27	243.25 0.00 243.25 0.00
24.27	212.75 0.00 212.75
13.64	243.25 0.00 243.25 0.00
13.64	201.25 0.00 201.25
S/(N+1) into A/D (dB): S/N into A/D (dB):	Max Duplex Data Rate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps): Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps): Link Asymmetry Factor (dB):

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Unspread FDD

1 22	12.0 00%	19.29 20.76 40.00 40.00 20.434 2.384	151	24.8	15.04 2.55 49.19 52.94	
	55	אים אי הייי		300.00 238.29 17.00	. • •	
,	6.72 32.0 25.00%	19.29 20.76 20.00 40.00 79.434 2.384	300.000 7.13 0.00	17.00	15.01 2.55 3.49.19 52.94	
			10mm) 2.4.8 8.5	24.8		
00.00	6.72 15.0 25.001	21.56 23.13 20.00 40.00 86.881 2.381	300.00 1.13 0.00	360.00 260.63 17.00	15.04 2.55 2.55 54.93 58.98	
9.00	1 6.72 35.0	21.56 23.13 20.00 40.00 86.88%	300.00 7.13 0.00	17.00	15.04 2.55 2.55 56.93 58.98	
			(dBm) 24.8 8.5	24.8 24.2		
00 0	1 6.72 35.0 25.001	21.56 23.13 20.00 40.00 86.881 2.381	300.00 7.13 0.00	300.00 260.63 17.00	15.04 2.55 54.97 58.99	
9 9	1 6.72 35.0 25.00\$	21.56 23.13 20.00 40.00 86.88k 2.38k	300.00 7.13 0.00	17.00	15.00 2.55 2.55 54.93 58.93	Table A-24
			(dBm) 24.8 9.4			
9 6	1 6.72 15.0 25.001	21.56 23.13 20.00 40.00 86.884 2.834	300.00 8.61 0.00	300.00 260.63 17.00	3 2 55 2 3 3 5 4 5 9 3 5 4 5 9 3 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5	
0.00 8.00	1 6.72 23.0 25.00%	11.94 13.03 20.00 40.00 86.88%	300.00	17.00	15.06 2.55 10.46 13.24	
Data Rate per Voice Circuit (kpbs):	Number of RP Channels/Sector: Deployed System Bandwidth (MH1): Max Number Voice Channels Supported: Percentage of Handsets in TSI/NO:	Erlange Supported at 14 GOS: Erlange Supported at 24 GOS: Single Tandem Framing Delay (maec): Dual Tandem Framing Delay (maec): Base Station Transmit Duty Cycle:	Capacity Calculations: Handset Peak Transmit Power (mM): Handset Average Transmit Power (mM): Handset Average Transmit Power (mM):	Base Peak Transmit Pover (mW): Base Average Transmit Pover (mW): Base Antenna Gain (dBd):	Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector): Sector Loss Due to Antenna Overlap: Net Sectorization Gain in Capacity: Total Number of RP Channels at Site: 11 GOS Erlangs Handeled at Site: 21 GOS Erlangs Haneled at Site:	
	ហ	10		5 O	25	

y Express Mail y Express Wail

Voice Channel/GO\$ Calculations:

Unspread FDD

	FDD Setup for page 145 Operation	Slote, Ranging 0.350 FMz Chip Rate 16.4 X 8.00 kbps	ead Var ing 0.350 te 16.4 X	FDD, No Spread Var Slote, Linked 0.350 MHz Chip Rate 25.0 x 8.00 kbps	r Slota, Thip Rate	FDD, No Spread w Slots 0.350 MHz 25.0 x 0.00 kbps	FDD, No Spread with Small Slote 0.350 MHz Chip Race 25.0 x 0.00 kbps	n Small ip Race	FDD, No Spread with Big Slots 0.150 MHz Chip Rate 20.0 x 8.00 kbps	h Big Slots e 20.0 × 8.00
Slotting Efficiency:	(iciency:	Reverse Link	Forward	Reverse Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Link	Forward Link	Reverse Link	Forward Link
2-way Meduage Fr. 5 Base T/R	2-way Message Frame Duration (usec): Base T/R Switch Time (chips):	800.00	800.008	800.008	00.008		800.008	800.00	1000.00	1000.00
Mobile 1.2 Tra	Mobile 1.2 Transfert time (usec):	0.00	22.86	0.00	22.86		0.00	22.86	00.0	22.86
Mobile 1->2 Tr	Mobile 1->2 Transient Time (usec):	22.86	9 0	32 AK	9 6		æ 5	0 (65	•
Base R/T	Base R/T Switch Time (chips):		•		9		90.77	3.0	22.86	00.0
Base R/T	Base R/T Switch Time (usec) :	22.86	00.0	22.86	00.0		22.86	0.00	22.86	00.0
TOTAL	Switch Time (usec):	45.71	22.86	45.71	22.86		45.71	22.86	45.71	22.86
Mobile Timing Err	Mobile Timing Error Allowance (chps):	•	•	~	•	14	G		•	į
Mobile Timing Err	Mobile Timing Error Allowance (usec):	00.00	6.57	11.5	8.57	Bins	0.00	9.57	0.0	208.57
	Hax Range Bin Step Size (mi)	0.00	0.0	0.53	0.80	28.5	0.00	0.80	0.00	19.43
ictal non Guard 1	ime Overhead (usec):	45.71	31.43	57.14	31.43		45.71	31.43	45.71	231.43
Number	Number of 2-way TDD Guards:		-	~	-		~	-	·	-
H OOT	TDD Max Cell Radius (ml) :	15.17	00.00	00.0-	00.0		0.53	0.0	\$8.6	00.0
Total TDD Guard Ti	Total TDD Guard Time Available (usec)	162.86	0.00	00.0-	00.00		11.43	00.0	211.43	00.0
lotal IDD Guard Tin	lotal IDD Guard Time Available (chips)	57.00	0.00	00.00	00.0		4.00	0.00	24.00	00.0
cuard Time pe	duard lime per IDD Guard (chips);	57.00	0 . 0	00.0-	00.00		2.00	0.00	37.00	00.00
1018	total Guard Time (usec)	208.57	11.43	57.14	31.43		57.14	31.43	257.14	233.43
4 3015	siot structure Efficiency:	73.931	96.071	92.861	96.011		93.861	96.074	74.291	76.861

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

-	=	~	2	0	•	•	•	25	79	21	æ	160	•	91	205	205	205	269
0	58	7	00	25	•	s	00	25	55	2.1	8	160	0	16	205	205	205	260
-	=	~	=	٥	0	0	0	25	79	21	•	160	•	16	205	205	205	269
•	78	~	90	52	s	5 0	or	25	85	21	æ	160		91	205	205	205	260
~	11	~		•	•	0	0	25	19	21 .	•	160	0	16	205	205	205	269
0	58	~	30	52	ĸ	.	30	35	\$\$	21	•	160	0	16	205	502	205	260
-	=	~	2	0	0	0	0	25	19	21	æ	160	•	16	205	205	205	269
•	28	~	00	25	v	s	90	25	88	2.1	90	105	0	16	150	150	150	205
# of Ant Probes to Send (Forward Link):	Base Antenna Probe Length (chips):	Antenna Switch Time (chips):	Total Chips per Antenna Word (chips):	PCP Sync Hord Length (chips):	Antenna Select (eymbole):	Antenna Select (bits):	PCP Duration (chips):	Sync Word Length (chips):	Overhead Length (chips):	Header Message Length (bits):	D.Channel Message Length (bits)	B-Channel Message Length (bits):	R-Channel Message Length (bits):	CRC Bits in Traffic Mode (bits),	Simplex Message Length (bits):	Simplex Message Length (symbols):	Simplex Message Length (chips)	Total Number of Chips.

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able A-2

768.57	160 20 20		(chips)
742.86	160 20 20	350 2.86	(nsec)
768.57	50 8 50 8 50 8		(chips)
742.86	500 500 500 500	280	(nsec)
768.57	3 0 0 8 3 2 0 8		(chipa)
742.86	200 25 25	280 2.86	(nsec)
768.57	200 B		(chips)
1 585.71	5.25 131.25 16.4063	280	(nsec)
Transmit Slot Duration (usec): 1	One Slot B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Aggregate B-Channel Data Rate (kbps): Hax # of Volce Channels per RP Channel: Superframe Duration (meec):	Chips/Slot. Chip Duration (usec):	Base Slot Layout (mobile at zero range):

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	Base Tx Preamble START:	00.0	0		0.00	•		00.00	•		00.0	٥	
	Base Tx Preamble END:	71.43	25	52	71.43	35	52	71.43	25	25	71.43	52	52
	TEATS SERVERS XT SEASON	22.43	35	0	71.43	25	0	21.43	25	•	71.43	5 2	•
	CICS COCKERN XI COCK	657.14	330	205	657.14	230	205	657.14	230	205	657.14	230	205
u	TAKES COCARAM COCATOR OF COCA	657.14	230	•	657.14	230	٥	657.14	230	0	657.14	230	•
ר	Date Tr Porton Message CVD:	768.57	569	39	168.57	569	39	768.57	569	39	768.57	569	38
	START (VIOLOGIA) Hummar and bright and	768.57	369	•	768.57	569	•	768.57	569	٥	768.57	569	•
	DAG (YDO ONLY ENDING (YDO ONLY)	117.14	272	-	117.14	272	-	177.14	272	-	917.14	75	2
	TANTS COULT BANK START	777.14	272	0	117.14	272	•	177.14	272	0	917.14	342	0
10	Base T. S Suitch END	800.00	280	Φ.	800.00	280	a 0	800.00	280	6 0	1000.00	320	•
2	TRATS endexend you east	900.00	280	0	00.008	280	٥	800.00	280	0	1000.00	350	•
	END STREET ON DEPENDE	871.43	305	35	671.43	305	52	871.43	305	25	1071.43	375	52
	TEMPLE CONTRACTOR AND SEASON	871.43	305	0	871.43	305	•	871.43	305	0	1071.43	375	0
	CNJ COURSEN XX CECH	1300.00	455	150	1457.14	210	205	1457.14	510	205	1657.14	280	205
٦ ر	TRATE C TO L BE T PARTY OF BOARD	1300.00	455	0	1457.14	510	0	1457.14	510	•	1657.14	280	•
7	Date Dy Guard Time 1 or 2 END:	1462.86	513	57	1457.14	510	•	1462.86	513	~	1762.86	613	33
	STARTS I SOCKHOLIA FORTS AND THE STARTS	1462.86	513	0	1457.14	510	0	1462.86	513	0	1762.86	617	0
	- INST - CONTRACTOR AND	1462.86	512	0	1462.86	512	~	1462.86	512	0	1762.86	617	0
	TOUTS (0/1) whit toutsouth of the title	1462.86	513	•	1462.86	512	0	1462.86	513	•	1762.86	617	0
000	HOULT 1.2 Transfer Time (T/R) END:	1485.71	520	•	1485.71	520	9	1485.71	520	89	1785.71	625	œ
2	Base Rx PCP START:	1485.71	520	0	1485.71	520	•	1485.71	520	0	1785.71	625	0
	BASA RX PCP END	1571.43	550	õ	1571.43	550	30	1571.43	550	30	1871.43	655	2
	TINES I STATE TO THE TIME I START	1571.43	550	0	1571.43	550	٥	1571.43	550	•	1871.43	959	0
	Base & Guard Time 1 EXD:	1571.43	550	0	1571.43	550	•	1577.14	553	~	1977.14	692	
25	TRATS C encend((4 round emit so maid	1571.43	850	0	1571.43	550	•	1577.14	552	0	1977.14	692	
7	CNA C educated a series of the control of the contr	1577.14	552	~	1577.14	552	~	1577.14	552	0	1977.14	692	0
	TRATE COLOR TARGET TO SCATE THE TARGET	1577.14	552	0	1577.14	552	0	1577.14	552	•	1977.14	692	0
	Month of the contract of Sales Banks and Sales Banks	1600.00	260	•	1600.00	260	•	1600.00	999	•	2000.00	200	&
	Lefroyers (Berrer be Zero):	0.00			00.0	٥		0.00	0		0.00	•	

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Table A-27

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			13	0	
350 4206 5005	169.9	7.9E-08 2 3.0E-02 200	205 1.3333 14.0081 0.01992	97.47 97.47 0.00 1.8E.10 350.00	350 1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00
350 4200 50	169.9	1.0E-02	205 1.33333 14.0081 0.01992	-97.47 -97.47 0.00 1.8E.10 350.00	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00
350 4200 50	300 -169.9 1E-14 3.9E-08	2 1.05.02 200	2 2 2 15.9173 0.01277	.95.54 .95.54 0.00 2.0E.10 350.00	2.857 2.857 1.00
350 4200 50 50	300 -169.9 1E-14 3	1.0E-02 200	2 2 15.9373 0.01277	-95.54 -95.54 0.00 2.8E.10 350.00	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00
350 4200 50 4	300 -169.9 1E-14 3 2.9E.08	2 1 1.0E-02 200 205	0 1 21.2716 0.00374	-90.19 -90.21 0.01 9.6E.10 350.00	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00
350 4206 50	169.9 1E-14 1 3 2.95.08	2 1 1.0E-02 200 205	21.2716 0.00374	-90.19 -90.21 0.01 9.6E-10 350.00	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00
350 4200 50	300 -169.9 1E-14 3 2.9E-08	2 1.0E-02 200 205	0 1 10.6404 0.04325	[100.84 100.84 0.00 8.2E-11 350.00	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00
150 4200 50 50	169.9 16-14 16-14 16-14 3	1,0E.02 200 150	10.6404	100.84 100.84 0.00 8.25.11 350.00	1.00 2.857 1.00 0.00
BM per RF Channel/Chip Rate (kHz), Frequency Rouse Pactor (N), Minimum System Bandwidth (kHz), Notee Figure G 190K (dB), Antenna Temnerature, (M),	Sys kT inc. NF (dBm/kHz). Sys kT inc. NF (mM/kHz). Implimentation Loss (dB). I/ (S.BH) (num).	M.ary NonCoher Format; Bits per Symbol; Required Frame Error Rate; Frame Length for Kb/No Calc. (bits); Actual Eqv. Frame Length (bits); Antenna hivesters	Rade Diversity Paccori Rade Diversity Paccori Required Eb/No (48): 1/Eb/NoL (num): Senaitivity (n s/f (/48m))	Sensitivity, Therm Noise Only (dbm); 9/1 induced Sensitivity Loss (dB); Required Sensitivity in S/1 (mH); Max Simplex Data Rate (tbps); Max Simplex Symbol Rate (kaps); China One Sambol	Symbol Duration (usec): Chips per Bit: Processing Gain per bit (dB):
ហ	10	15	20	25	30

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Data Rates/RF Channel:

Unspread FDD

17.01	134.50 0.00 134.50 0.00
17.01	110.00
18.94	168.13 0.00 168.13 0.00
18.94	162.50 0.00 162.50
24.27	168.13 0.00 168.13 0.00
24.27	162.50 0.00 162.50
13.64	166.13 0.00 168.13 0.00
13.64	129.38
S/ (N+1) 1nto A/D (dB): S/N 1nto A/D (dB):	Hax Duplex Data Rate (kbps): Pilot Channel Overhead (kbps): Bearer Channel Duplex Rate (kbps): Link Asymmetry Factor (d8):

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	00	00.0	B . 00	-	4.20	200	100.5	10.51	11.53	20.00	40.00	76.861	1.711		(dBa)	24.8	10.5	:	4			-	` .			7 ;	30.07	
•							•					·				300.00	11.14	0.00	900	330.000	17.00							
	8.00	00.0	9.00	-	4.20	20.0	25.001	10.51	11.53	20.00	40.00	16.861	3.711			300.00	11.14	0.00	-		17.00	-	10.01		;	ים אנ	20.41	•
															[489]	24.8	10.5		24.8	24.6	:							
	9 .00	0.00	8.00	-	4.20	25.0	25.004	14.11	15.32	20.00	40.00	96.074	3.711			300.00	11.14	0.00	300.00	288.21	17.00	-	15.01	2.85	•	90 31	90.61	•
	9.00	00.00	9 . 00	~	4.20	25.0	25.001	14.11	15.32	20.00	40.00	96.071	3.718			300.00	11.14	0.00			17.00	-	15.01	2.55		16 96	30.06	-
															(wgp)	24.8	10.5		24.8	24.6								
	9.00	00.0	8.00		4.20	25.0	25.001	14.11	15.32	20.00	40.00	96.078	3.714			300.00	11.14	0.00	300.00	288.21	17.00	-	15.01	2.55	-	. 60	19.06	•
	00.8	0.00	B . 00	-	4.20	25.0	25.001	14.11	15.12	20.00	40.00	96.07	3.714			300.00	11.14	0.00			17.00	•	10.01	2.55	-	15.98	39.06	
															(dBa)	24.8	11.3		24.8	24.6								
	8.00	00.0	9.00	-	4.20	25.0	25.001	14.11	15.32	20.00	40.00	96.071	4.161			300.00	13.39	0.00	300.00	288.21	17.00	-	15.01	2.55	-	35.98	39.06	
	9.00	0.00	00 · 8	-	4.20	16.4	25.001	1.11	9.60	20.00	40.00	140.96	191.1			300.00	13.39	0.00			17.00	•	15.04	2.55	-	19.80	21.93	
Voice Channel/GOS Calculations:	Vocoder Rate (kbps):	Overhead Rate per Vocoder (kbps):	Data Rate per Voice Circuit (kpbs):	Number of RP Channels/Sector:	Deployed System Bandwidth (MHz):	Max Number Voice Channels Supported:	Percentage of Handsets in TSI/HO:	Erlange Supported at 1% GOS:	Erlangs Supported at 2% GOS:	Single Tandem Framing Delay (msec):	Dual Tandem Framing Delay (meec):	Base Station Transmit Duty Cycle:	Handset Single Slot Tx Duty Cycle:	Capacity Calculations:		Handset Peak Transmit Power (mM),	Handbet Average Transmit Power (mM):	Handset Antenna Gain (dBd):	Base Peak Transmit Power (mH):	Baco Average Transmit Power (mH):	Base Antenna Gain (dBd):	Num Geographic Sectors (1 Base/Sector):	Sector Loss Due to Antenna Overlap:	Net Sectorization Gain in Capacity:	Total Number of RF Channels at Site:	14 GOS Erlangs Handeled at Site:	2% GOS Erlangs Haneled at Site:	
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These and other variations and modifications to the communication techniques disclosed herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art, and are considered to fall within the scope and spirit of the invention and to be within the purview of the appended claims.

Claims

- 1. A method of time division duplex communication between a base station and a user station over a single frequency band, comprising the steps of
- transmitting, over a designated frequency band, a user message from a user station directed to a base station,

receiving said user message at said base station, calculating at said base station, based on the time of receiving said user message at said base station, a distance of said user station relative to said base station, and

transmitting, over said designated frequency band, a base message from said base station directed to said user station, said base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said user station directed to said base station over said designated frequency band is advanced or retarded.

- 20 2. The method of claim 1 wherein at least one of said user message and said base message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 3. The method of claim 1 wherein said user station 25 maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard said timing.
- 4. The method of claim 1 wherein said user station maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed reference, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard said timing.

- 5. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said base message to reach said user station and said user message to reach said base station.
- 6. The method of claim 1 further comprising a step of adjusting a relative timing of subsequent messages from said user station by periodically transmitting from said base station to said user station, over said designated frequency, subsequent timing adjustment commands.
- 7. The method of claim 1 wherein said user message is transmitted in response to a general polling message sent by said base station in an attempt to establish communication with said base station.
- The method of claim 1 wherein said user station is in established communication with said base station,
 and wherein said user message comprises a control pulse preamble.
 - 9. The method of claim 8 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated codes.
 - 10. The method of claim 9 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a kronecker product of a minimum peak sidelobe code and a Barker code.
- 11. The method of claim 1 wherein said user station is in established communication with said base station, and wherein said user message comprises a traffic mode user-to-base message.

12. A method of time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates sequentially during a time frame with the user stations in established communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of

transmitting over a designated frequency band, during
10 a designated time slot in a first time frame, a first
base-to-user message from said base station to a user
station,

receiving at said base station, during said designated time slot in said first time frame and over said designated frequency band, a first user-to-base message from said user station,

transmitting, during said designated time slot in a second time frame subsequent to said first time frame and over said designated frequency band, a second base-to-user message from said base station to said user station, said second base-to-user message comprising a timing adjustment command, and

receiving at said base station, during said designated time slot in said second time frame and over said designated frequency band, a second user-to-base message from said user station, said second user-to-base message advanced or retarded in time in response to said timing adjustment command.

30 13. The method of claim 12 further comprising a step of, after receiving said first user-to-base message and before transmitting any subsequent base-to-user message from said base station, receiving at said base station a control pulse preamble from a second user station over said designated frequency band.

14. The method of claim 13 further comprising the steps of

transmitting, during a second time slot immediately following said first time slot in said first time frame, and over said designated frequency band, a third base-to-user message from said base station to said second user station, said third base-to-user message comprising a timing adjustment command, and

receiving at said base station, during said second time slot and over said designated frequency band, a third user-to-base message from said second user station, said third user-to-base message advanced or retarded in time in response to said timing adjustment command.

- 15. The method of claim 14 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.
- 16. The method of claim 14 wherein said control 20 pulse preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated codes.
- 17. The method of claim 12 wherein at least one of said first user-to-base message, said second user-to-base message, said first base-to-user message, and said second base-to-user message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 18. The method of claim 12 wherein said user station 30 maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard the timing of said second user-to-base message.

- 19. The method of claim 12 wherein said user station maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed reference, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard the timing of said second user-to-base message.
 - 20. The method of claim 12 further comprising a step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station.

- 21. The method of claim 20 wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said first base-to-user message to reach said user station and said first user-to-base message to reach said base station.
- of receiving at said base station, prior to transmitting said second user-to-base message, and over said designated frequency band, a control pulse preamble from said user station, wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said first base-to-user message to reach said user station and said control pulse preamble to reach said base station.
- 23. A system for carrying out time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, said system comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
 - a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising

a case message interval during which a base message may be sent over a predetermined frequency band by a base station to a user station in established communication with said base station,

a user message interval during which a user message may be sent over said predetermined frequency band to said base station by said user station in established communication with said base station,

wherein said base station periodically transmits, during said base message interval, a timing adjustment command to said user station in established communication with said base station.

- 24. The system of claim 23 wherein at least one of said base message and said user message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 25. The system of claim 23 wherein said user station maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing 20 adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard a timing of said user station.
- 26. The system of claim 23 wherein said user station maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed 25 reference, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard a timing of said user station.
- 27. The system of claim 23 wherein said timing adjustment command is based on a calculation of a distance of said user station relative to said base station.
 - 28. The system of claim 27 wherein said calculation of a distance comprises a calculation of a propagation

delay of said base message to reach said user station and said user message to reach said base station.

- 29. The method of claim 27 wherein said user station is in established communication with said base station, and wherein said user message comprises a traffic mode user-to-base message.
- 30. A system for carrying out time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein the base station communicates sequentially with the user stations with which the base station has established communication, said system comprising
- a plurality of time frames of equal duration, and a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising
- a base message interval in an initial portion of said time slot, during which either a base-to-user message may be sent by a base station to a user station in established communication with said base station during said time slot, or a general polling message may be transmitted indicating the availability of said time slot, and
- a user portion following said base message interval in said time slot, during which either a user-to-base message may be sent to said base station by said user station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be sent to said base station by a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, said user portion and said base message interval both lying on the same frequency band,
- wherein said base station periodically transmits, during said base message interval, a timing adjustment command to

said user station in established communication with said base station.

- 31. The system of claim 30 wherein said user portion comprises a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be transmitted by a second user station in established communication with said base station.
- 32. The system of claim 31 wherein said second user station is in established communication with said base station in the time slot immediately following the time slot in which the second user station sent the control pulse preamble.
- 15 33. A method for establishing time division duplex communication between a base station and a user station over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates sequentially during a time frame with user stations in established communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of

transmitting, over a designated frequency band and during a first base interval of an available time slot in a first time frame, a general polling message,

receiving, over said designated frequency band and during a user interval of said available time slot, a reply message from a user station,

calculating at said base station, based on the time of receiving said reply message at said base station, a distance of said user station relative to said base station, and

transmitting, over said designated frequency band and during a second base interval of said available time slot in a second time frame, a base message from said base

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station directed to said user station, said base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said user station directed to said base station over said designated frequency band is advanced or retarded.

- 34. The method of claim 33 wherein said base station and said user station communicate over said designated frequency band in said available time slot in subsequent time frames.
- 35. The method of claim 34 wherein said base station sends, in each of said subsequent time frames, a base-to-user message directed to said user station, and wherein said user station sends, in each of said subsequent time frames, a user-to-base message directed to said base station.
- 36. The method of claim 35 wherein said base-to-user 20 message periodically comprises a new timing adjustment command.
- 37. The method of claim 35 wherein said user station sends, prior to each base-to-user message, a control pulse preamble over said designated frequency band and directed to said base station
- 38. The method of claim 37 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated 30 codes.
 - 39. The method of claim 37 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a kronecker product of a minimum peak sidelobe code and a Barker code.

- 40. The method of claim 33 wherein at least one of said general polling message, reply message, and base message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 5 41. The method of claim 33 wherein said user station maintains a timing variable, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing variable in order to advance or retard said timing.
- 10 42. The method of claim 33 wherein said user station maintains a timing parameter relative to a fixed reference, and wherein said timing adjustment command modifies said timing parameter in order to advance or retard said timing.

- 43. The method of claim 33 wherein said step of calculating a distance of said user station relative to said base station comprises a step of calculating a propagation delay of said general polling message to reach said user station and said reply message to reach said base station.
 - 44. In a system for time division duplex communication wherein a base station communicates with a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, said system comprising a plurality of periodic time frames, each time frame divided into a plurality of base time slots and a plurality of corresponding user time slots, a method including the steps of:
- transmitting, in a user time slot over a frequency band, a first user message from a user station to a base station,

receiving, at said user station and over said frequency band, a base message from said base station,

said base message comprising a timing adjustment command, and

transmitting, in a user time slot over said frequency band, a second user message from said user station to said base station, said second user message advanced or retarded in relative timing with respect to the start of said user time slot, in response to said timing adjustment command.

- 45. A frame structure for time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
- a plurality of time slots for each time frame, each time slot comprising a base transmission interval during which a base station may transmit over a designated frequency band a base-to-user messages to one of a plurality of user stations, and a user transmission interval during which one of said user stations may transmit a user-to-base message to said base station over said designated frequency band,

wherein a first forward link transmission and a first reverse link transmission between said base station and a first user station are separated by either an intervening forward or reverse link communication with a second user station.

46. The frame structure of claim 45 wherein said first forward link transmission and said first reverse link transmission are separated by an amount of time sufficient to allow propagation of said first forward link transmission to a forward link destination and propagation of said first reverse link transmission to a reverse link destination.

- 47. The frame structure of claim 46 wherein said forward link destination is said first user station, and said reverse link destination is said base station.
- 5 48. The frame structure of claim 47 further comprising a preamble interval preceding said first forward link transmission, during which a control pulse preamble is received by said base station from said first user station.

- 49. The frame structure of claim 46 wherein said forward link destination is said base station, and said reverse link destination is said first user station.
- 50. The frame structure of claim 45 wherein said base-to-user messages periodically comprise a timing adjustment command whereby a relative timing of said user-to-base messages is adjusted.
- 20 51. A frame structure for time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
- a plurality of time slots for each time frame, each time slot comprising a base transmission interval during which a base station may transmit over a designated frequency band a base-to-user messages to one of a plurality of user stations, and a user transmission interval during which one of said user stations may transmit a user-to-base message to said base station over said designated frequency band,

wherein duplex communication between said base station and a first user station is carried out in a designated base interval and a designated user interval, said designated base interval and said designated user

interval being separated by at least one intervening base interval or user interval.

- 52. The frame structure of claim 51 wherein said designated base interval and said designated user interval comprise a duplex pairing, and a time separation between said designated base interval and said designated user interval is sufficient to allow a first message to propagate over a forward link of said duplex pairing, and a second message to propagate over a reverse link of said duplex pairing.
- 53. The frame structure of claim 51 wherein said base-to-user message periodically comprises a timing adjustment command whereby a relative timing of said user-to-base message is adjusted.
- 54. A method of time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates during a time frame with user stations in established communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of

transmitting, over a designated frequency band and in a first time interval of a time frame, a first base message from a base station directed to a first user station,

receiving said base message at said first user station,

transmitting from a second user station, over said designated frequency band, a first user message directed to said base station,

receiving said first user message at said base station in a second time interval of said time frame,

transmitting, over said designated frequency band and in a third time interval of said time frame, a second base message from said base station,

transmitting from said first user station, over said designated frequency band, a second user message directed to said base station, and

receiving said second user message at said base 10 station in a fourth time interval of said time frame.

- 55. The method of claim 54 wherein a time between transmitting said first base message and receiving said second user message is sufficient to allow said first base message to propagate from said base station to said first user station, and said second user message to propagate from said first user station to said base station.
- 56. The method of claim 54 wherein at least one of said first user message, said second user message, said first base message, and said second base message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 57. The method of claim 54 further comprising the 25 steps of

calculating at said base station, based on a time of receiving said second user message at said base station, a distance of said first user station relative to said base station, and

transmitting, over said designated frequency band, a third base message from said base station directed to said first user station, said third base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said first user station directed to said base

station over said designated frequency band is advanced or retarded.

- 58. The method of claim 54 further comprising the step of transmitting, prior to said step of transmitting said first base message to said first user station, a control pulse preamble over said designated frequency band from said first user station to said base station.
- 59. A method of time duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band during a time frame, said time frame being divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, said method comprising the steps of
- transmitting, during a first time slot, a first baseto-user message from a base station directed to a first user station,

receiving, during said first time slot, a first userto-base message at said base station from a second user station,

receiving, after said first user-to-base message, a control pulse preamble at said base station from a third user station,

transmitting, during a second time slot, a second 25 base-to-user message from said base station directed to said third user station, and

receiving, during said second time slot, a second user-to-base message at said base station from said first user station.

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60. The method of claim 59 further comprising the step of receiving, after said second user-to-base message, a second control pulse preamble at said base station from a fourth user station.

61. The method of claim 59 further comprising the step of calculating at said base station, based on a time of receiving said control pulse preamble at said base station, a distance of said third user station relative to said base station, wherein said second base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command whereby subsequent messages from said third user station directed to said base station are advanced or retarded in relative timing.

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62. The method of claim 59 further comprising the steps of

calculating at said base station, based on a time of receiving said second user-to-base message at said base station, a distance of said first user station relative to said base station, and

transmitting, in a subsequent time frame, a third base-to-user message from said base station directed to said first user station, said third base message comprising a timing adjustment command whereby timing of a subsequent message from said first user station directed to said base station is advanced or retarded.

63. A method of interleaved time duplex communica-25 tion between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising the steps of

receiving, over a designated frequency band, a first control pulse preamble at a base station from a first user station,

transmitting, over said designated frequency band, a first base-to-user message from said base station to said first user station, and

after a time interval of sufficient duration to receive a first user-to-base message at said base station

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from a second user station, transmit a second base-to-user message from said base station, and receive a second control pulse preamble at said base station from a third user station, receiving over said designated frequency band a second user-to-base message at said base station from said first user station.

- 64. The method of claim 63 wherein said first base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command.
- 65. The method of claim 20 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, subsequent messages transmitted from said first user station are advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.
 - 66. The method of claim 63 wherein at least one of said first base-to-user message and said second user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
 - 67. An interleaved time division duplex frame structure wherein a base station communicates with a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
 a plurality of time slots in each time frame, each of
 said time slots comprising
- a base message interval during which a base-touser message may be sent over a predetermined
 frequency band by a base station to a first user
 station in established communication with said base
 station,
- a user message interval during which a user-tobase message may be received over said predetermined frequency band at said base station from a second

user station in established communication with said base station, and

a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be received over said predetermined frequency band from a third user station in established communication with said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said third base station in an immediately following time slot.

- 10 68. The interleaved time division duplex frame structure of claim 67 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command.
- 69. The interleaved time division duplex frame structure of claim 68 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, subsequent messages transmitted from said first user station are advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.

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70. The interleaved time division duplex frame structure of claim 67 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.

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- 71. A system for carrying out time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
- a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising
 - a base interval, during which either a base-touser message may be sent by a base station to a first user station in established communication with said base station during said time slot, or a general

polling message may be transmitted by said base station indicating availability of said time slot,

a user interval, during which either a user-to-base message may be received at said base station from a second user station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be received at said base station from a third user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, and

a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be received from a fourth user station in established communication with said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said fourth base station in an immediately following time slot.

72. The system of claim 71 wherein said base interval occupies an initial portion of a time slot, and said user interval a latter portion of said time slot.

- 73. The system of claim 71 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said first user station.
- 74. The interleaved time division duplex frame structure of claim 73 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, subsequent messages transmitted from said first user station are advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.

75. The system of claim 71 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.

- 76. The system of claim 71 wherein, in response to receiving said reply message at said base station from said third user station, said base station transmits a timing adjustment command directed to said third user station.
- 77. In a system for time division duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, wherein said base station communicates during a time frame with user stations in established communication with said base station, and wherein said time frame is divided into a plurality of time slots of equal duration, a method comprising the steps of
- receiving at a first user station, over a designated frequency band and in a first time interval of a time frame, a first base message from a base station directed to said first user station,
- waiting for said base station to receive, over said designated frequency band and in a second time interval of said time frame, a first user message from a second user station directed to said base station,
- waiting for said base station to transmit, over said designated frequency band and in a third time interval of said time frame, a second base message from said base station,

transmitting from said first user station, over said designated frequency band and in a fourth time interval of said time frame, a second user message directed to said base station.

78. A method for communicating between a base station and a plurality of user stations comprising the steps of

transmitting from a base station, over a specified frequency band and during an initial portion of a time frame, a plurality of base-to-user messages directed to user stations, each of said base-to-user messages corresponding to a different base time slot,

receiving at said base station from said user stations, over said specified frequency band and during a latter portion of said time frame, a plurality of user-to-base messages directed to said base station, each of said user-to-base messages corresponding to a different user time slot, and

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a subsequent time frame, a timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations, whereby at least one subsequent user-to-base message from said user station is advanced or retarded in time by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

- 79. The method of claim 78 wherein at least one of said base-to-user messages and said user-to-base messages is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- $80\,.$ The method of claim 78 further comprising the 25 steps of

transmitting from said base station a signal identifying an available user time slot,

receiving from a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, over said specified frequency band and during said available user time slot, a reply message,

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band, a second timing adjustment command to said user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, whereby at least one

subsequent user-to-base message from said user station seeking to establish communication with said base station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said second timing adjustment command.

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- 81. The method of claim 80 wherein said reply message is transmitted from said user station seeking to establish communication with said base station in said available user time slot after a predetermined delay 10 period.
 - 82. The method of claim 80 wherein said reply message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 15 83. The method of claim 80 wherein the length of said reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the start of a second user time slot immediately following said available user time slot.

- 84. The method of claim 78 wherein each user time slot is separated from a following user time slot by an abbreviated guard band.
- 25 85. The method of claim 84 wherein said abbreviated guard band has a duration of less than a full round trip propagation delay time relative to a radius of a cell in which said base station is located.
- 30 86. In a communication system employing time division multiplexing, a method for establishing communication between a base station and a user station comprising the steps of
- transmitting from a base station, over a specified frequency band and during an initial portion of a time

frame, a plurality of base-to-user messages directed to user stations with which said base station has previously established communication, said initial portion comprising a plurality of base time slots, wherein each of said base-to-user messages corresponds to a different base time slot and at least one of said base time slots is available for communication,

transmitting from a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a user time slot in a user portion of said time frame, a reply message directed to said base station, said user time slot paired with said available base time slot,

receiving at said base station said reply message,

calculating a propagation delay at said base station based on a relative time of receiving said reply message and deriving a timing adjustment command thereby,

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a subsequent time frame, a timing adjustment command to said user station,

in response to said timing adjustment command, advancing or retarding a relative timing of subsequent user-to-base messages from said user station to said base station by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

- 87. The method of claim 86 wherein said reply message is transmitted from said user station in said user time slot after a predetermined delay period.
- 88. The method of claim 86 wherein one or more of said base-to-user messages and said user-to-base messages are transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.

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- 89. The method of claim 86 wherein said reply message is transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.
- 90. The method of claim 86 wherein the length of said reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the start of an immediately following user time slot.
 - 91. A system of communication comprising
- a plurality of time frames of equal duration, each of said time frames comprising a base transmission portion, a collective guard portion, and a user transmission portion, said collective guard portion located between said base transmission portion and said user transmission portion,
 - a plurality of base time slots in said base transmission portion, during each of which a base station may transmit a base-to-user message directed to one of a plurality of user stations,
- a plurality of user time slots in said user transmission portion, during each of which a corresponding one of said user stations may transmit a user-to-base message directed to said base station, said user time slots separated by abbreviated guard bands,
- wherein said base station commands at least one of said user stations to advance or retard a relative timing of its respective user-to-base message in response to a calculated propagation delay time.
- 30 92. The system of claim 91 wherein a new user station seeking to establish communication with said base station transmits a reply message to said base station during said collective guard portion.

- 93. The system of claim 92 wherein said base station calculates, based on a time of receiving said reply message, a new user station propagation delay for said new user station and transmits, during an available one of said base time slots, a timing adjustment command to said new user station.
- 94. The system of claim 92 wherein the length of said reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the end of said collective guard portion.
- 95. The system of claim 91 wherein a new user station seeking to establish communication with said base station transmits a reply message to said base station during an available one of said user time slots.
- 96. The system of claim 95 wherein said base station calculates, based on a time of receiving said reply 20 message, a new user station propagation delay for said new user station and transmits, during one of said base time slots corresponding to said one available user time slot, a timing adjustment command to said new user station.
- 97. The system of claim 95 wherein the length of said reply message is such that it will be fully received by said base station prior to the start of an immediately following user time slot.
- 98. The system of claim 95 wherein said available user time slot is the first user time slot.
- 99. The system of claim 91 wherein one or more of said base-to-user messages and said user-to-base messages are transmitted using a spread spectrum technique.

100. The system of claim 91 wherein said abbreviated quard bands have a duration of less than a full round trip propagation delay time relative to a radius of a cell in which said base station is located.

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101. A method for carrying out time multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising the steps of

transmitting, during a base portion of a time frame, a base station burst over a designated frequency band, said base station burst comprising a plurality of time intervals corresponding to base time slots, wherein either a base-to-user message or a general polling message is 15 transmitted in each of said base time slots, said base-touser message being transmitted in the base time slots already in use for established communication with user message stations. said general polling and time slots available base transmitted in the communication,

receiving in user time slots, during a user portion of said time frame and over said designated frequency band, a user-to-base message in the user time slots already in use for established communication with said base station, and a reply message in the user time slots in which a new user station is attempting to establish communication with said base station, and

periodically transmitting from said base station, over said designated frequency band, a timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations, whereby subsequent user-to-base messages from said user station are advanced or retarded in time by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

- 102. The method of claim 25 further comprising the step of transmitting from said base station, over said designated frequency band, an initial timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations attempting to establish communication with said base station.
 - 103. The method of claim 101 wherein said base time slots are interleaved.
- 10 104. The method of claim 101 wherein said base time slots are non-interleaved.
- 105. A system for time division multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames of equal duration,
 - a base transmission portion in each of said time frames,
- a plurality of base time slots in said base transmission portion, during which either a base-to-user message may be sent by a base station to a user station in established communication with said base station, or a general polling message may be transmitted by said base station indicating the availability of said base time slot,
 - a user transmission portion in each of said time frames, distinct from said base transmission portion, and
- a plurality of user time slots in said user transmission portion, each user time slot corresponding to one of said base time slots, during which either a user-to-base message may be sent to said base station by a user station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be sent to said base station by a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station, said user

transmission portion and said base transmission portion lying on the same frequency band,

wherein said base station periodically transmits, during said base time slots, a timing adjustment command to said user stations in established communication with said base station.

- 106. The system of claim 105 wherein said base station transmits an initial timing adjustment command to at least one of said user stations attempting to establish communication with said base station, in response to receiving a reply message from said user station.
- 107. The system of claim 105 wherein said base time 15 slots are interleaved.
 - 108. The system of claim 105 wherein said base time slots are non-interleaved.
- 20 109. A method for communicating between a base station and a plurality of user stations comprising the steps of

transmitting from a base station, over a specified frequency band and during a base portion of a time frame, a base station burst comprising a plurality of base-to-user messages directed to user stations,

receiving at said base station from said user stations, over said specified frequency band and during a user portion of said time frame, a plurality of user-to-base messages directed to said base station, each of said user-to-base messages corresponding to a different user time slot,

transmitting from said base station, over said specified frequency band and during a subsequent time frame, a timing adjustment command to at least one of said

. . .

user stations, whereby subsequent user-to-base messages from said user station are advanced or retarded in time by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.

- 5 110. The method of claim 109 wherein said base-touser messages are interleaved.
- 111. The method of claim 110 wherein said base station burst comprises a plurality of blocks, each block comprising a plurality of sub-messages, and each of said base-to-user messages comprising at least one of said sub-messages from a plurality of said blocks.
- 112. The method of claim 111 wherein each of said 15 base-to-user messages comprises exactly one sub-message from each of said blocks.
- 113. The method of claim 111 wherein at least one of said sub-messages in each of said blocks is preceded by a 20 preamble.
 - 114. The method of claim 113 wherein all of said submessages in each of said blocks are preceded by a preamble.
 - 115. The method of claim 113 wherein said preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.
- 116. The method of claim 110 wherein said user 30 stations employ forward error correction.
 - 117. The method of claim 116 wherein said forward error correction comprises a Reed-Solomon coding technique.

- 118. A system for time division multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over a single frequency band, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames of equal duration.
- a base transmission portion in each of said time frames, said base transmission portion comprising a plurality of transmit time slots,
- a plurality of sub-messages in each of said transmit time slots, wherein one or more sub-messages from a plurality of said transmit time slots are directed by a base station to the same user station in established communication with said base station, and
- a user transmission portion in each of said time frames, said user transmission portion comprising a plurality of user time slots during which user-to-base messages from user stations in established communication with said base station are received,

wherein said base station periodically transmits during said base transmission portion a timing adjustment command to said user stations in established communication with said base station.

- 119. The system of claim 118 wherein a user station receiving said timing adjustment command advances or 25 retards its timing by an amount specified by said timing adjustment command.
- 120. The system of claim 118 wherein exactly one submessage from each of said transmit time slots is directed 30 to the same user station.
 - 121. The system of claim 118 wherein at least one of said sub-messages in each of said transmit time slots is preceded by a preamble.

- 122. The system of claim 121 wherein all of said submessages in each of said transmit time slots are preceded by a preamble.
- 5 123. The system of claim 121 wherein said preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.
 - 124. The system of claim 121 wherein said user stations employ forward error correction.

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- 125. The system of claim 121 wherein said forward error correction comprises a Reed-Solomon coding technique.
- 15 126. The system of claim 121 wherein a user station seeking to establish communication with said base station transmits an abbreviated message in an available one of said user time slots.
- 20 127. The system of claim 126 wherein said base station transmits, in response to receiving said abbreviated message, an initial timing adjustment command to said user station seeking to establish communication.
- 25 128. The system of claim 118 wherein said user time slots are separated by abbreviated guard bands.
 - 129. A method of duplex communication between a base station and a user station over multiple frequency bands,
- 30 comprising the steps of

transmitting, over a first frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a user station,

receiving, during a first preamble interval, said control pulse preamble at a base station,

transmitting, over a second frequency band and during a base message interval, a base-to-user message from said base station to said user station,

receiving said base-to-user message at said user 5 station,

transmitting, over said first frequency band, a user-to-base message from said user station, and

receiving, during a user message interval, said userto-base message at said base station.

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- 130. The method of claim 129 further comprising the step of transmitting, prior to said step of transmitting said control pulse preamble, a plurality of preamble bursts over said second frequency band from said base station to said user station.
- 131. The method of claim 130 wherein said preamble bursts are three in number.
- 20 132. The method of claim 130 wherein the number of preamble bursts equals a number of antennas used by said base station, and wherein said method further comprises the steps of

measuring at said user station a relative received signal quality of said preamble bursts,

transmitting from said user station, as part of said user-to-base message, an indication of said relative received signal quality, and

selecting at said base station, in response to said relative received signal quality, one or more of said antennas for subsequent messages to said user station.

133. The method of claim 129 wherein said base-touser message comprises a timing adjustment command 35 directed to said user station.

- 134. The method of claim 133 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, a subsequent message transmitted from said user station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.
 - 135. The method of claim 129 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.

- 136. The method of claim 129 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.
- 15 137. The method of claim 129 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a spread spectrum code.
- 138. The method of claim 129 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a plurality of concatenated 20 codes.
 - 139. The method of claim 138 wherein said control pulse preamble comprises a kronecker product of a minimum peak sidelobe code and a Barker code.

- 140. A method of communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising the steps of
- transmitting, during a first time slot and over a base transmission frequency band, a first base-to-user message from a base station to a first user station,
 - receiving said first base-to-user message at said first user station,

transmitting, over a user transmission frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a second user station to said base station,

receiving, during said first time slot, said control pulse preamble at said base station,

transmitting, during a second time slot and over said base transmission frequency band, a second base-to-user message from said base station to said second user station,

receiving said second base-to-user message at said second user station,

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a user-to-base message from said first user station to said base station, and

- receiving, during said second time slot, said userto-base message at said base station.
 - 141. The method of claim 140 further comprising the steps of
- transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a second user-to-base message from said second user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a third time slot, said second user-to-base message at said base station.

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142. The method of claim 141 further comprising the steps of

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a second control pulse preamble from a third user station to said base station,

receiving, during said second time slot, said second control pulse preamble at said base station,

transmitting, during said third time slot and over said base transmission frequency band, a third base-to-

user message from said base station to said third user station,

receiving said third base-to-user message at said third user station,

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a third user-to-base message from said third user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a fourth time slot, said third user-to-base message at said base station.

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- 143. The method of claim 140 wherein said second base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command.
- 144. The method of claim 143 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, a subsequent message transmitted from said second user station to said base station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.

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145. The method of claim 140 wherein at least one of said first base-to-user message, said second base-to-user message, and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.

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- 146. The method of claim 140 further comprising the step of transmitting, prior to said step of transmitting said control pulse preamble, a plurality of preamble bursts over said base transmission frequency band from said base station to said first user station.
- 147. The method of claim 140 wherein said second time slot immediately follows said first time slot.

148. The method of claim 140 wherein a relative starting reference point for each time slot, including said first time slot and said second slot, is offset in time for said user transmission frequency band with respect to said base transmission frequency band.

- 149. The method of claim 148 wherein said offset is of sufficient duration to allow said first base-to-user message to propagate from said base station to said first user station, and said user-to-base message to propagate from said first user station to said base station.
- 150. The method of claim 140 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread 15 spectrum or a narrowband mode.
 - 151. A frame structure for communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising
- 20 a plurality of time frames, and
 - a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, each of said time slots comprising
 - a base interval, during which either a base-touser message may be transmitted over a first frequency band by a base station to a first user station in established communication with said base station during said time slot, or a general polling message may be transmitted over said first frequency band indicating the availability of said time slot,
- a user interval, during which either a user-tobase message may be received over a second frequency band at said base station from a second user station in established communication with said base station, or a reply message may be received over said second frequency band at said base station from a third user

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station seeking to establish communication with said base station, and

a preamble interval during which a control pulse preamble may be received over said second frequency band from a fourth user station in established communication with said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said fourth base station in a following time slot.

- 152. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said first user station.
- 153. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
 - 154. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein, in response to receiving said reply message at said base 0 station from said third user station, said base station transmits a timing adjustment command directed to said third user station.
- 155. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said 25 user interval is offset from said base interval by a predetermined amount of time less than the duration of an entire time slot.
- 156. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said 30 user interval and said base interval are substantially overlapping.
- 157. The frame structure of claim 151 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.

- 158. An interleaved air interface frame structure for carrying out time division multiplexed communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising
- a plurality of time frames during each of which a base station may transmit over a first designated frequency band and user stations may transmit over a second designated frequency band according to a predetermined protocol,
- a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, said time slots having a base station portion corresponding to said first designated frequency band and a user station portion corresponding to said second designated frequency band,
- wherein said base station portion comprises a base message interval, during which said base station may transmit a first base-to-user message to a first base station in response to having received a first control pulse preamble in an immediately preceding time slot, and a base preamble interval, during which said base station may transmit at least one preamble burst directed to a second user station, whereby said second user station may respond to said at least one preamble burst in a following time slot, and
- wherein said user station portion comprises a user message interval, during which a third user station may transmit a user-to-base message in response to having received a second base-to-user message in an immediately preceding time slot, and a control pulse preamble interval, during which a fourth user station may transmit a control pulse preamble to said base station, whereby said base station may respond to said control pulse preamble in said following time slot.

159. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein said user station portion is offset from said base station portion by a predetermined amount of time less than the duration of an entire time slot.

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160. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said first user station.

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161. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein at least one of said base-to-user message and user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.

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162. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.

- 163. The interleaved air interface frame structure of claim 158 wherein said control pulse preamble is concatenated.
- 25 164. An interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure for communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
- a plurality of time slots in each of said time frames, said time slots each comprising a base station portion and a user station portion, wherein a duplex pairing consists of a first base station portion in a first time slot and a first user station portion in a second time slot subsequent to said first time slot,

whereby a base station transmits over a first designated frequency band a base-to-user message during said first base station portion, and said base station receives over a second designated frequency band a user-to-base message from a user station during said first user station portion, and

wherein for each time slot said user station portion is offset by a predetermined amount of time from said base station portion.

- 165. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 wherein said predetermined amount of time is of sufficient duration to allow said base-to-user message to propagate from said base station to said first user station, and said user-to-base message to propagate from said first user station to said base station so as to be received in said first user station portion.
- 20 166. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command directed to said user station.
- 25 167. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 wherein at least one of said baseto-user message and said user-to-base message is encoded using a spread spectrum technique.
- 30 168. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 wherein said base station is capable of transmitting in either a spread spectrum or a narrowband mode.

- 169. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 164 further comprising a preamble interval in each time slot during which said base station receives a control pulse preamble over said second designated frequency band from a user station in established communication prior to exchanging traffic messages therewith.
- 170. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 169 further comprising a plurality of preamble burst intervals in each time slot during which said base station transmits a plurality of preambles, one in each preamble burst interval, over said first designated frequency band to a user station in established communication prior to receiving said control pulse preamble.
- 171. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 170 wherein said preamble burst 20 intervals are three in number.
- 172. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 170 wherein the number of preamble burst intervals equals a number of antennas used by said base station, and wherein said user station measures a relative received signal quality of said preamble bursts and transmits to said base station, as part of said user-to-base message, an indication of said relative received signal quality.

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173. The interleaved frequency division duplex frame structure of claim 172 wherein said base station selects, in response to said relative received signal quality, one or more of said antennas for subsequent messages to said user station.

- 174. A frame structure for duplex communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising
 - a plurality of time frames, and
- a plurality of time slots for each time frame, each time slot comprising a base transmission interval during which a base station may transmit over a first designated frequency band a base-to-user message to a first one of a plurality of user stations in established communication 10 with said base station, and a user transmission interval during which said base station may receive a user-to-base message over a second designated frequency band from a second one of said user stations,

wherein the start of said user transmission interval in each time slot is offset by a predetermined amount of time relative to the start of said base transmission interval.

175. The frame structure of claim 174 wherein said 20 base-to-user message to said first user station comprises a forward link transmission of a duplex pairing, and a reverse link transmission from said first user station to said base station occurs in a time slot immediately following said forward link transmission.

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176. The frame structure of claim 175 wherein said link transmission and said reverse transmission are separated by an amount of time sufficient to allow propagation of said forward link transmission to 30 said first user station and propagation of said reverse station, base said transmission to simultaneous reception and transmission by said first user station.

- 177. The frame structure of claim 175 further comprising a preamble interval preceding said first forward link transmission, during which a control pulse preamble is received over said second designated frequency band by said base station from said first user station.
- 178. The frame structure of claim 175 wherein said base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command whereby a relative timing of said reverse link transmission is adjusted.
 - 179. A method of communication between a base station and a plurality of user stations over multiple frequency bands, comprising the steps of
- transmitting, during a first time interval and over a base transmission frequency band, a first base-to-user message from a base station to a first user station,

receiving said first base-to-user message at said first user station,

transmitting, over a user transmission frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a second user station to said base station,

receiving, during a second time interval, said control pulse preamble at said base station,

transmitting, during a third time interval and over said base transmission frequency band, a second base-to-user message from said base station to said second user station,

receiving said second base-to-user message at said second user station,

transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a user-to-base message from said first user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a fourth time interval, said user-35 to-base message at said base station. . 180. The method of claim 179 wherein said first time interval and said second time interval occupy a first time slot, and said third time interval and said fourth time interval occupy a second time slot.

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- 181. The method of claim 180 wherein said second time slot immediately follows said first time slot.
- 182. The method of claim 180 wherein said third time 10 interval and said fourth time interval are at least partially overlapping.
 - 183. The method of claim 179 further comprising the steps of
- transmitting, over said user transmission frequency band, a second user-to-base message from said second user station to said base station, and

receiving, during a fifth time interval, said second user-to-base message at said base station.

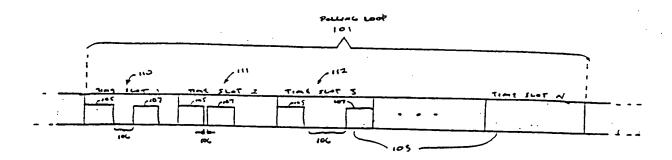
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- 184. The method of claim 179 wherein said second base-to-user message comprises a timing adjustment command.
- 25 185. The method of claim 184 wherein, in response to said timing adjustment command, a subsequent message transmitted from said second user station to said base station is advanced or retarded by an amount of time specified by said timing adjustment command.

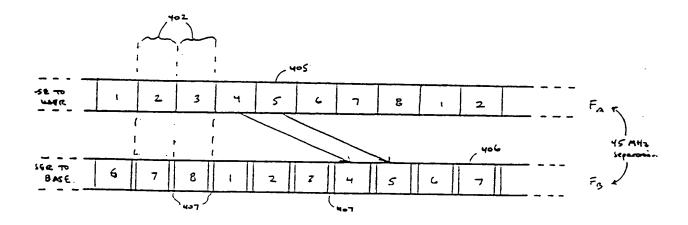
- 186. A method of duplex communication between a base station and a user station over a plurality of frequency bands, comprising the steps of
- transmitting, over a first frequency band, a control pulse preamble from a user station to a base station,

receiving at said user station, over a second frequency band, a base-to-user message from said base station, and

transmitting, over said first frequency band, a userto-base message from said user station to said base station.



(prior art)



(pror art)

Flore 2



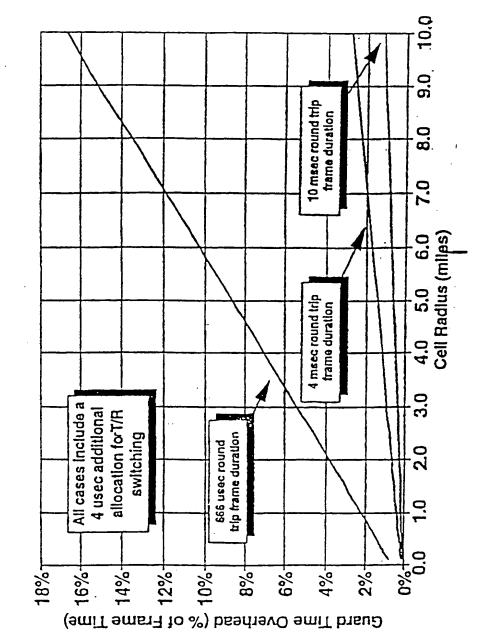
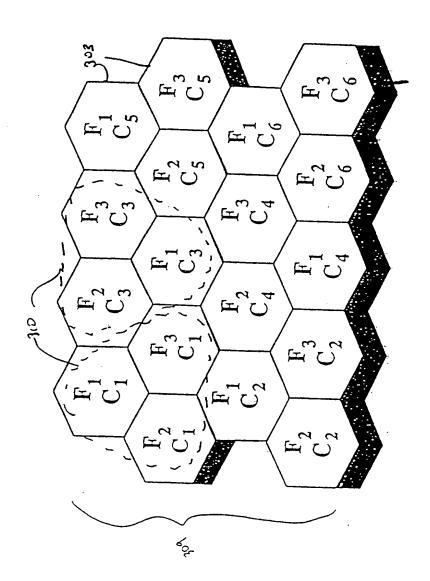
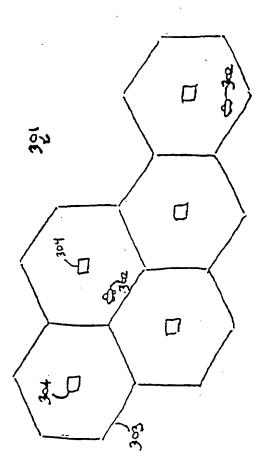


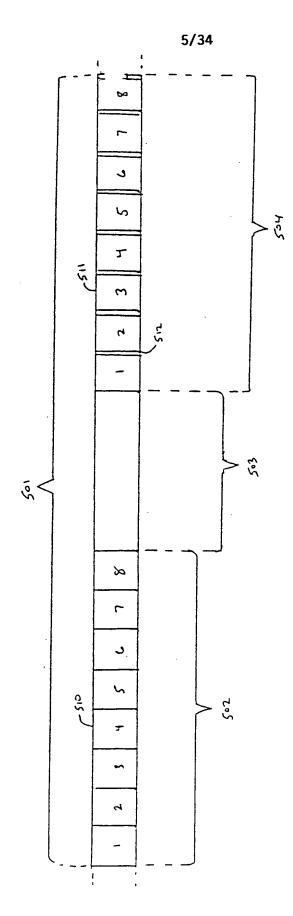
FIGURE 3B





Pigura 3 A

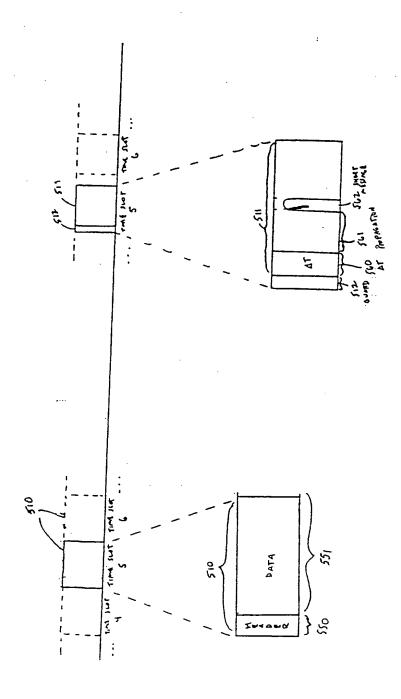
FIGURE

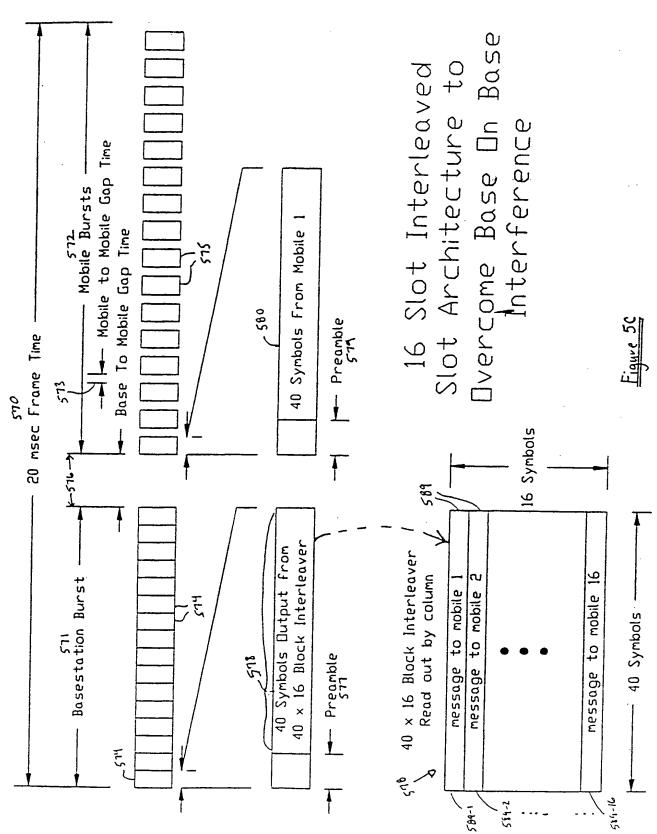


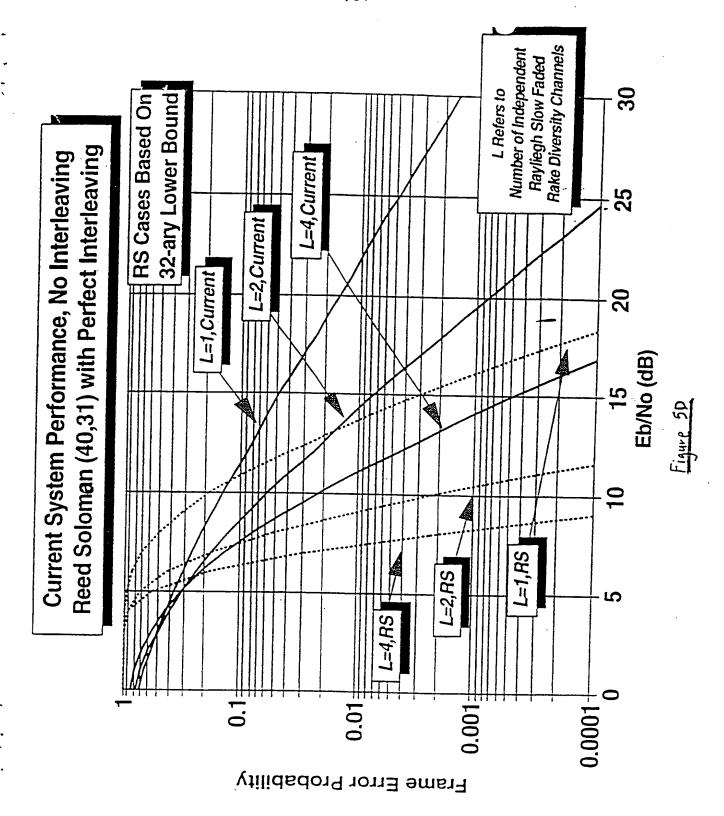
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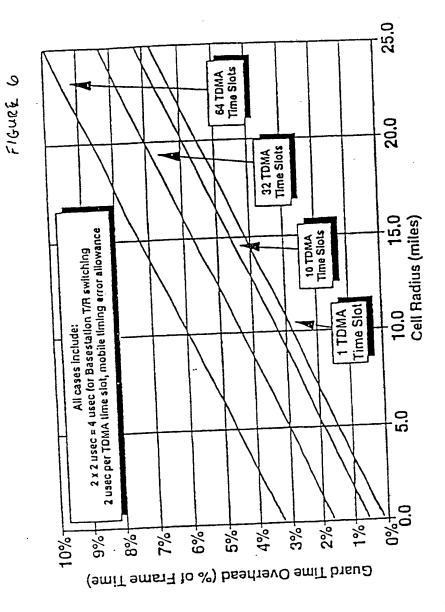
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FIGURE SB

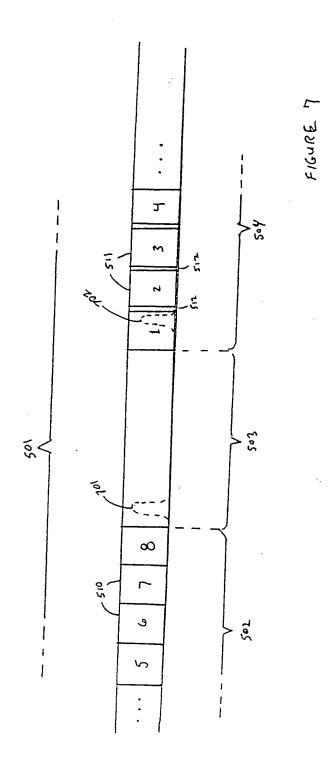


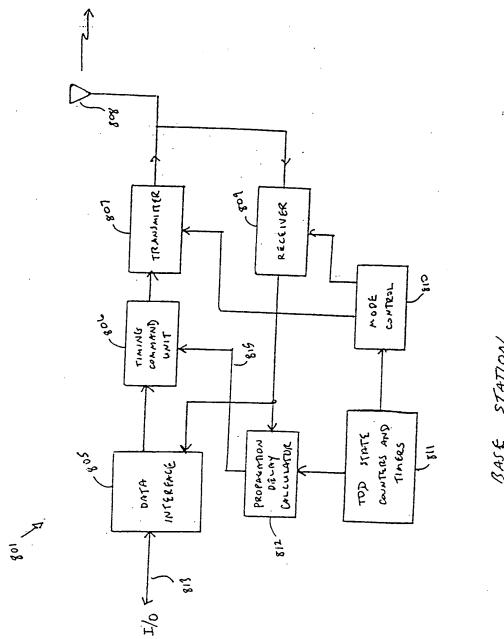




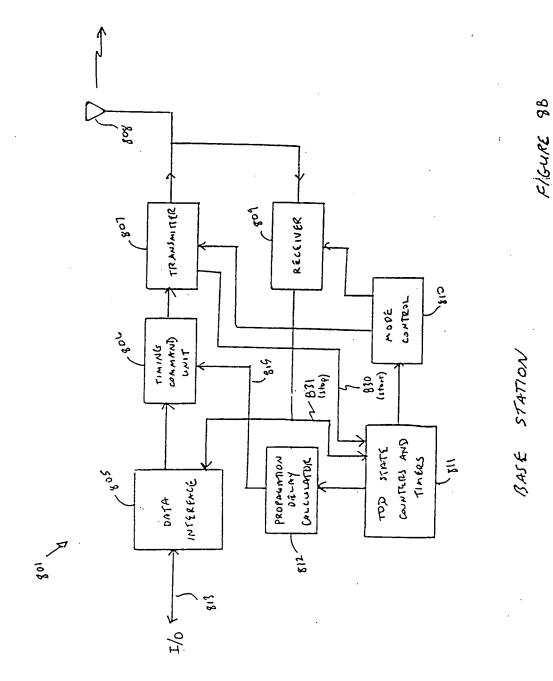


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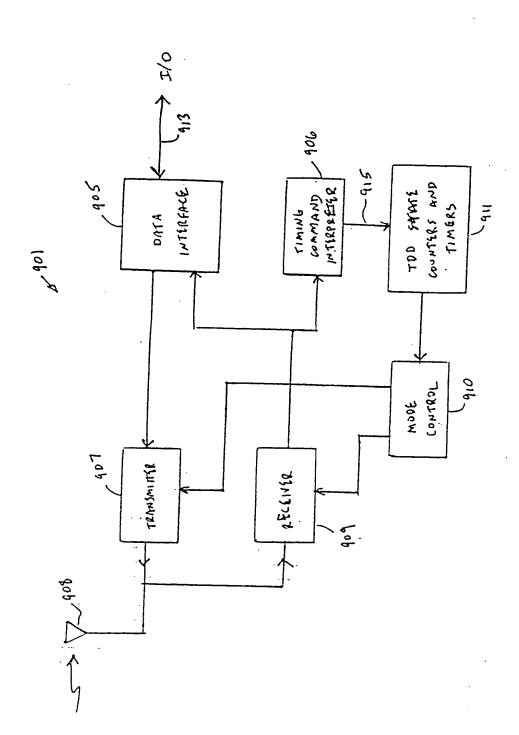




BASE STATION







USER STATION

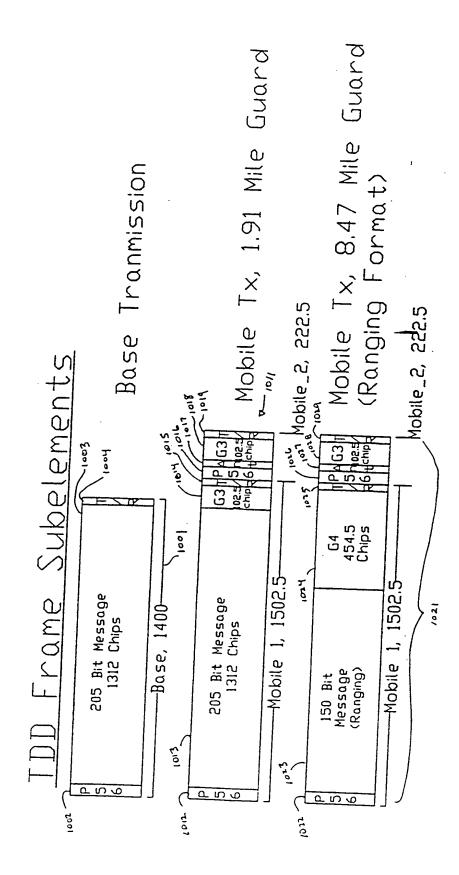
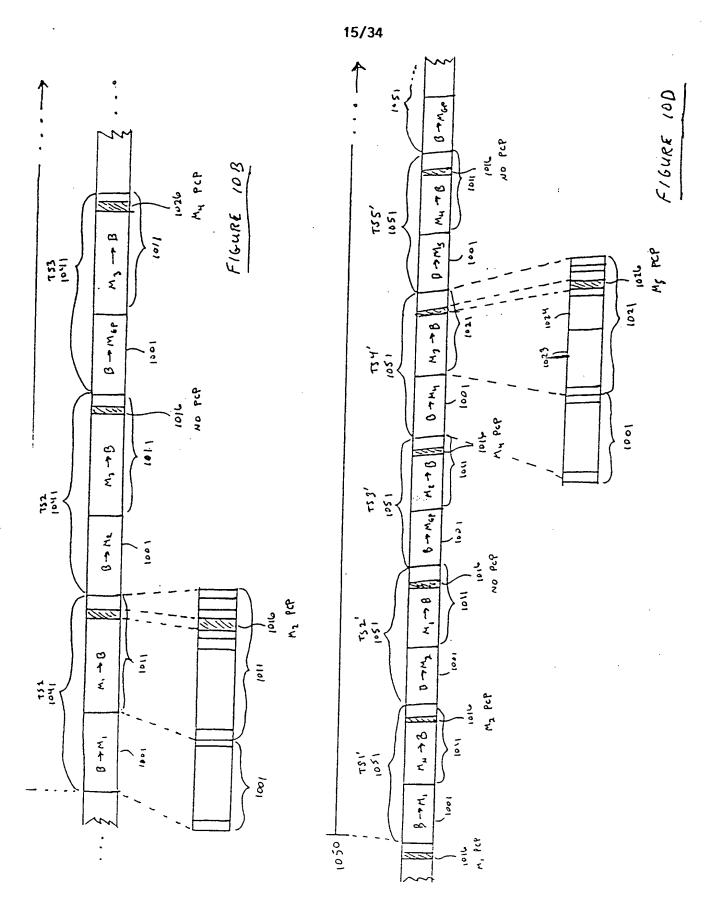
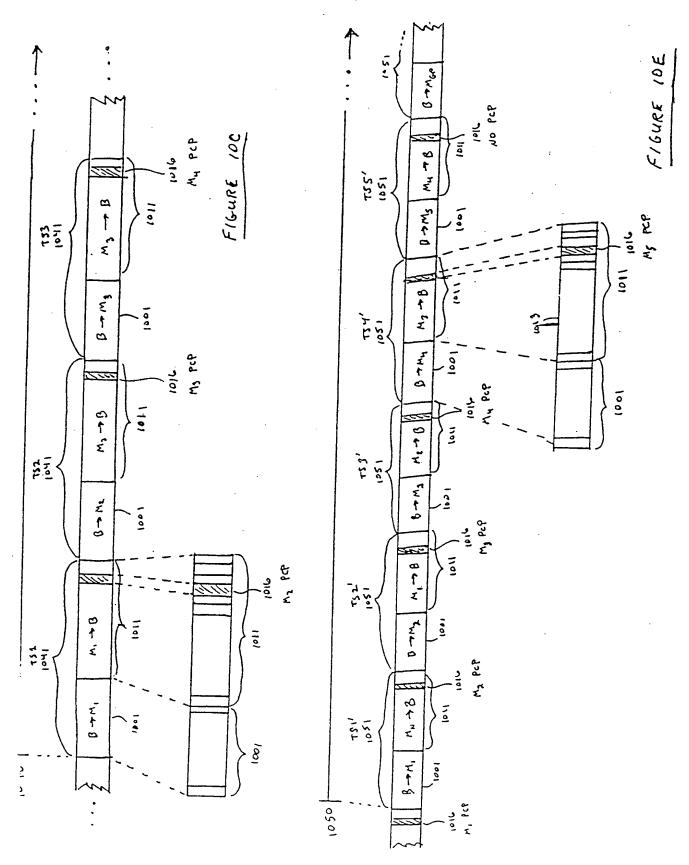
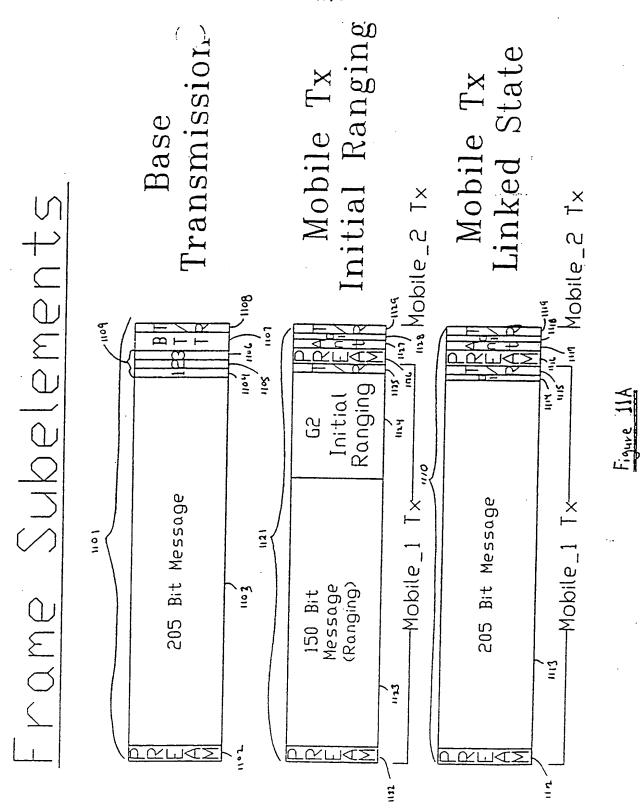
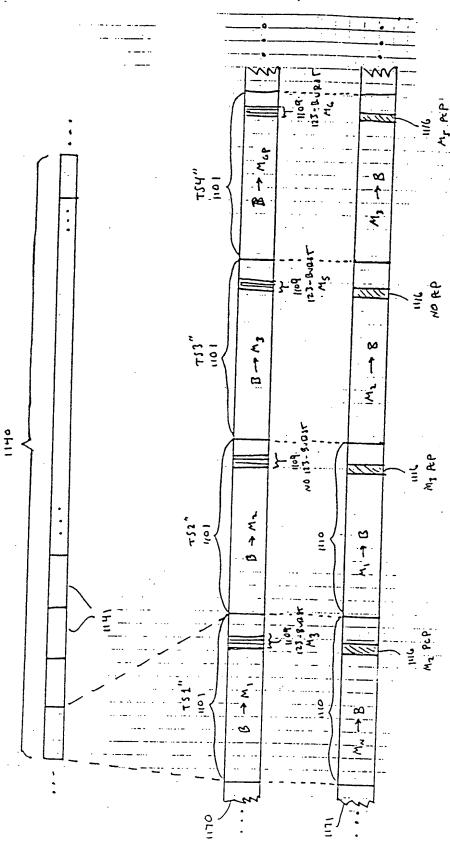


FIGURE 10A



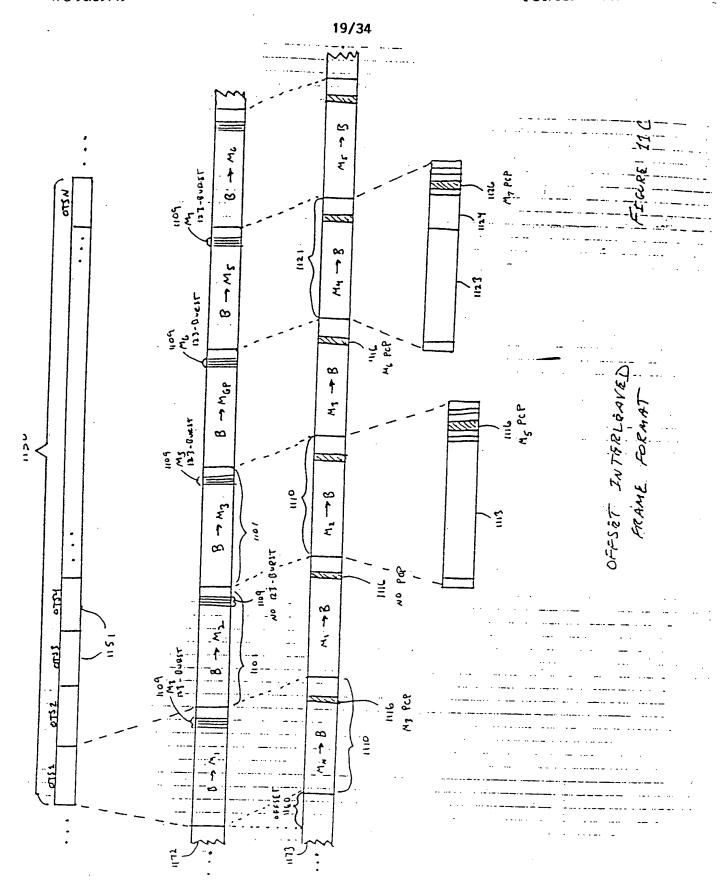




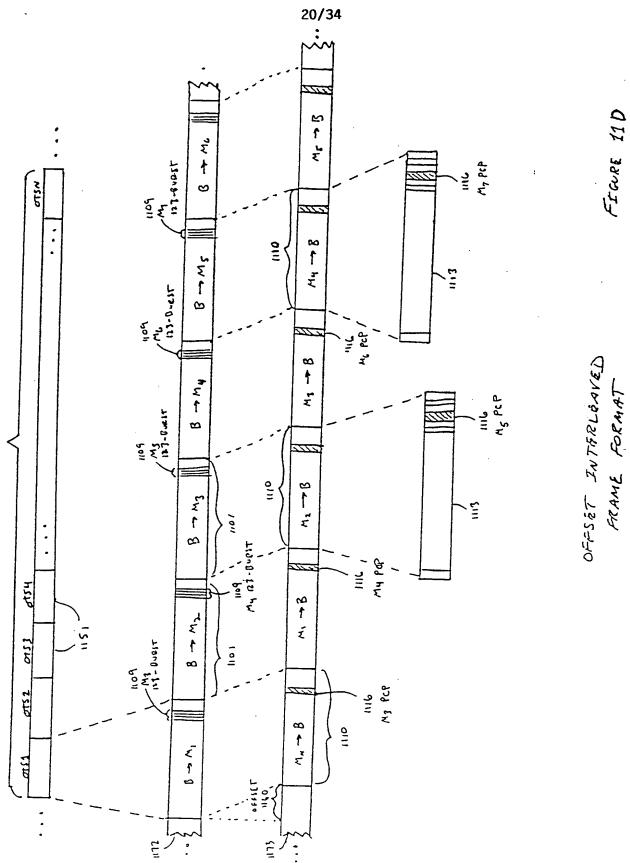


2000 OFFSET FRAME FORMAT

Floure 118



......



MAME FORMAT

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Table 126

Press Bic Occiliration, GP, SP, GR TABLE 128-1 General Poll Specific Poll TABLE 128-2 2.2.1.1.1.1.1 2.2.1.1.1.2.2 Total Bits 205 Total Bits 205 Field Field Beeder Slot Quality × Correlative ID Base ID 32 Result Service Provider 16 Slot Quality Zone 16 PID 40 Pacility 32 Hap Type 6 Slot Member Slot Number Prume FCW 16 Bits Vsed 139 Bits Used 139 Spares Hobile Station TABLE 123-3 Ceneral Response 2.2.1.2.1.1.1 Total Bits 150 Beader 21 710 40 Service Provider 16 Service Request | Mobile Capability # ! Mobile Capability ! Sub Pields

Rome Bese Slot #

PERM PON

Speres 33

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Table 12a

21 Bit Header Bit Utilization

TABLE DA	Base Polling		Base Traffic	TABLE 124-2
Reference	3.1.2.14.1		3.1.2.14.2	
Page	47		49	
	Total Bits	21	Total Rita	21
	· ·	••	10021 213	
	71+14		Field	
	B/H			
				1
		1	E	
	G/8		C/N	-
	B/M	1	P/H	1
		1	κ2	1
	PWR	3	PWR	3
			8/W Grent	2
	යා	2	යා	2
	Opp. Link Qual.	2	Opp. Link Qual.	2
	Timing Command	3	Timing Command	
			·•	-
	Reader FCR	4	Reader PCM	4
	Bits Used	19	Bits Used	21
	Spares	2	Speree	•
ARLE 12A-3 Reference	Mobile Station Polling J.1.2.14.3 52		Mobile Station Traffic J.1.2.14.4	TABLE 121-4
	Total Bits	21	Total Rita	21
	Field		field	
	. B/H	1	B/R ·	ı
	¥	ı	2	1
	a/s	1	S/H	1
	P/H		P/N	
	SA	1	SA	1
	PMR.		enc	
	BW Request		B/W Grent	
	G		co	
	Opp. Link Qual.		Opp. Link Qual.	
	Timing Command		Timing Command	
	timing Command	×	timing Command	x
_	Seader FCH	4	Header PCW	4
	Bits Used	15	Bits Used	15
			ares used	
	Spares	6	Spares	6

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_				
Symmetric Frame Formaca	Asymmetric (Frame Fo	Imate	
<u>-</u>	(TDD. Non-Re	enging o	nly)	
Base	Base		•	
Symmetric Bearer	Asymmetric B		T43	4 126-2
2.2.1.1.2.5	2.2.1.1.1.2	2		
12 -10 -			Mobile	
T4627 12C-1			rivede	
Total Bits 205	Total Bits	45	365	
Field				
	Pi+1d			
Header 21				
D Channel @	Beader			
B-Channel 160	0 Channel			
Prume PCW 16	8-Channel	o	320	
TOWN PCW 16	Tram For	16	16	
or	or	•		
Reader 21	Header	••		
D Channel 8	D Channel	8	- 21	
B-Channel 176	B-Chennel	16	-	
Frame PCM q	Preme PCH	0	336	
	,	•	0	

Bits Used 205	Bits Wood	45	365	
Spares 0	Spares	۰	0	
	•	•	•	
Mobile Station	Hobile Station			
Symmetric Bearer	Asymmetric Bear		TA71.	
	,		TAZLE 1	<u> </u>
2.2.1.1.1.2.5	2.2.1.2.1.2			
12 - 7.7.6	15.16			
TABLE IC-3	23.16			
Total Bits 205	Total Bits	165		
· ·		303	•3	
Field	Field			
Header 21				
D Channel @	Boader	21	21	
B-Channel 160	D Chennel	•	9	
Frame PCM 16	B-Channel	320	0	
•••	Frame FCH	16	16	
or	or			
Header 21	Seader	21	21	
D Channel g	D Channel	•		
B-Channel 176	B-Channel	336	16	
Press PCN c		0	0	
	•••••			
Bits Used 205	Bits Good	365	45	
Spares 3				
	Speree	0	0	

FIGURE 12C

2500000- AMO 0620749A1 IAS

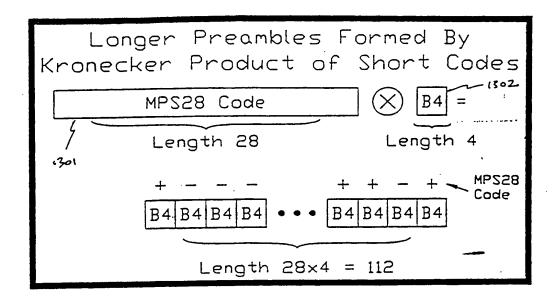


FIGURE 13A

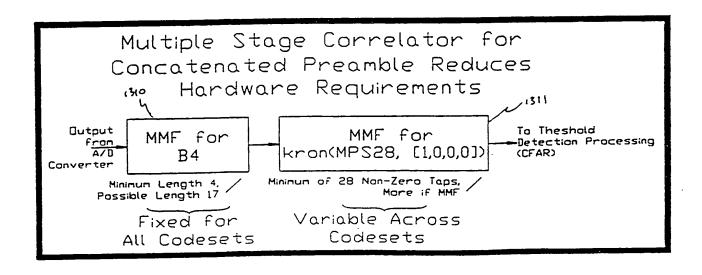


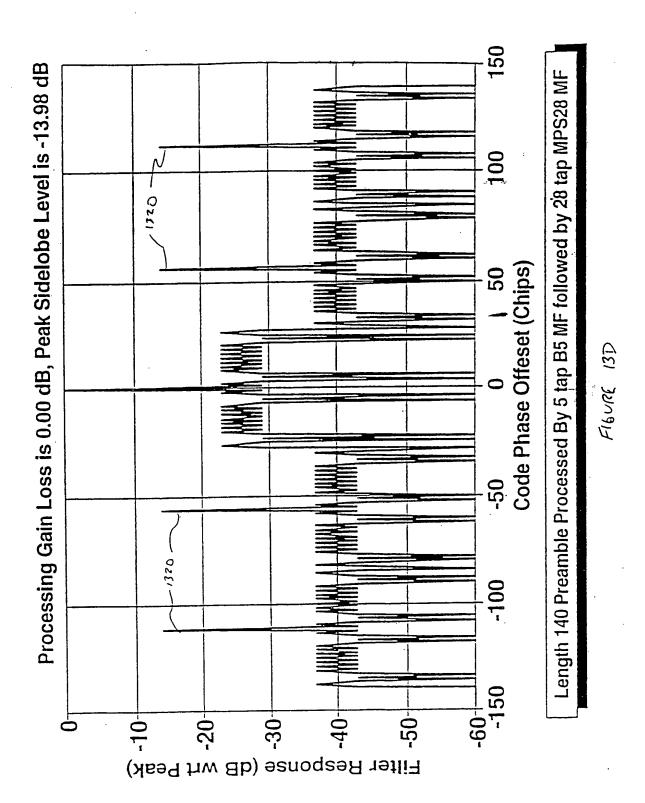
FIGURE ISB

Preamble Performance in Rayleigh Fading (L_=3, L_=1)1

2		_	Petection old (dBm)	Antenna	90% Detection Threshold (dBm)		
Case	Preamble	No	-7 dB Peak	Probe	No	-7 dB Peak	
Identifier	Length	Sidelobe	Sidelobe	Length	Sidelobe	Sidelobe	
High Tier In	terfaces and is	SM Interfaces					
5.00HT	56	-100.4	-96.1	28	-100.6	-94.8	
2.80HF	112	-105.9	-101.6	56	-106.1	-100.4	
1.60HF	84	-107.1	-102.8	28	-105.5	-99.8	
1.40HF	112	-108.9	-104.6	28	-106.1	-100.4	
Low Tier Int	erfaces and U	nlicensed Isoc	hronous Inter	aces			
5.00HT	56	-100.4	-96.1	28	-100.6	-94.8	
0.64LF	28	-106.3	-102.0	13	-106.2	-100.4	
0.56LF	28	-106.9	-102.6	13	-106.8	-101.0	
0.35LF	25	-108.4	-104.2	11	-108.1	-102.3	

¹ PFA_{1shot} = 1% ,NF=4 dB, Implementation Loss = 3 dB, CFAR Loss = 2 dB

FIGURE 13C



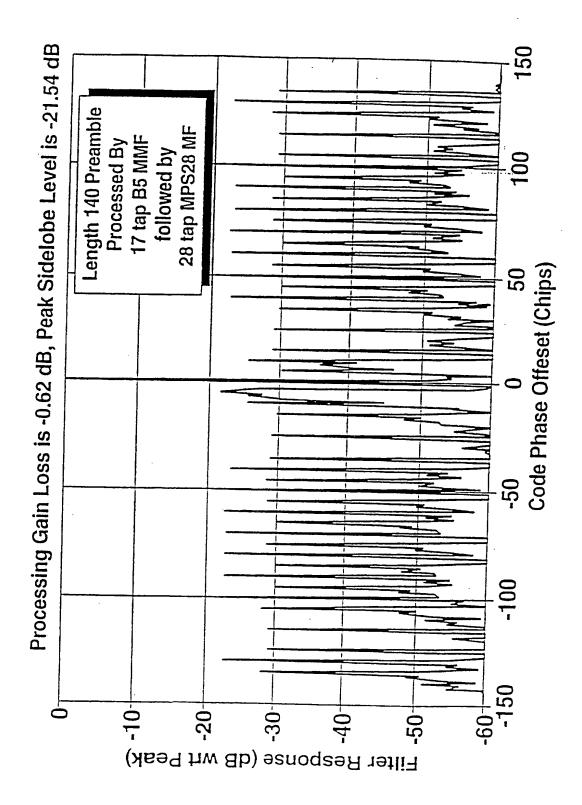


FIGURE 13E

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				-		.				T	,				_	_	-			
equired	R* Prop	100.00%	74.82%	26.56%	52.91%	R' Prop	100.00%	149.67%	144.07%	125.90%	R' Prop	100.00%	149.67%	144.07%	125.90%	R' Prop	100.00%	04.72%	72.21%	69.50%
Bases Required	R ² Prop	100.00%	55.98%	31.99%	27.99%	R ¹ Prop	100.00%	410.20%	358.92%	224.39%	R ² Prop	100.00%	410.20%	358.92%	224.39%	R ² Prop	100 00%	55.98%	31.99%	27.99%
Sensitivity (dBm)		-97.1	9.66-	-102.0	.102.6		-99.1	-92.9	-93.5	-95.5	lth)	-99.1	-92.9	-93.5	-95.5	٠	-99.1	-101.6	-104.0	-104.6
Channels in Allocation	ocation)	0.0	7.1	12.5	14.3	cation)	8.0	31.3	35.7	57.1	terfaces (L,n=3, L,n=1, 1.25 MHz Max Channel Bandwidth)	6.0	2.6	3.0	4.8	ocation)	22.3	19.9	34.8	39.8
Chiprate (MHz)	nterfaces (L,n=2, L,,,,=2, 30 MHz Allocation)	5.00	2.80	1.60	1.40	Low Tier Interfaces (L, 1, 2, L, 1, 1, 30 MHz Allocation)	5.00	0.64	0.56	0.35	L, 1.25 MHz M	5.00	0.64	0.56	0.35	Lune-1, 83.5 MHz Allocation)	5.00	2.80	1.60	1.40
Time Slots	er Interfaces (L,n=2,	32/25	32	20	16	er Interfaces (L,n=3,	32	40	35	25	interfaces (L _{ent} =3, 1	32	. 20	17	12	erfaces (L,n=3,	32	16	10	8
Duplax Method	High Tier I	TDD	FDD	FDD	FDD	Low Tie	TDD	FDD	FDD	FDD .	Unlicenced Isochronous Inl	T0D	TDD	TDD	TDD	ISM Air Inte	TDD	TDD	ТЪО	TDD
Casa Identifiar		5.00HT	2.80HF	1.60HF	1.40HF		5.00HT	0.64LF	0.56LF	0.35LF	Un	5.00HT	0.64LT	0.56LT	0.35LT		5.00l1T	.2.80HT	1.60HT	1.401-1

' Sensitivity improvements of 3 to 6 dB are possible in Low tier and Unlicenced Isochronous air interfaces.

FIGURE 14

Air Interface Summery'

WO 96/39749

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Digital Range Limits for Physical Layer Air Interfaces

Case	Durt		1								
Identifier	Duplex Method	Chiprate (MHz)		Rangii Usec			Tim		[Digital R	ange
-	<u> </u>	(141112)	<u> </u>	USec	1 		Slot	s		(miles	s)
High Tier	Interfaces									:	
5.00HT	ממד	5.00	Yes	No	No	32	32	25	8.47	1.91	10.06
2.80HF	FDD	2.80	Yes	No	No	32	32	28	13.67	1.96	6.12
1.60HF	FDD	1.60	Yes	No	No	20	20	16	21.66	1.16	12.81
1.40HF	FDD	1.40	Yes	No	No	16	16	14	27.88	4.46	12.77
Low Tier I	nterfaces			*	·	<u>-L</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1		1
5.00HT	סמד	5.00	Yes	No	No	32	32	25	8.47	1.91	10.06
0.64LF	FDD	0.64	Yes	No	No	40	40	32	10.77	2.77	8.59
0.56LF	FDD	0.56	Yes	No	No	35	35	32	12.31	3.16	5.66
0.35LF	FDD	0.35	Yes	No	No	25	25	20	15.17	0.53	9.85
Unlicensed	l Isochrono	us Interface	s						<u> </u>		
5.00HT	DOT	5.00		No	No		32	25		1.91	10.06
0.64LT	TDD	0.64		No	No		40	32		2.77	8.59
0.56LT	TDD	0.56		No	No		35	32		3.16	5.66
· 0.35LT	TDD	0.35		No	No		25	20		0.53	9.85
ISM Air Inte	erfaces				<u>·</u>						
5.00HT	TDD	5.00		No	No		32	25		1.91	10.06
2.80HT	аат	2.80		No	No		32	28		1.96	6.12
1.60HT	TDD	1.60		No	No		20	16		1.16	12.81
1.40HT	TDD	1.40		No	No		16	14		4.46	12.77

FIGURE 15

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Frame Layout Impacts on Rules for Next Base Transmission & Slot Aggregation

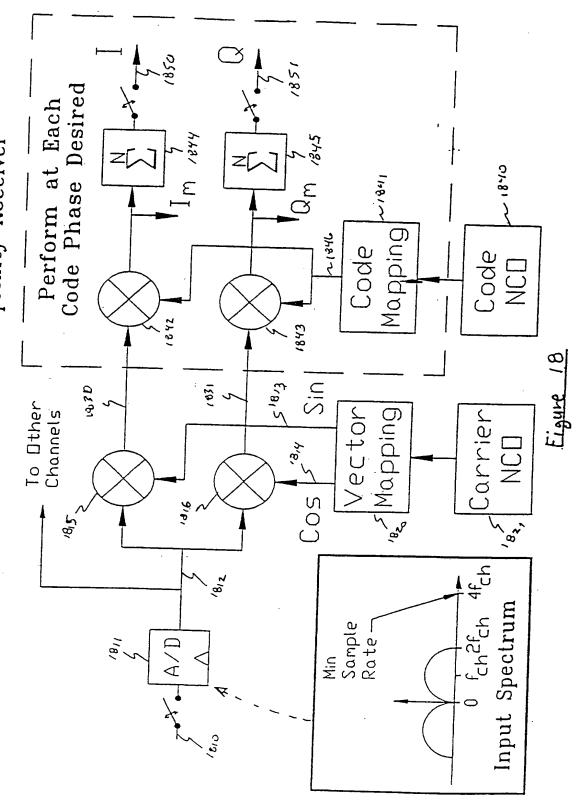
Duplex Method	Base Station Operating Mode	Mobile Has Diplexer	Forward Link Antenna Probe	Mobile Supports Interleaved Traffic Streams	Base Forb	ber of Slots idden veen	- · Maximum - · Traffic Mode Slot Aggregation
			Signal Employed		GP/SP Nego- tiations	Same Mobile Traffic Slots	Potential To Single Mobile
TDD	Ranging	N/A	No	No Yes	1		50% 100%
	Non-Ranging		•	No Yes	0 0	0	100% 100%
FDD	Ranging	No ·	No •	No Yes	2 2	3 3	25% 25%
	Non-Ranging		•	No Yes	1 1	1 1	50% 50%
FDD	Ranging	Yes	No	No Yes	2 2	3	25% 100%
•	Non-Ranging	•	-	No Yes	1 1	1 0	50% 100%
FDD	Ranging	No •	Yes	No Yes	2 2	3 3	25% 25%
	Non-Ranging	•	•	No Yes	1 1	1	50% 50%
FDD	Ranging	Yes	Yes	No Yes	2 2	3 0	25% 100%
	Non-Ranging	•	-	No Yes	1 1	1	50% 100%

Note: Slot Negotiations relates only to GP->SP. SP->SP and SP->Traffic negotiations when PCP handshake is inactive.

FIGURE 16



- Single A/D Converter I/Q Separation In Digital Domain
- · Usually Yields Minimum Complexity Receiver



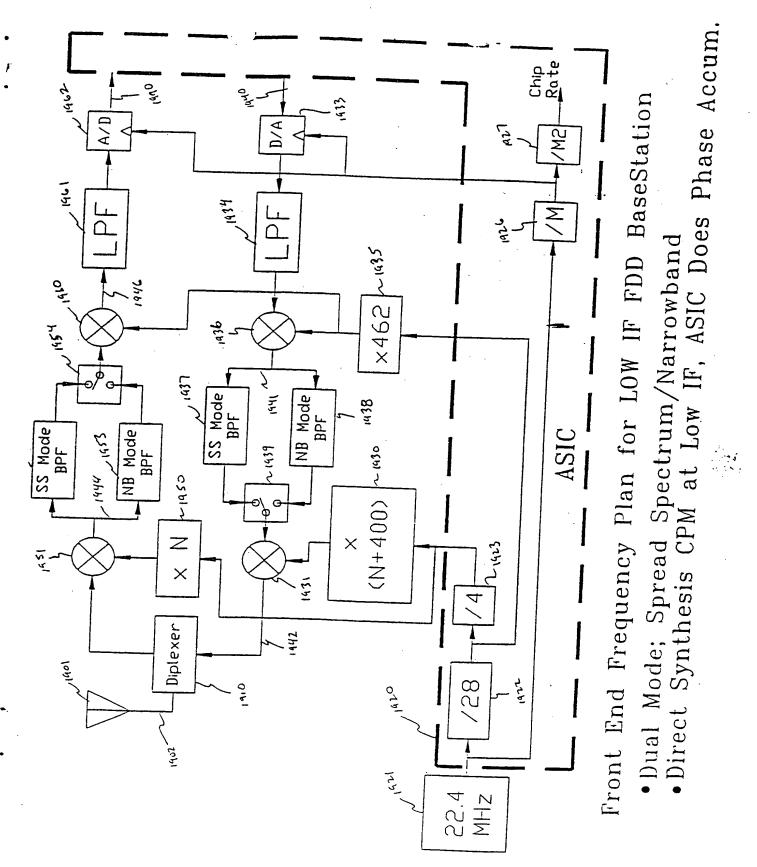
Low Tler System!-Summarles for Handsets With & Without Antenna Selection Diversity

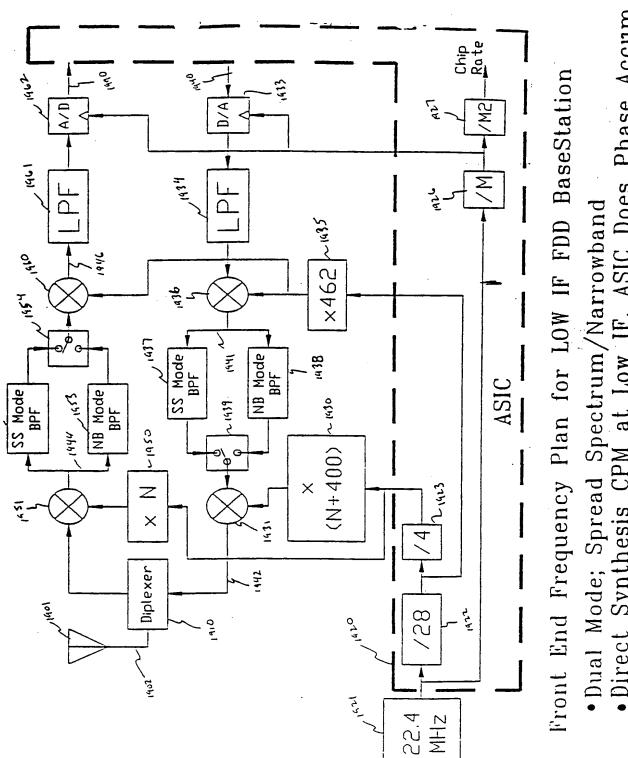
Case	Symbol Rate	æ	Ranging		2	Number of		δiα	Digital Range	ge	4DF	4DPSK Sensitivity (dBm)	itivity (dE	3m)
Dosignation	(ksps)	70-	Format Used	p	- 1 8 kb	rull Duplex 8 kbps Slots ²	ts³		(miles)	•	No Fade	Lental	Lant Lant Lant 3	L _{ent} =3
Mobiles have Selection	election Diversity Antenna (Forward Link sends two preambles, No PCP)	y Anton	na (For	ward L	ink se	nds fw	o prea	mbles, A	lo PCP)					
0.350LF_D	350	Yes	ટ્ટ	운	22	20	6	10.64	3.99	13.31	-97.8	-87.2	-92.5	-94.5
0.280LF_D	280	Yes	2	ž	6	9	35	13.31	4.99	11.64	-98.8	-88.1	-93.5	-95.4
0.224LF_D	224	Yes	S S	2 Z	32	32	28	16.63	6.24	14.55	-99.8	-89.1	-94.5	-96.4
Mobiles Do No	Mobiles Do Not have Selection Diversity Antenna (Forvard Link sends three antenna probes, PCP used once linked)	Diversit	y Antei	nna (Fc	orward	Link s	ends (I	hree ant	enna pro	bes, PC	p nsed o	nce IInke	(pe	
0.350LF_P	350	Yes	_S	2	9	9	35	10.78	3.33	6.65	-97.8	-87.2	.92.5	-94.5
0.280LF_P	280	Yes	2	2	35	35	28	11.64	1.66	8.32	-98.8	-08.1	-93.5	-95.4
0.224LF_P	224	Yes	Š	ž	28	28	07	13.72	2.08	15.38	-99.8	-89.1	-94.5	-96.4

1: Based on 4QAM modulation formal.

2: Unlicensed Isochronous TDD Modes have INT(FDD slot count / 2] full duplex time slots (about 1/2 as many).

FIGURE 17





Phase Accum. • Dual Mode; Spread Spectrum/Narrowband • Direct Synthesis CPM at Low IF, ASIC Does

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US96/07905

A. CL	ASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC(6)	:Please See Extra Sheet.		
US CL	:Please See Extra Sheet.		
	to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to be	oth national classification and IPC	
	LDS SEARCHED		
Minimum	documentation searched (classification system follow	wed by classification symbols)	
U.S. :	370/30, 32, 92, 95.3, 105.1, 110.1; 379/58, 59, 6	50, 61, 64, 202; 455/33.1, 33.2, 34.1, 51	.1, 54.1
Documenta	ation searched other than minimum documentation to	the extent that such documents are include	d in the fields searched
Electronic	data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable	e, search terms used)
APS search t	erms: base station, user station, transmitting,	receiving, control or control pulse,	and delay
C. DOG	CUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where	appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,742,512 (AKASHI ET , lines 5-47, col. 4, lines 1-23, and	AL.) 03 May 1988, col. 8, d Fig. 1.	1-186
Y	US, A, 5,109,393 (SAEGUSA) lines17-36 and col. 3, lines 10-3	28 April 1992, col. 4, 34.	1-186
T	US, A, 5,528,597 (GERSZBERG & 1, line 60 to col. 2, line 9, col. 3 18-26, and col. 4, lines 56-67.	ET AL.) 18 June 1996, cot. 3, lines 14-35, cot. 5, lines	1-62, 64, 66, 68-70, 72-76, 78-128, 133- 139, 143-146, 148-150, 152- 157, 159-178, 184-186
X Furth	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box (C. See patent family annex.	
A* doc	coul categories of cited documents: uncouldefining the general state of the art which is not considered	T later document published after the inte- date and not in conflict with the applica principle or theory underlying the inve	tion but cited to understand the
	e part of particular relevance ier document published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance: the	
L* doc cite	ument which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is d to establish the publication date of another citation or other	considered novel or cannot be consider when the document is taken alone	ed to involve an inventive step
•	cial reason (as specified) ument referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other uns	"Y" document of particular relevance; the considered to involve an inventive combined with one or more other such being obvious to a person skilled in the	step when the document is documents, such combination
P* doct	ument published prior to the international filing date but later than priority date clauned	*&* document member of the same patent f	
late of the a	actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international sear	ch report
31 JULY I	996	27 AUG 1996	
Commission Box PCT	aning address of the ISA/US er of Patents and Trademarks	Authorized officer Douglas Olms	
washington, acsimile No	D.C. 20231 D. (703) 305-3230		
	A/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*	Telephone No. (703) 305-4703	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US96/07905

	1	PCT/US96/0790	
-	tion). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevan	t passages	Relevant to claim No.
Category*	US, A, 5,506,837 (SOLLNER ET AL.) 09 April 1996, document.		1-186
A	US, A, 4,222,115 (COPPER ET AL.) 09 September 198 entire document.	80, see	1-186

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet)(July 1992)*